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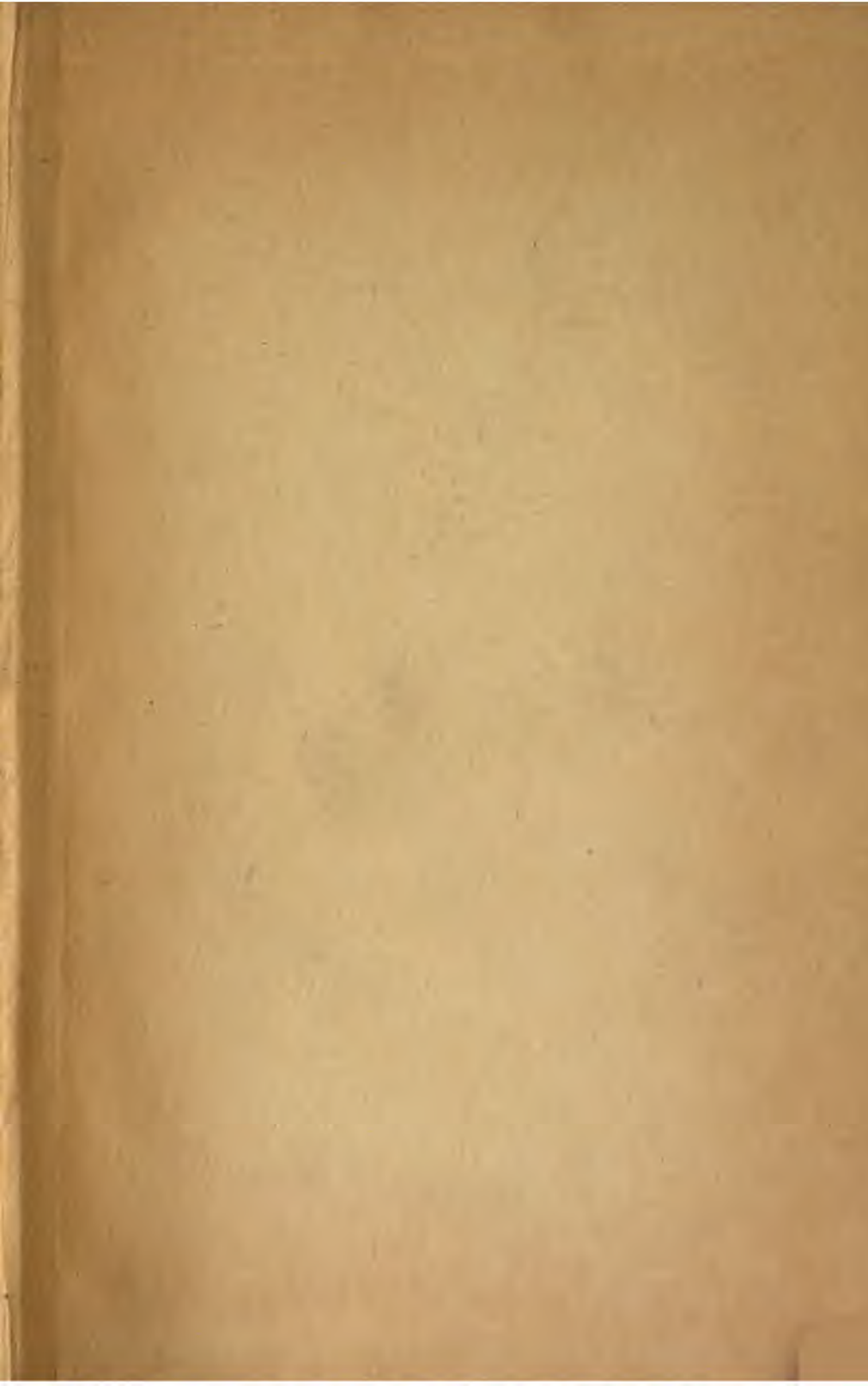
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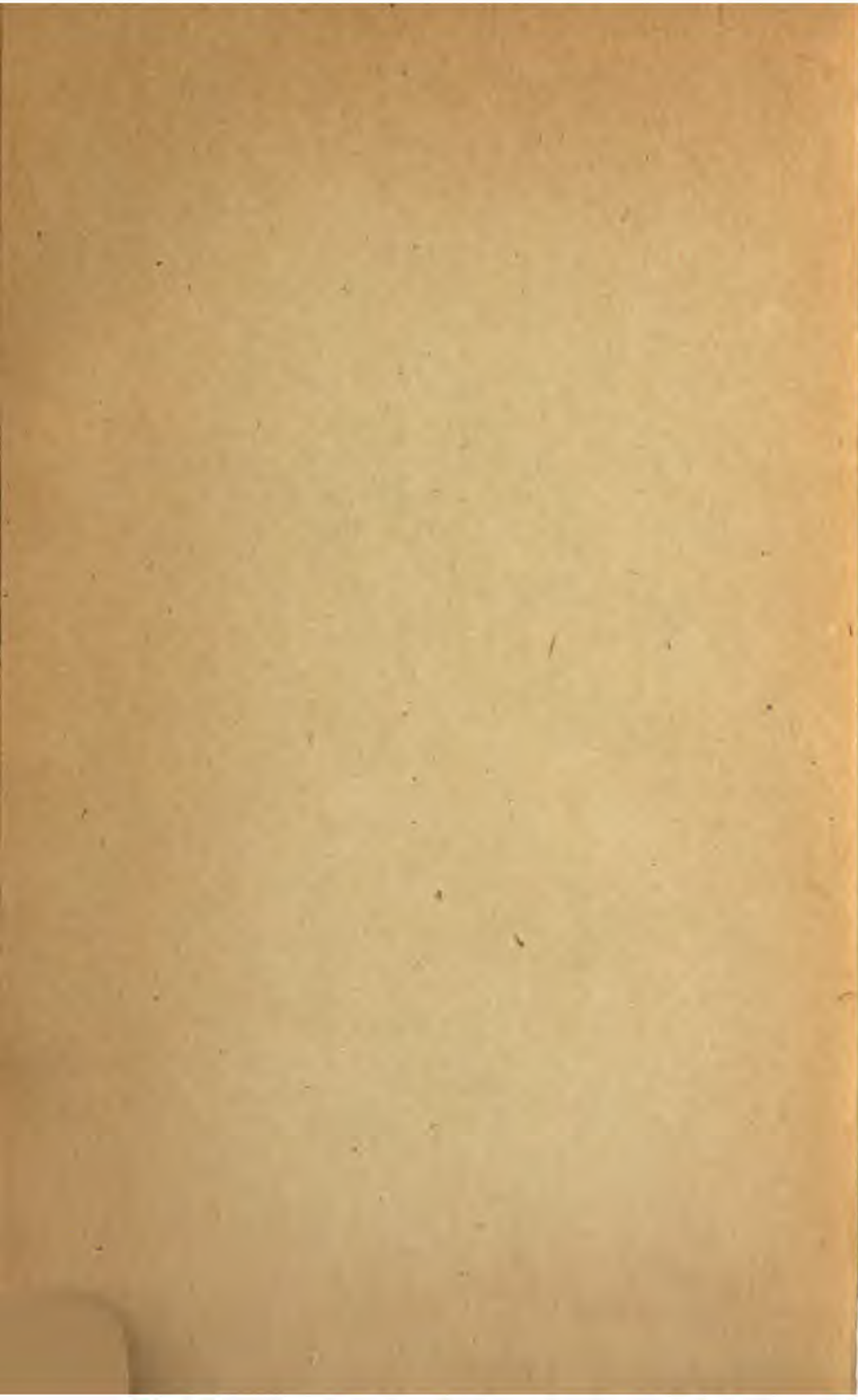


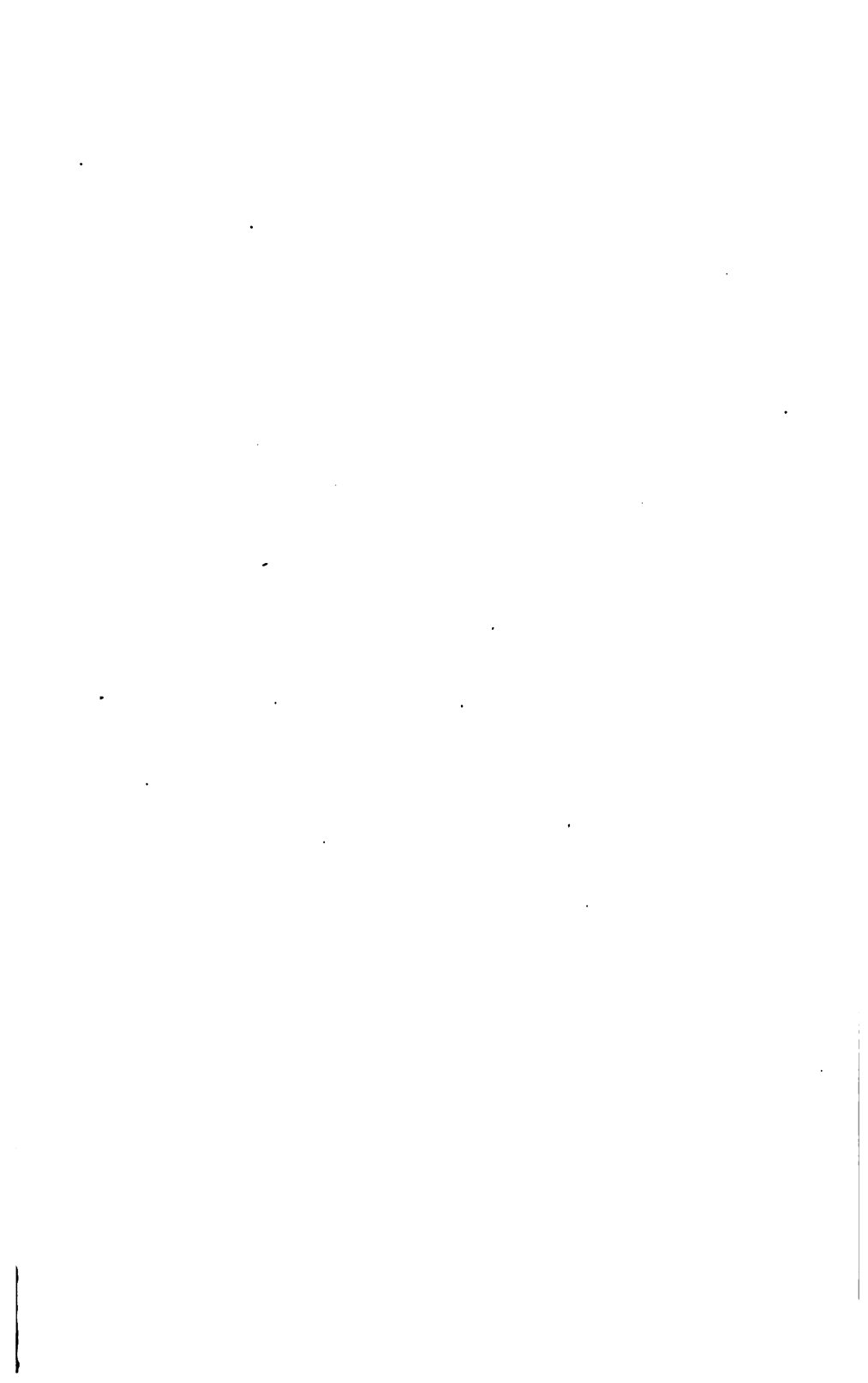
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FROM

The Association









THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,



For the Year Ending December 10, 1913.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
995 DREXEL BUILDING.
1914.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA





HON. CATO SELLS
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

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The Association

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The Thirty-first Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

The feeling of anxiety with which we began the present year has been dispelled by the attitude of the new administration toward the welfare of the red man. Immediately following President Wilson's inauguration, a score or more "booms" were launched by men who sought to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, regardless of their fitness for the place. The records of these aspirants were carefully investigated by our representatives, and the facts developed showed that the "undesirable class" was decidedly conspicuous. A large delegation of the Executive Committee was granted a most courteous hearing by President Wilson and Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, on March 15, 1913, when we emphasized the importance of selecting for Commissioner of Indian Affairs a man who would command the respect of the entire country. We also filed with the President a statement of our objections to a number of those candidates who had been publicly mentioned for the place. Both the President and Secretary Lane assured us that it was their desire to secure the best man possible for Commissioner; as Secretary Lane expressed it, "a man to whom the place would not be a *job*, but an *opportunity*."

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Cato Sells, of Cleburne, Texas, was finally (about June 1, 1913) selected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Sells assumed the office with a first-class equipment, having proved his ability as a skilled lawyer, a successful financier, a good organizer, and a capable administrator. Mr. Sells is a man of deeds rather than words, and instead of beginning his administration with an announced policy—excepting that it will be his aim to see that the interests of the Indian come *first* and not last—he has been making a thorough study of his office, and we believe he will correct its defects as rapidly as circumstances warrant. From our experience thus far, we have found Mr. Sells to be a good listener and a keen observer. He is of the type of those who *do* things and let their acts tell their own story. It appears to us at this writing that the President and Secretary Lane succeeded in finding for Commissioner of Indian Affairs a man who regards the place as an opportunity to do humane and sensible things.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

On the occasion of the Committee's visit to the President and Secretary Lane, we suggested that if any one in the Service was to be selected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we knew of no one better equipped for the place than Mr. Edgar B. Meritt, for a number of years the Bureau's chief law clerk. It is gratifying to state that Mr. Meritt was appointed, October 24, 1913, as First Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

We feel that the outlook for the future is more hopeful than it has been for some years; that with Mr. Sells as Commissioner, and Mr. Meritt as the First Assistant Commissioner, the Indian Bureau will not be "a house divided against itself," as was the case under the preceding administration.

We hope the inspection force of the Indian Bureau will

soon be organized on a basis that will have the confidence of the public and of the service itself. It is "the eyes and ears" of the Commissioner, and there should be no occasion for characterizing it, in the words of Mr. Valentine (Mr. Sell's predecessor), as "weak in the head, weak-eyed and hard of hearing."

We have no doubt that Commissioner Sells will recognize the importance of having a thorough study made of all the reservations, by which the natural resources of each one, analyzed and charted, can be utilized to the fullest extent for the benefit of the respective tribes.

THE BATES CASE.

Reference was made in our thirtieth report to a case of "enforcing" the liquor law, where one of the Government employees (Charles Bates, Jr.) had been arrested for bringing liquor on the Pine Ridge reservation; his subsequent indictment by a Federal grand jury, and the manner in which his "pull" protected him from removal. When the case came up in the U. S. Court, Bates pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100. The Court suspended sentence for thirty days, and he was pardoned by President Taft. Acting Commissioner Abbott then answered the query put to him by Secretary Sniffen: "Will you keep Bates in the service if he is convicted?" by allowing him to continue in his accustomed place! When the new administration came into power, we brought this case to Secretary Lane's attention. Before he had time to act, however, Bates promptly resigned!

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

In the fall of 1913, another of the indictments against J. B. Alexander, former superintendent of the Pima Agency, was tried in the U. S. Court, at Phoenix, Arizona, which resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." The Government apparently had a strong case, but, as some of the jurors said, according to the Arizona Republican, "We couldn't

believe those Indians, and we could believe the testimony given by Alexander."

The result is not surprising; for it is commonly said of Arizona, that between a white man and an Indian in court the latter has no chance, no matter how just a case he has. It has also been asserted that no white man was ever convicted in Phoenix on Indian evidence. Alexander's defence sought to throw the responsibility for the wrong-doing charged upon his former subordinates—especially chief clerk John L. Snyder (now deceased) and his expert farmer, D. J. Landers, who was referred to during the trial as "a fugitive from justice." Even though acquitted, Alexander does not stand in the most enviable position. If he could be so readily deceived by his wicked subordinates, he was evidently very easy-going, to say the least, in his administration of affairs at the Pima Agency, when he could not detect the frauds being practised.

The remaining indictments against Alexander have been dismissed, but those against Jacob Roberts and D. J. Landers still remain. John L. Snyder, the former chief clerk, recently died, so his case is disposed of; but it is understood that an effort will be made to have Landers brought back from Canada (where he is said to be) for trial.

Much as we may regret the outcome of the trial, we believe that the case will have a salutary effect upon any government employees who have been disposed to "take a chance." The flight of Landers to a point beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts, and his failure to return for trial after being indicted, is apt to be considered a tacit admission of guilt.

FIELD WORK.

The success of our work is ultimately dependent upon our knowledge of conditions in the field. The information that comes to us from many confidential sources, we are accustomed to correct or confirm and enlarge, by sending our agents to the field. During the past summer and fall, extensive trips were taken on behalf of the Association by

Dr. Grammer, our President; Mr. Sniffen, the Secretary; and Mr. Brosius, our Washington Agent. These journeys are of vital importance, as they give us an accurate knowledge of reservation conditions. Our representatives do not make these trips hastily, but spend as much time as may be necessary, exploring the country, coming in direct contact with the Indians as they live, and learning of their needs, and also discussing conditions with Government employees, missionaries, traders—in fact, endeavoring to secure information from every available source. That this policy is a wise one is evident from our thirty-one years' existence, during which time our statements of fact on a given case have never been successfully controverted. Our record for thoroughness and accuracy in this respect is high.

An account of Mr. Brosius' trip is given in his Washington Agency report. Those of Dr. Grammer and Mr. Sniffen follow:

DR. GRAMMER'S REPORT.

Mr. Sniffen and I left Philadelphia for the West Tuesday, August 5th, and journeyed directly to Tulsa, in the north-eastern corner of Oklahoma. This portion of the State is rich in oil, and the country is covered with scaffolding of the pumps, and the great circular tanks. As seen from the train, nearly all the way to Holdenville, where we made our first stop, these lofty skeleton towers and great iron tanks resembled the conning towers and turrets of some vast fleet, outnumbering all the battleships in the world. It was a most impressive spectacle and showed an extraordinary development of the oil industry in this section.

The bearing of this wealth upon the condition of the Indians was soon made plain to us, as we learned that many of these wells were located on Indian land and the operators were paying royalties to the red men. The Indians' sudden accession to this wealth is quite a feature in the situation in Northeastern Oklahoma.

At Holdenville we found that Mr. Kelsey had informed the District Field Agent, Mr. L. B. Locke, of our intended

visit, and he was waiting for us at the hotel, and put himself at our disposal for our stay. He made a very favorable impression upon us both.

The next morning we went to Wewoka, where the Government was disbursing a two hundred dollar per capita payment to the Seminoles and their former freedmen. Unfortunately, most of the full-blood Indians had received their portion previously, and the chief recipients during our visit were the colored people.

The Government had a large staff of workers present, and we followed the system with considerable care. As far as we could judge, a real effort was made to protect the recipients from the unscrupulous people who were endeavoring to victimize them. We were much impressed, however, with the need of reclassification of the Indians who were born of full-blood parents belonging to different tribes. Such Indians are now classed as half-bloods and quarter-bloods, and have not the same protective limitations thrown around them as those technically known as full-bloods; that is to say, Indians whose parents are of the same tribe. The Government officials admitted the unwisdom of this strange classification, and an act of Congress ought to be secured, determining fullness of blood not by tribal but by racial distinctions.

One of the most interesting Indians whom we met was Okkosky Miller, a Seminole. The Snake Band, of which he is the chief, is a lodge of ultraconservative Indians, who still believe in the therapeutic skill of the medicine men, and cling to an idealized past. He was exercising a fatherly care over his people, seeing that their claims were presented, and bearing himself with impressive dignity and a somewhat trying reticence when we were first introduced. Later on, at the close of the day, just before we took the train, he threw himself across our path with a number of prominent Indians and the Government interpreter, and we had quite a satisfactory talk,—memorable to me as my first official interview with the Indians. Even through the medium of an interpreter, I could discern the eloquence of the Indian

chief and the propriety of his sentiments. He expressed much solicitude for the welfare of his people, and was evidently gratified that the white people of the country should send a deputation into their midst. Mr. Sniffen and I had a conference of about an hour with him. At the conclusion, in bidding us farewell, he took off his hat and shook hands. Mr. Gresham, the special representative of the U. S. Attorney-General, was particularly gratified with the manner of the Indians at the close of the conference, and with the removal of the hat, and told us of a previous occasion when the Rodman Wanamaker ambassador of patriotism called upon this same Indian to take off his hat to the American citizen and the salutation was bluntly refused.

During our stay in Wewoka we made a trip into the country and saw some of the Indian holdings. Some of the best of them, I regret to say, were being worked by white men.

Mr. James E. Gresham, the special attorney of the Department of Justice, in whose office in Wewoka we had our conference, was sent to this country by the Government on account of the numerous frauds that had prevailed in the administration of justice. We read the petition of the Bar, requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Gresham on the ground that he interfered with the legitimate practice of the Bar, and it was rather rich reading when one noticed that many of the signatories were of men who had just escaped the penitentiary by a hung jury. The Government refused to withdraw Mr. Gresham or limit his activities on the ground that he was discharging his proper functions. No one could hear his tales of the way in which the Indians were fleeced and their signatures obtained on false pretences, without realizing that the presence of a helpless and uneducated race like this is a temptation to weak and unscrupulous men, and may deprave a whole community.

Upon our return to Holdenville, we inspected the work of Mr. Locke, and we were impressed with the necessity of a larger clerical force for these field agents in order that they might spend more time among the people whose interests

they are to protect. This impression was still further deepened by our visit with Mr. Hunt, the district agent at Talequah. These District Agents impressed us as men of real zeal, who took a lively interest in their work.

Our next visit was to Talequah, the ancient capital of the Cherokee Nation. This village has long been one of the chief towns of Eastern Oklahoma. We were received at the station by one of the most intelligent Indians that I ever met,—Mr. W. W. Hastings, the tribal attorney of the Cherokee Nation,—a Cherokee half-blood. Mr. Hastings might be taken for a dark-complexioned Spaniard, but he never attempts to pass himself off for anything but an Indian, and is full of zeal for the tribal welfare and the preservation of the tribal traditions, literature and speech. His knowledge of the law is full and accurate, and he has obtained some important verdicts for his Indian clients.

We stopped at the National Hotel, kept by Mrs. Eliza W. Alberta, who was related to the former head chief of the Cherokees,—Bushyhead. She kept a typical Southern table and made us very comfortable. In the palmy days, many notable people were entertained under her roof.

We spent a day visiting the homes of the Indians to see the conditions under which they lived. It is a beautiful country, with wide and fast-flowing rivers and an abundance of timber. It is sparsely settled and far removed from the restraints of public scrutiny, and dissolute and weak Indians sink backwards rapidly. We saw the home of a "morphine fiend," which showed us with what dreadful power the vices of civilization can corrupt a primitive people.

On this trip we were accompanied by a subordinate field agent, Mr. R. B. Choats. When I thanked him for his courtesy, I shall never forget the earnestness with which he replied that it gave him pleasure to do anything for an Association that had conferred so many benefits upon his people.

On another day we went to a kind of camp-meeting, under the auspices of the Keetowah Society, at Hulbert, which re-

mind me very much of old-fashioned camp-meetings in the Virginia mountains. So far as I could see, the behavior of the boys and girls was fully up to the general level of such gatherings.

The Keetowah band is an association of Cherokee Indians who are opposed to the dominant policy of the tribe; a somewhat reactionary minority, under the lead of Judge Wolf. At his request Mr. Sniffen and I both made addresses, which were interpreted to the Indians. The Judge also made an oration, which was a long vindication of the Bourbon opposition of his organization. It is, however, a healthy sign that the Indians have critics of their policy, and are willing to tolerate them.

Much might be said about the interesting Indian village of Talequah, with its well-paved streets, its sewer system, its well-placed troughs for watering horses, abundant supply of water, its neat and well-kept homes, good roads and nicely dressed people, and above all, its great high school, which was erected by the Cherokees and sold by them to the State of Oklahoma.

Our longest stay in Oklahoma was at Muskogee, where Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, the superintendent, has his offices, with some 200 clerks and subordinates under him. Mr. Kelsey is clearly a man who would be competent for the highest position in the Indian service, if he could be spared from his present post. He has grown up in the service, and seems in every way admirably equipped for his responsible duty of helping these tribes adjust themselves to our civilization. The estate handled by him runs well up in the millions. He has, moreover, a real interest in protecting the people as well as their property. While we were in his office he was occupied in seeing that an Indian girl who had fallen heir to a considerable property was sent away to school and protected from the schemes of mercenary white men. Every facility was afforded us for a careful inspection of Mr. Kelsey's administration, both in the office and in the field. We also visited Mr. J. George Wright, who is charged with the duty of closing up the tribal affairs of the Five Tribes, where similar courtesies were extended to us.

Muskogee is a very flourishing town, and we found that some of its chief people had Indian blood in their veins.

From Muskogee we returned to Tulsa, and took the Frisco line west for Gallup, New Mexico.

At Gallup we left the railroad and plunged into the largest Indian reservation, which includes the wildest portion of our country. I had expected that here if ever it would be necessary to do some horseback riding. To my astonishment, the mail-routes were traversed entirely by automobiles, which not only rushed along the roads and were able to climb up and down the arroyas, but if need be, when the trail was lost, could make their way over the desert, crushing down the sage-bushes before them.

Our first visit on the Navajo reservation was to the Hospital of the Episcopal Church, under the management of Miss E. W. Thackara, located on a little ridge about three-quarters of a mile from Fort Defiance. This hospital is a monument to the indomitable courage and zeal of Miss Thackara. In tracing out the history of this notable charity, it was interesting to find that Mr. Herbert Welsh, our Corresponding Secretary, had played an important part. Miss Thackara is greatly handicapped by her lack of a competent interpreter, but she is singularly fortunate in her propinquity to the Government physician in charge at Fort Defiance, Dr. Wigglesworth, who has equipped himself by special courses in treating trachoma, and has made this hospital a special institution for such cases.

In visiting Fort Defiance, we were much impressed with the new Government Hospital that has been erected there, with the suitable club-building for the employees, and also with the kindergarten building, erected mostly by the Indians themselves, under the direction of their fatherly superintendent, Mr. Peter Paquette. Perhaps some of the pride that the Indians take in this superintendent is due to the fact that Mr. Paquette has much Indian blood in his veins. He is of the Chippewa stock, and a magnificent specimen of a man physically.

Who should visit Fort Defiance during our stay there,

but the then Assistant Commissioner Abbott, on his way to meet the superintendents of the various Navajo districts at Kearn's Cañon. On being introduced to Mr. Abbott I explained that Mr. Sniffen and I were visiting this section with special reference to the condition of the Navajos off the reservation, and expressed our gratification that the Indian Bureau was resisting the effort to oust these Indians from their holdings. Mr. Abbott assured me that the number of Indians off the reservation was only about three thousand, and said the matter could be easily handled. He regretted that he could not talk the matter over with me at any length. Later on, under the shadows of the Hopi mesa, he had a meeting of the Navajo superintendents to discuss this very subject, and invited Mr. W. R. Johnston, the Presbyterian missionary, and Father Weber, the Roman Catholic missionary at St. Michael's, to be present. Colonel Roosevelt, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was also called into the conference. I could but think it inconsistent with Mr. Abbott's professions that he pointedly omitted Mr. Sniffen and myself from the conference, though our Washington agent, Mr. Brosius, had successfully opposed the efforts of the Arizona and New Mexico Senators to oust these non-reservation Indians from their homes.

On our way from Fort Defiance to Kearn's Cañon, we stopped at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Mission, and had a most profitable conference with Father Weber. These Franciscan Fathers have done a great work in compiling a dictionary and grammar of the Navajo tongue. It is a matter of regret that their task could not have been performed in conjunction with other workers in the same field, so that agreement might be reached as to the translation of important words. It would be interesting to know whether the Indian specialists in the Smithsonian Department were called in as colaborers in any sense. It is very important in compiling a lexicon of these Indian tongues that conflict be avoided, and the task simplified by allowing the Smithsonian Institute to act as the unifying agency.

Father Weber estimated the Navajos off the reservation

at about 6,000. I believe that it is now agreed that the estimate given out by our office is the correct one—9,000.

On this long journey of ninety miles from St. Michael's to Keam's Cañon, we passed Hubbell's famous store and saw a splendid collection of Navajo blankets. Formerly, Mr. Hubbell employed many women to make these blankets, giving out the wool to women who set up their looms in his warehouses and worked under his supervision. The work is now done by the women in their hogans. These blankets are one of the chief articles produced in this region. The traders who plant themselves in these reservations have to live under very primitive conditions, and are deprived, of course, of all the comforts of life in more civilized regions, but they seem to make money very rapidly. In one case, which is said to be typical, a young man who came into the country seven years ago with only a good credit had accumulated a property of over fifteen thousand dollars.

In the Congressional debates this reservation is referred to as a fertile country. We circulated around over about three hundred miles of it, and can testify that it is correctly described by Colonel Roosevelt as a desert. Vegetation is chiefly sage-brush and bee-flower. The trees are gnarled and stunted cedars, or pinyon, with some cottonwood. According to general testimony, it is inhabited by as many people per square mile as the land will sustain, and the Indians show considerable ingenuity in gaining a livelihood in such an arid country.

At Keam's Cañon we found the capacity of the school was taxed to the utmost by the presence of the Navajo superintendents and a concourse of visitors, who had collected to see the Hopi dances on the mesa, some twelve miles away. The Superintendent, Mr. Leo Crane, received us courteously. We were very grateful for the entertainment we received at the school.

Although we could not see as much of the superintendents as we should have liked, because of their conferences, we were impressed with them as a body of public officials. We had conversations with Mr. W. T. Shelton, of Shiprock,

and Mr. W. M. Peterson, of Whiteriver, and liked their point of view exceedingly. They are men of recognized efficiency and high standing in the service. It was very interesting to talk over with Mr. Shelton the subsequent history of Byalille, for whom our Association had sued out a writ of habeas corpus and delivered him from confinement in a military prison under the order of a former commissioner of Indian Affairs. It will be recalled that at the time it was argued that it would be dangerous to turn loose these infuriated men upon the community. Mr. Shelton told us that on his liberation Byalille obtained permission to address the pupils at the Indian School at Shiprock, and made a public recantation of all his former claims, confessed that he had no medicine that would protect his people against the white man's bullets, and urged the younger generation to submit to the powerful government which was over them. Instead of bringing back a desperado, we had set free a missionary.

Mr. Shelton's success at Shiprock is a matter of pride to all the superintendents in that section of the country, and we could well understand his marked success in dealing with a dependent people, for he has the gifts of comradeship as well as dauntless courage and great ability.

Our visit to Keam's Cañon occurred at the time of the celebrated Hopi snake dance on the mesa twelve miles away. It had not been a part of our original program to see this pagan rite, but as Mr. Sniffen had never witnessed this spectacle, and I thought it an important indication of moral and spiritual condition, we went out to the mesa. Among the distinguished visitors present was Colonel Roosevelt. These rites have been frequently described; indeed, we had previously seen them in moving pictures; but the barbarism of the whole celebration exceeded everything that we thought possible on this continent. I do not believe that the heart of Africa could supply a worse exhibition of paganism. The Hopi village where the dance was held is situated about 800 feet above the plain, on a most picturesque mesa. All the ceremonies were marked by a

wealth of color that may well glorify the spectacle to the artist and the antiquarian; nor can such an exhibition be without attraction to those who love deeds of daring. I was glad to find, however, that most of the superintendents with whom I spoke looked upon the whole affair with disfavor. It is all very well for the antiquarian to speak of the necessity of preserving the ancient folk-lore of these people; but it is not by emphasizing these ancestral rites and diverse origin that the different races of this country can be moulded into one people. The superintendents realize this. It is a misfortune of the Indian that he resembles so much those personages described in Dante whose heads are set upon their shoulders in such a fashion that they look backwards. He must be given forward-looking thoughts and forget the things which are behind if he is to be uplifted.

From Keam's Cañon we went to the hospital, founded by the National Indian Association, at Indian Wells, and under the charge of Mr. W. R. Johnston and his wife. These heroic missionaries who have planted themselves, with their hospital, on a desert, are commending Christianity to the Navajo by their works of mercy. Mr. Johnston is also one of the staunchest defenders of their rights. Under his guidance we visited a number of hogans of the Indians.

Indian Wells is outside the reservation, and these Navajos are people that will be placed on the reservation if the Senators from New Mexico and Arizona are allowed their way. Mr. Sniffen took pictures of improvements that the Indians had made, showing how they had deepened wells, laid down pipes, etc. Many of the holdings of these Indians are in peril because they are situated upon the land that was granted to the railroad subsequent to the Indian settlement. In such cases Mr. Johnston contends that the Government ought to give the railroad some other holdings and respect the rights of the Indian settler, who was first on the ground; and especially should this be done where the Indian has made improvements. Some of these In-

dians have large flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and droves of horses.

After spending six days with Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sniffen and I journeyed to Holbrook, Arizona, where I took the train for home, while Mr. Sniffen travelled south to the country of the Apaches, Pimas and other Indians.

I shall attempt no generalization of this trip at this point, but one or two observations ought to be made. I was very much impressed with the futility of all efforts to civilize these Indians unless we give them the English language. In 1868, our Government promised the Navajos that they should have a school-house and a teacher for every thirty children. At that time the tribe numbered about 9,000; and if this promise had been fulfilled, the present generation would be speaking English. Congress failed to carry out this promise and the result is that we have 30,000 people who speak an exceedingly difficult tongue, and have very few members that can act as interpreters. It is, of course, very difficult to give proper schooling to nomadic or widely scattered tribes, but if the Government will throw itself into this task with a wise liberality, we could, in a generation or two, give these people the English speech.

My second impression is my sense of the great moral power possessed by this Association. This was cheerfully and thankfully recognized in Oklahoma; but it was just as plain in New Mexico and Arizona, where our reception by the officials was somewhat lacking in warmth, although not falling short in any essential courtesy. Under the shadow of the great mesa, Mr. Sniffen and I found a friendly reception at the bountiful table of Mr. Hubbell, who had not forgotten an important service Mr. Welsh had once rendered him in getting some claims before the Government. Riding in an automobile from one post to another, I found as my fellow passenger a former superintendent, who told me with glistening eyes and a tremulous voice how this Association had saved him from ruin when he had awakened, by his maintenance of the Indians' cause, the

enmity of the grafters. Mighty is the power of truth, especially when spoken by people who are not using it as an instrument for their own advancement. I venture to say that there is not an Indian agency in the United States that does not feel, to an appreciable degree, the influence for good of this Association. Nor can I forget how one of the Navajos threw his arm around my neck and welcomed me as a representative friend of his race, when he learned that I was president of this Association. From Indian, from trader, from Government employees, from men in all walks of life, I learned that the influence of our Association was felt in all that region as a power working for righteousness.

CARL E. GRAMMER.

MR. SNIFFEN'S REPORT.—THE APACHES OF WHITERIVER,
ARIZONA.

Leaving Dr. Grammer at Holbrook, Arizona, I proceeded to Whiteriver (90 miles overland) to visit one of the Apache reservations. The superintendent, Mr. W. M. Peterson, is a man of large experience in Indian affairs, with an excellent record for efficiency and honesty. Mr. Peterson has been in charge of this agency since June 1, 1913, and has no small task before him. A competent observer stated that the former superintendent had put these Apaches back about twenty years. The band, which numbers 2400, is very primitive, and it is divided into small groups of eight or ten families living in shacks but with no permanent homes. These Indians are much given to the making and consuming of "tulapai," an intoxicant made from corn. This evil Mr. Peterson is endeavoring to eradicate.

There is but little land on the reservation suitable for agriculture. It is, however, an ideal stock country, and Supt. Peterson wants to market some of the extensive supply of good pine timber (estimated to be about three billion feet) and turn the proceeds into cattle for the Indians. If this plan can be carried out, under proper supervision, these Apaches could be made financially independent of the Government within five or ten years. White men with grazing leases have been growing rich through these privi-

leges, and there is no good reason why the natural resources of the reservation should not be utilized for the benefit of the Indians to whom it belongs. At present the tribe receives about \$50,000 a year from grazing leases and permits; but if the reservation were to be stocked exclusively with Indian cattle, the returns would be much greater.

The care of the old and indigent Indians is a vexatious problem. Under ordinary conditions, the rations (which are issued only to the 146 in this class) are rarely used exclusively by the beneficiaries. There are always so many "friendly callers" around on issue day, that some steps should be taken to protect the real dependents. Supt. Peterson is anxious to establish a segregation camp, by which the needy ones can be properly cared for, and not be compelled to "entertain" their younger and able-bodied relatives. Then, the rations could be issued daily, instead of weekly or bi-weekly, and those who are unable to support themselves would be sufficiently nourished. This is a problem that has to be considered on all reservations where rations are issued to the dependents, and it is hoped that Supt. Peterson's plan can be tried as an experiment.

PIMA RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

From Whiteriver, I travelled overland with Superintendent Peterson (a distance of about 250 miles) to the Pima Agency, at Sacaton, Arizona. The superintendent, Mr. F. A. Thackery, we have long and favorably known, and we regard him as one of the best men in the Indian service. His administration is opposed in the extreme to that of the former incumbent, J. B. Alexander. Mr. Thackery is experienced, alert, and active in all proper directions to protect and advance the interests of the Indians under his care. He had, at the time of my visit, been in charge of the reservation just one year, but improved conditions were everywhere noticeable,—he has fully lived up to his past reputation as an efficient and honest administrator.

Probably the most pressing matter for the Pimas at this time is the question of water for irrigation. In addition

to having an able attorney employed to make a thorough study of the Indians' riparian rights, the Little Gila river (unwisely closed some years ago—NOT in the interest of the Pimas) has been reopened, and it is now possible to use the flood waters on the large acreage formerly fed by that stream, but which had to be abandoned, so far as agriculture is concerned, when its flow was purposely stopped. The progressive young Indians have eagerly taken hold of a co-operative plan to establish a farming colony to utilize the water brought on the reservation by the Little Gila river.

An experiment that has proved very successful, is one encouraging the pupils to work, on shares, ten-acre tracts of the school farm. The boys took hold of the plan very eagerly, and under the direction of the farmer, W. O. Hodgson, they have made excellent progress, and also earned sufficient money to open their eyes to the possibilities of agriculture.

The hospital building at the Agency is a disgrace to the Government; it is not only unsightly, but its condition is really a menace to the lives of those who are unfortunate enough to be kept there for treatment. The building is of adobe, and the disintegrating process has set in to such an extent that one can see through the large cracks in the walls. I took several photographs of this building as "documentary evidence" of its condition. Since my return, I learned at the Indian Bureau that Congress will be asked for funds with which to erect a new hospital at the Pima Agency.

The girls' dormitory is also in a bad state of repair, and authority ought to be promptly granted either to thoroughly repair it if that is possible, or to construct a new one. The present building is of adobe, but its usefulness is nearly over.

As Pima matters are also covered by Mr. Brosius' report (see pages 60-62), I will not further discuss them.

YUMA AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

My next reservation point was Yuma, California, where L. L. Odle is superintendent; and from all accounts he is a

great improvement over the former incumbent,—who was demoted and transferred from that post because of extreme brutality to one of the school-children. The Agency had been allowed to deteriorate, and many necessary improvements were being made by Superintendent Odle.

The Yumas have taken a renewed interest in agricultural matters; quite a few of the younger Indians are working on the co-operative plan, and were, at the time of my visit, engaged in clearing their land to get it under cultivation. At Yuma the problem is not one of water, but of sufficient land to use all that comes down in their ditches. Although the main canal is completed and carrying an abundant supply of water, the system of ditches and laterals for the Indians is only about half finished. It is hoped that the Indian Bureau will take prompt steps to make these necessary extensions, in order that the Yumas may be given all possible encouragement in their agricultural activities.

At the time of my visit to this agency, a council was being held, and I was invited to be present and to address the Indians. There were at least a hundred in the gathering. They remembered the efforts of our Association to secure for them allotments of ten acres each, instead of the five acres proposed by the Indian Bureau, and they expressed appreciation for what we had done.

The main point discussed at this council related to educational affairs. Owing to the former brutal management, the Indians were slow to respond to the call for pupils, and they wanted some assurance of better treatment for their children before agreeing to send them to school. Superintendent Odle stated that he had three children, and he would see to it that the Indian pupils were treated as well as if they were his own kin. Finally, a formal statement was prepared and signed, by which the Indians agreed to send all children to school between the ages of six and eighteen years; that in case of any running away, the parents would promptly return the pupils to the superintendent, and the matter would be frankly discussed, so that if there was just cause for complaint, a remedy could

be applied. The boarding school has a capacity of 180, and the average attendance now is about 150.

There are 800 Indians on the Yuma reservation, the majority of whom are self-supporting; rations being issued to forty old or indigent members of the tribe. One-third of the Indians are located on their own allotments. Their homes are of a primitive type—thatched or adobe. They cremate the dead, and also burn the house and effects of the deceased, and so long as that custom is practiced, no improvement in their dwellings can be expected.

SAN XAVIER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

From Yuma, I went to Tucson, and drove nine miles south to the San Xavier Agency, located on the small original Papago reservation. I was courteously received by the superintendent, Mr. Henry J. McQuigg. The Indians on this reservation are industrious and classed as self-supporting. The land is, of course, in the arid belt, but with the water available these Indians raise fair crops. I saw a good example of their industry, when Mr. McQuigg took me out to where they were rebuilding the dam for their small reservoir, which had been washed out. The Indians were doing the work voluntarily,—furnishing labor teams, etc.,—the Government merely giving them lime with which to make their mortar. These people realized the value of this project, and did not need any urging to do their part. The work was being done in a substantial manner, with a view to withstanding the heavy flow of water that comes in flood-time.

The agency office is in a rented building, none too well adapted for the purpose. The reservation is a small one, containing 69,000 acres. In 1890, allotments aggregating 41,660 acres were made to some 300 Indians—mostly heads of families. The work was poorly done, however, and from the land received by some of the Indians one could readily believe that the allotting agent performed his task in his office by merely checking off quarter-sections to individuals, regardless of physical conditions. Various allotments

classed as agricultural land were hilly and much broken. There is also considerable uncertainty as to the boundary lines. The trust patents issued in 1891 will expire in 1916; but the period should be extended, as the Indians are in no condition to receive full title to the land. Furthermore, many Indians living on the reservation were not given allotments, and the land situation is unsatisfactory. It might be well for the Government to consider cancelling the trust patents already issued, and to re-allot the land to the Indians now living on the reservation.

The educational work is done at the Catholic Mission. Originally supported by that Church, its three classes were made part of the Government's school system for Indians when President Taft issued an order "covering in" to the service a number of ecclesiastical schools. The teachers of this San Xavier school (regular civil-service employees) are nuns, who wear at all times the Roman garb (as they, of course, have the right to do under a later order of President Taft); and I am informed that the Government pays a rental to the Catholic Church for that part of the Mission used as the day-school plant. I visited the school in company with Supt. McQuigg. In view of the Indian Bureau's regulations prohibiting religious instruction during school hours, I was surprised to see on one class blackboard part of a sentence for copy work about "Hail Virgin, Dearest Mary." When I was introduced to the Nun in charge of this room, she quickly turned to the blackboard and erased the sentence referred to, which would seem to be a tacit admission of a violation of the regulations.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL AT TUCSON, ARIZONA.

I spent a pleasant day at the Presbyterian school, in charge of Rev. J. F. Record, located about three miles out from Tucson. The equipment is excellent, the various buildings being well constructed, commodious and well ventilated. This school confines its work to the Pima and Papago Indians. Its capacity is 140, and not more than 70 from each tribe will be received. I met former pupils

from this school both on the Pima reservation and in the Papago country, and in nearly every case I found that they were exerting a real upward influence among their people. The final test of such an institution's effectiveness is the course taken by the students after they leave it, and from my observation, this school has made a record of which its management may justly be proud.

THE NON-RESERVATION PAPAGOS.

Scattered in the southwestern part of Arizona are upwards of 6,000 Papago Indians, living on the public domain. They are industrious and self-supporting, and have had practically no help from the Government. Recommendations to establish a suitable reservation for them were made in 1893, in 1908, and in 1912, but no action was taken by the Indian Office. Several years ago, when the homes of many Papagos were threatened by a "white invasion," this Association urged that they be given "fourth section" allotments, in accordance with the provisions of the Dawes Act of 1887. A representative of the Indian Bureau was sent to that section, and allotments were made to about 3,000 Papagos. That was a step in the right direction, but the allotments have not yet been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and these Indians are without any protection for their homes.

Most of the Papagos are in Pima county, Arizona, and about six of the forty-eight villages within the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency, and the balance nominally under the supervision of the San Xavier Agency. In company with Superintendent F. A. Thackery, I made a trip into the Papago desert to see these people and some of their villages. It is difficult to imagine a more desolate bit of desert country; yet these Indians have managed to eke out an existence from it. They have some cattle, which are sold from time to time, and their agricultural efforts (mostly "dry farming") produce a crop once in three or four years.

If ever a tribe of Indians deserved help and encouragement from the Government, these Papagos certainly do.

The struggle made by them, against adverse conditions, for a mere existence has been something heroic. At every available point, I found physical evidences of their efforts to conserve the limited amount of water that could be looked for; and they frequently carried water (when available) from the distant mountains to their fields, in an endeavor to realize at least a partial crop.

It is understood that a railroad is likely to be built through the Papago country, and that is a further reason why no time should be lost by the Government in taking steps to protect these Indians.

The needs of these Papagos are told, in a respectful and pathetic way, in a petition sent by them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on January 10, 1912, which reads, in part, as follows:

"We the undersigned are the officers of the Papago Indian Good Government League, which represents the whole Papago tribe. Said League was organized eight months ago by the most progressive Indians of the Papago tribe. The plan of the League is to try to secure the co-operation of the Government in putting up day schools, and in helping us generally like it has helped other tribes.

"We Papago Indians have always been peaceable; as far back as can be remembered, we have never killed a white man. In the early days our forefathers and some of us helped to quiet the more bloodthirsty Apaches who put the Government to so much expense to keep them off of the war-path; and who are now getting a great deal of help from the Government. We have always been self-supporting and we want to continue to live so.

"The allotting work which is going on now is the first work that has ever been done for us by the Government. Said work is greatly appreciated by us. The people who are doing the work know that. We have shown our appreciation by helping them when they needed extra help. We have loaned them teams and wagons when they have needed them. We haul water for them when they are working in parts where we have nothing but stock watering ponds. The water out of these ponds is unfit for human beings to use, but we have been forced to use it all our lives as we have not any water where we can do our dry farming. The wells are far up in the mountains.

"There is one small reservation for the Papagos near Tucson, Arizona, and it will be a mistaken idea for your Honor to think that all the Papagos are on that San Xavier reservation. The Papagos occupy pretty nearly the whole western half of Pima County. There are also many Papagos in Pinal County south of the S. P. Railroad. * * *

"We are sadly in need of day schools. We feel we justly deserve to have them. We have been promised day schools ever since the San Xavier reservation was started, but to this day there is not a sign of a day school of any kind in any of the forty-eight villages that are scattered in the various parts of the valleys mentioned. We want to become good and useful citizens of our great country, but how are we to become so if means for securing an education is not provided? There is a boarding school in Tucson which is forty miles off of San Xavier; one boarding school at Phoenix and another one at Riverside, Cal. To these schools our children can go if they desire after they have attended these day schools we are begging for. We have found it is a mistake to send our children to the boarding schools while they are very young. They grow up in these schools and are weaned away from us when they return. They are ashamed of our simple ways of living and very often they go to some distant American city never to return. If our children are educated in our own villages they will help us to improve our ways of living and help us to live like our white brother. We petition your Honor to grant the day schools which we feel we justly deserve. We feel that it is quite unfair for our great government not to provide day schools for its people so as to make them good citizens. We see no reason why our government should not take up the matter right away and provide day schools for us at once.

"We feel that we have been neglected because we have lived here quietly supporting ourselves and never bothering the government for any help. In connection with this help that we are asking for now there will be many difficulties to overcome, but so great is the importance of the question that it certainly warrants your effort. We are glad to know the fact that time will be given to this letter because we join in applause with our Pima brother when your Honor stated 'We are there to hear all your troubles, that is what we are there for, and anybody in Washington or anybody on the reservation in the Indian Service who has not time to listen to the Indians ought to hunt some other job.'

"We are willing to assist the Government in every way to put up day schools for us. The villages are from forty to a hundred miles from the railroad. Of course lumber has to be freighted by wagon. We have good wagons and pretty fair horses, and we do a great deal of freighting. There is plenty of building stone in the country, lime can be gotten from the Indians. Adobes will be made by us. There are also carpenters among us.

"Wells must be considered with the day schools. As we stated before we have not wells where we have our dry farming down in the valleys. We use water out of the ponds. When they are dry we are forced to move back into the mountains, where we have wells but no farms. If wells are drilled it will enable us to stay on our farms and work them if we can get drinking water, which we could have if wells are drilled. Wells could be bored at a moderate cost but which is too much for us because a well-driller would be needed. Several of us have tried to dig wells down in the valley but have given up because we have not much money.

"There are forty-eight villages in the whole Papago country and in each of these villages there are from twenty to forty children of school age.

"We Papagos are willing to advance and live like white people, but how are we going to do it when we have no schools? A few of our children have attended a few of the various boarding schools in the country. Some that have gone east have come back sick with consumption and they don't live long among us and we do not learn much of the white man's ways from them.

"None of the school inspectors have gotten any further than the San Xavier reservation. And if your Honor decides to send an inspector, we will be glad to show him around the country. There will be no use for anybody to come if he has to hurry off to some other place. It will take a month to look over the country carefully. We will be very glad to help anybody you may send out."

This petition, as yet, has not been answered by the Government. Their request for schools can be better appreciated when it is known that there are 1600 Papago children who are without any educational opportunities whatever. The few who have been to school and returned to their homes are looked up to by the older Indians, and they usually exert a real influence for good.

Since my return from the West, I have learned that the Indian Bureau has directed Superintendents Thackery and McQuigg to make a joint report on the condition and needs of these non-reservation Papagos, and it is hoped that some efficient action will soon be taken by the Government giving them at least a white man's chance.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA.

My next point was the San Carlos reservation, on which are located 2362 Apaches. The superintendent, Mr. A. L. Lawshe, is a man of ability, vigor and breadth. He was formerly Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but on account of a serious physical breakdown, he went to New Mexico on sick leave, almost at the point of death. Mr. Lawshe recovered his health, and in order to live in the open as much as possible, he accepted a transfer to the Indian Service. As an evidence of his conception of duty, it is interesting to note that Mr. Lawshe was severely criticised by some whites in the vicinity of the reservation on the ground that he was applying business methods to the administration of his Agency! In other words, he was managing affairs in the interest of the Indians, whom he was expected to protect. From all accounts, these Apaches had previously been greatly neglected, and it must have been a decided shock to those who had profited by such neglect to see the reservation run on business principles. In the two years that Mr. Lawshe has been in charge, the grazing receipts have doubled, and the reservation is now practically self-supporting.

These Apaches, like those on the Whiteriver reservation, which adjoins it, are very backward, and most of them live in brush "shacks," or tepees. Mr. Lawshe hopes to improve this condition, and he has constructed a few model homes—two or three room frame houses. These can be supplied to such Indians as may want them, under the reimbursable plan. The reservation has a sawmill, and an abundance of good timber; so if the Indians desire improved habitations, the problem will not be such a difficult one.

Many of the Apaches seek employment off the reservation, at the various mining camps, and they are good workers.

The country is well adapted for grazing, and as is the case at Whiteriver, if the leasing system can be gradually eliminated and the reservation stocked with a sufficient quantity of cattle or sheep of the Indians, these Apaches would soon be financially independent.

There is not a great amount of agricultural land on the reservation, but recently the Indians living above the Agency, on the Gila river, have taken a renewed interest in farming, with fair success. This suggests a point that is entitled to serious consideration. About six miles below the Agency is the San Carlos dam site. At the time of my visit, the Army Board's engineer was boring in the Cañon to test the depth to bed-rock, and collecting other data, relative to the feasibility of constructing a reservoir at that point. If the Board should report favorably on the project, and the dam is authorized by Congress, it would mean taking from these Indians several thousand acres of land which is susceptible of irrigation under present conditions. As already stated, the amount of agricultural land is small, and it will be materially reduced if the reservoir is built. Under these circumstances, it is only just that proper damages should be paid to these Apaches for the loss of this land, and also for their improvements—including certain Agency buildings that would have to be abandoned. In discussing the value to others of this reservoir site, little, if anything, has been said about its effect on the San Carlos Indians. The fact remains, however, that the site is their property and, so far as I can ascertain, they have never been consulted as to its disposition.

A matter that had aroused these Indians considerably was a clause in the recent Indian Appropriation Act directing the Secretary of the Interior to build two bridges, one over the San Carlos river and the other across the Gila river,—ostensibly for the benefit of the Apaches, but in reality for the convenience of the automobilists and others who used the reservation as a public highway. But the

cost of this was to be charged against the Indians of the San Carlos and Whiteriver reservations. The plan as outlined, instead of being a help to them would be a detriment. The San Carlos Indians, on the opposite side, to make use of these bridges in time of high water, would have to travel over twenty miles to reach the Agency, which is only two or three miles by a direct route. They are willing to have bridges built and at their expense, but they want them at convenient points. Just why the Whiteriver Indians should be charged a share of this expense, it is difficult to understand; for they live eighty miles from the bridge sites, and would rarely have occasion to use them.

I wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs calling attention to this injustice to these Indians, and urged that action on the matter should be deferred until it could be more carefully gone into. On September 22nd (the day the bids were to be opened for constructing the bridges), I had a meeting with about fifty of the Indians, and on their behalf I sent a long telegram to Commissioner Sells, calling attention to my previous letter, and again urging delay to allow an adjustment of the matter in a way that would be satisfactory to these Apaches. A protest drawn up by the Indians at the same time, and signed by ninety of them, was also wired to the Indian Bureau. Upon my return East, I had an interview with Commissioner Sells on this subject, and it is gratifying to state that the project has been held up for further investigation.

Another imposition would seem to be found in an agreement entered into with the Government on February 25, 1896, by which the San Carlos Indians ceded a portion of their reservation, forty-five miles long and seven miles wide, supposed to be coal and mineral lands. It was stipulated that the "proceeds accruing from the disposal of such coal and mineral lands" would be accounted for annually to the Indians, and "paid to them in cash from time to time as the same shall become available, pro rata." The only sum ever realized, so far as can be ascertained, was \$785, collected by the Land Office; and as the expense of making

the surveys was charged against the Indians, to be paid from "the proceeds accruing from the disposal" of the land, there has been no surplus for a per capita distribution to the tribe. The Indians gave up this tract, and so far have received nothing from it, and do not even have the use of it for grazing purposes. The matter ought to be investigated to establish its exact status—number of occupants, how used, etc. If the land does not contain minerals, then it should be restored to the Indians.

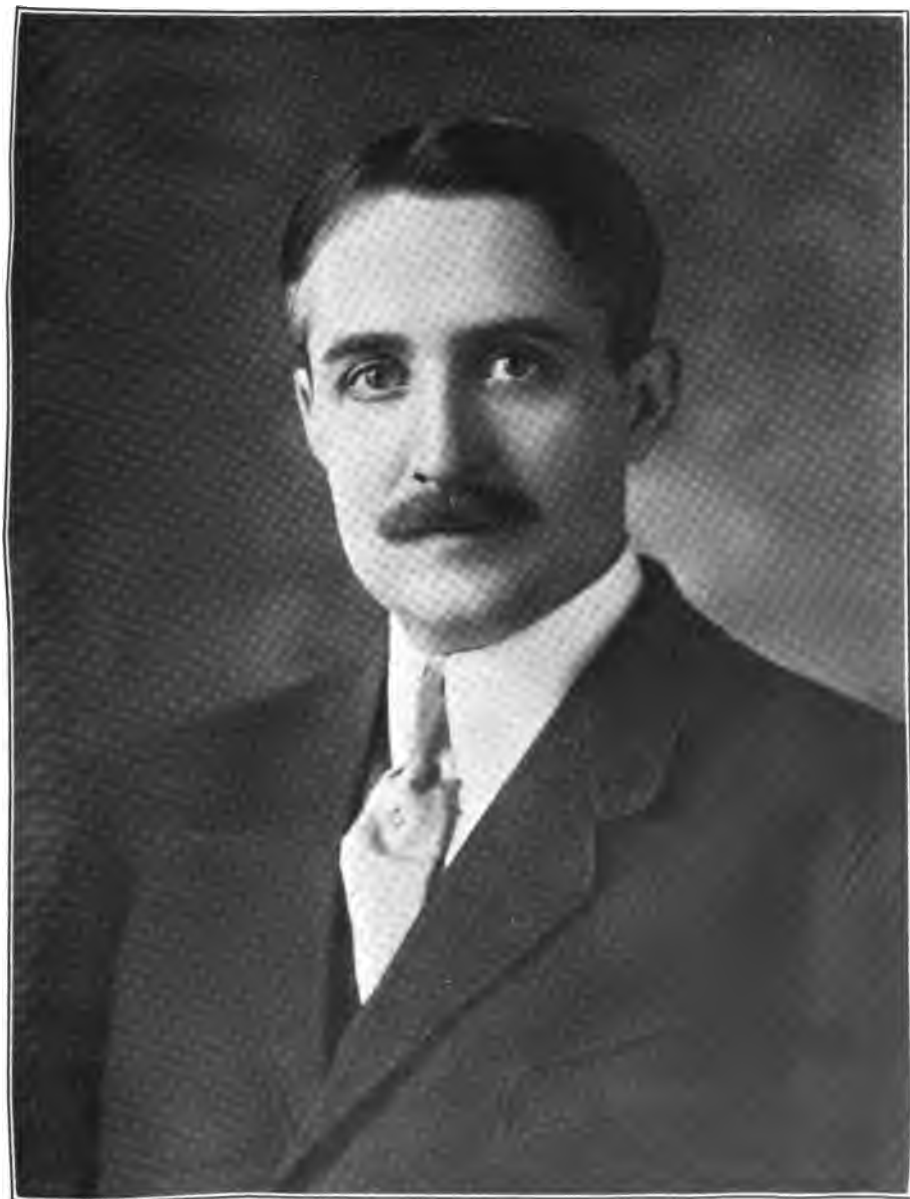
A question that has caused a good deal of feeling on various reservations is that of taxation by the county officials. In some sections of the country, an effort is made to collect taxes not only from whites on the reservation, but Indians as well, and the money secured is used exclusively on outside improvements. When this question came up at San Carlos, Mr. Lawshe insisted that a fair share of this tax money should be turned back to him for improvement of the reservation roads, which were, by courtesy, free public highways for the convenience of the whites who used them in going west to Globe, or east to Solomonville and other towns. Mr. Lawshe carried his point, and the counties in which the reservation is located now help to maintain these main roads on the reservation. No wonder he has been accused of giving the Indians "a business administration"! What has been done in this respect at San Carlos should be followed on other reservations where the tax-collector receives recognition.

MESCALERO, NEW MEXICO.

From San Carlos, I went to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, where there are more Apache Indians. The nearest railroad point is Tularosa, eighteen miles distant. This reservation is in charge of Mr. C. R. Jefferis, who has been working conscientiously and effectively (but under some handicaps) on behalf of his Indians. The population was formerly 650, but as 187 of the erstwhile "prisoners of war" joined the tribe in April, 1913, the number is now 837. The reservation is a tract 30 miles long and 24 miles wide,

containing about 475,000 acres. Not more than 5,000 acres can be classed as agricultural land, but the balance is very well adapted for grazing purposes. White men who leased the range for a small rental have grown rich therefrom, while the Indians realized not more than \$8,000 a year,—and part of that was used for Agency expenses. The standing timber (fine pine) on the reservation is estimated to be worth \$3,000,000. There is a splendid opportunity to utilize the natural resources of this reservation in a way that would put these Indians in a very comfortable position financially. If a portion of the timber could be sold, or used as collateral for a loan from the Government, and the reservation stocked to its capacity with cattle or sheep (as has been strongly recommended by Supt. Jefferis) and put under competent management, these Indians would soon be on a self-supporting and prosperous basis. On my travels over the reservation, I met one of the lessees who was driving 5100 lambs to the railroad for shipment. This was one season's crop, and the purchase price was \$3.25 per head, representing a very tidy profit, from a single grazing district. It illustrates what could be done for the Indian.

Bills have been introduced in Congress, by Senator Fall and Representative Currie, proposing to create the Mescalero National Park out of this reservation. The measure ought to be vigorously opposed by all friends of the Indian. Its purpose is not to benefit them, but to make a playground for whites in the valleys below, and also to permit the exploitation of the country. There would be as much justice in a counter-proposition to create a National Park out of Senator Fall's ranch—said to adjoin the reservation—as is contained in this scheme. Senator Fall's opposition to the rights of Indians was made very clear in his recent endeavor to secure the suspension, or virtual repeal, of all laws authorizing them to settle on the public domain in New Mexico and Arizona. In 1910, an agreement was approved by the Interior Department by which Mr. Fall was authorized to construct a cement ditch on the "Three Rivers"



HON. EDGAR B. MERITT
Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs

section of Mescalero reservation, to bring water therefrom down to his own ranch. His interests are such, therefore, that his advocacy of any measures affecting the rights of these Indians might well be regarded with suspicion.

At the time of my visit Mr. Jefferis was wrestling with the problem of comfortably housing for the winter the 187 Apaches who came by invitation of the Mescalero band from Fort Sill, Okla. (where they had for years been held as "prisoners of war"). These former prisoners, by moving, automatically gained their freedom, and came under the supervision of the Interior Department. Of the original band, supposed followers of Geromino, "rounded up" in 1888 and taken East by the Army, all but five had died, and most of the present members—their children and grandchildren—had been born in captivity. It took several years' effort to secure any relief for them, and when the majority of the band voted to make their permanent homes on the Mescalero reservation, a great howl went up from New Mexico, and the local press predicted a vast amount of bloodshed when these Apaches entered that State. The removal from Fort Sill was accomplished, however, with no dire results,—to whites or Indians. On account of this threatened opposition, the "immigrants" were brought to Mescalero before proper arrangements could be made for their care, and they were camped in tents about a half a mile from the Agency. To make matters worse, Supt. Jefferis was greatly handicapped by official red tape and could not promptly go ahead with plans for housing these Indians on a permanent basis. The winters on the Mescalero reservation are severe, the average altitude being over 6600 feet, and to keep the Fort Sill contingent—accustomed to a milder climate—in tents during the cold weather would likely cause much suffering and sickness, to say nothing of discontent due to enforced idleness;—for these people had been accustomed to active work in Oklahoma.

Superintendent Jefferis was arranging to locate these people in the White Tail and Carisso districts about twenty miles from the Agency, giving to each family a small tract

of land available for agriculture, and to build for each a comfortable house. Since my return I learned that the red tape had been severed and Superintendent Jefferis was proceeding as expeditiously as possible with the work of erecting a house for each family. I visited the White Tail and Carisso districts and found the preliminary work progressing smoothly;—the arable ground was being broken, and a temporary sawmill had turned out sufficient lumber, up to that time, to build half the number of houses needed. The water resources were also being developed, and Superintendent Jefferis was doing everything in his power to make the Fort Sill band comfortable and contented.

A small element clung tenaciously to the idea that they still had a reservation west of the Rio Grande river, known as the Hot Springs country, and said that they were told, when once released from the jurisdiction of the War Department, they would have a right to go there. Some of them wanted me to visit the spot in question with them, so that I might help them return to it. Upon investigation, however, I found that while the Hot Springs section was once an Executive Order reservation, it had been restored to the public domain in 1877 by President Hayes, after the Indians were removed to Mescalero. Furthermore, I learned at El Paso, Texas, from General H. L. Scott, who accompanied the prospecting party that went from Fort Sill to look over Mescalero and other places, that when the Hot Springs site was reached, the Indians were unanimous in the opinion that it would never do; for a heavy flood had washed away practically all of the arable soil; there was no water, and the land was also within the limits of a Federal reservoir project, now under way. I therefore felt it was useless to make the trip, and so informed the Indians. General Scott told me that he expected to visit Mescalero, and he would be glad to confer with the restless element on the subject.

In their former homes the Fort Sill people had made considerable progress in cattle-raising. Prior to their leaving the herds were sold, and \$170,000 realized. This money will probably be put into stock.

The Mescaleros are of the primitive type, non-progressive and with few homes of a permanent nature, most of them living in brush shacks, or tepees. The Fort Sill people, however, were brought up under a different environment; they were accustomed to work, lived in comfortable cabins, and had made considerable progress in civilization. It will be interesting to see what effect they have, if any, upon their more backward brethren.

The missionary work on the reservation is being carried vigorously on by the Reformed Church, through its representative, Rev. R. H. Harper. The plant consists of a good-sized and well-built church, and a commodious and attractive "lodge," or club-house, where the people can assemble at all times for religious or social purposes. The Sunday services are very well attended, and partly conducted by the Indian elders and deacons. A mission is also maintained at the Agency by the Roman Catholics.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, was my next point. I visited the large Government Indian School, located about two miles from the town. It is one of the important non-reservation schools in the Southwest, and those in direct charge of the work are of a type that it is a pleasure to meet in the Indian service,—especially Mr. Frederick Snyder, the principal. I also visited four of the Pueblos, or villages, under the Santa Fé jurisdiction, in company with the superintendent, Mr. H. F. Coggeshall. These Indians, for the most part, are very conservative. They live in a communal state, and are subject to the arbitrary whims of the governors, or head-men, who proclaim when and how the crops shall be planted, and when and how they shall be harvested. If any real progress is to be made, a way must be found to put those Indians who desire it on an individual basis.

Superintendent Coggeshall has done excellent work in this jurisdiction, and he should be given every possible support and encouragement by the Department in his efforts to advance the welfare of his Indians. At the time

of my visit, these Pueblos, according to Judge Pope's decision, were citizens, and not only was the liquor question a troublesome one, but the county authorities were preparing to tax the Indian lands. This Supt. Coggeshall and the Pueblo attorney, Mr. F. C. Wilson, were getting ready to resist by injunction proceedings; for the Indians are far from the point where they could either manage their own property, or pay taxes on the excessive valuations likely to be imposed. As will be seen from Mr. Brosius' report (page 77), Judge Pope's decision was reversed by the United States Supreme Court, which leaves the questions of property and liquor suppression under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Under the New Mexico law, any one living on a piece of land without interference for ten years can secure a title to it by right of "adverse possession." On some of the Pueblos, by paying a nominal rental to the local governor, or head-man, people have held such tracts for a decade, and then the courts would confirm their ownership. In this way a considerable amount of the Pueblo land has been alienated. Supt. Coggeshall hopes to put an end to such a system, and hold for the Pueblos what is still left of their original grants.

* * *

From Santa Fé, I went to Denver, Colorado, to attend the annual conference of the Society of American Indians,—an account of which appears on pages 46-49 of this report.

Owing to lack of space, there are many matters noted on my trip that cannot be referred to here, but the information obtained will be used, wherever possible, in an endeavor to help both the Indians and the service.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

THE NEW YORK INDIANS.

During the fall of 1913, our Secretary was invited to accompany a few friends on a visit to the New York Indian reservations. This he was unable to do, but Mr. Levi Chubbuck, Agriculturalist of the Bureau of Plant Industry

(Department of Agriculture), accompanied the party. Mr. Chubbuck was formerly an Inspector of the Interior Department, and as we know him to be an active, efficient and sympathetic friend of the Indian, we asked him for a brief statement on the New York situation. It is as follows:

An Indian problem in New York State? Yes, one of long standing, reaching back to colonial days, and it promises to remain unsolved for a long time to come unless there be an awakening of public conscience and a demand for its solution. To the writer the chief difficulty seems to be in a division of authority over the New York Indians between the State and Federal governments, each of which exercises only limited jurisdiction, leaving to the Indians a considerable measure of autonomous government, in accord with tribal law and regulation. Not infrequently these are radically opposed to the State laws and repressive of social and economic development.

The 1910 census shows that there are 6,046 Indians in the State of New York, about 200 of whom—the Montauks and Shinnecocks—live on Long Island. The Shinnecocks, of whom there are 150, have a reservation of 750 acres near Southampton, Long Island.

There are six other reservations in the State of New York: the St. Regis on the St. Lawrence River in the extreme northern part of the State, in which there are 14,640 acres; the Onondaga, with 6,100 acres, and the Oneida, with 350 acres, near Syracuse; the Tonawanda with 7,549 acres; the Tuscarora with 6,249 acres; the Cattaraugus with 21,680 acres; the Oil Spring with 640 acres; and the Allegany with 30,469 acres, all in the western part of the State. The total acreage in these reservations is 87,677.

Title in fee for this land runs back to the grant of the Massachusetts colony by the King of England, and became involved in the controversy between New York and Massachusetts growing out of a later grant to the New York colony that overlapped that of the Massachusetts colony. By a compromise between the two States, New York was given jurisdiction over the disputed area, while Massachu-

setts retained the pre-emption right to the lands occupied and claimed by the Indians. This pre-emption right was disposed of to Robert Morris and later was acquired by the Ogden Land Company, which now claims to own the fee to much of the land at present included in the New York Indian reservations, particularly the Allegany and Cattaraugus, the Indians having only the right to occupancy and that so long as they maintain tribal relations. The Indians, however, claim the absolute ownership of the land subject only to the right of the Ogden Land Company or its assigns to purchase whenever the Indians shall elect to sell. The Tonawanda reservation of 7,549 acres is an exception in that the Indians acquired the title to this by purchase and the title is held in trust by the Comptroller of New York. The Tuscaroras also have absolute title in fee to their 6,249 acres.

On none of the reservations, excepting the Oneida, has there been any allotment of land in severalty. Individual Indians acquire and dispose of tracts of land among themselves, but the land still remains the property of the tribe.

The New York Indian problem is emphasized by the fact that the Indians are segregated from the rest of the population of the State by State statutes, and allowed to maintain a separate political status, and that the status of the lands is such as to greatly hinder development and progress.

The State of New York is maintaining 34 schools, one of which is a boarding school, for Indian children, and there are two mission schools maintained for their benefit. Excellent work is being done in these schools, judging by what the writer saw on a recent visit, but in the opinion of those in charge of the work, much of the good is nullified by conditions resulting from having a code of laws on the reservations different from that prevailing elsewhere in the State, and entrusting the administration of these laws to the Indians regardless of whether they are efficiently or inefficiently, justly or unjustly, enforced. The State and county officials hold aloof from Indian reservations and affairs on the plea that the Indian lands pay no taxes, and,

consequently, the State cannot afford to enforce law on Indian reservations.

Economic progress will be hindered so long as land is held in tribal ownership, and the Ogden Land Company claim, hanging as a cloud over much of the Indians' land, is an effectual bar to individual ownership in fee. The present distribution of the land seems to be very uneven. Considerable areas are being leased to and cultivated by white farmers, usually at very low rentals and under conditions that are a detriment to the land. Some good farming is done by the Indians, but for the most part the land is inefficiently handled. There are several thousand acres of excellent tillable land covered, for the most part, with brush and small timber, of which no use is made except as a source of a meagre supply of firewood.

Formerly there was much fine timber on the reservation, which was the source of cash income from the sale of lumber, and of building material for home improvements, but the good milling timber is now gone. While it was available, many excellent sets of farm buildings were built, but as one rides through the reservations and sees many large well-built barns and houses in bad state of repair and notes the small returns the Indians are getting for their lands, one can but ask, what has the near future in store for these people? They have in their soil abundant resources if those are developed and conserved. There are individuals on all the reservations who are keeping up their buildings, erecting new ones, and farming efficiently enough to prove what can be done.

The Oneidas furnish an illustration of the effect of owning land in severalty. Speaking of those who remained in New York (in 1822 and 1833 there were considerable emigrations of Oneidas to Wisconsin), Dr. F. B. Hough, in his monograph on the New York Indian, says: "Those who remained, having made commendable progress in civilization, the State has, from time to time, granted possessions in severalty to families as they appear proper subjects for this favor. Finally, in 1842, a treaty was held, by which a

survey and partition of the remainder (except a mission and a church lot) was agreed upon. This transaction was confirmed by law at the next session, and these people have since enjoyed their lands as private owners, with full liberty to sell and convey the same as citizens. The office of Attorney for the Oneidas was abolished after two years, and they have since enjoyed their separate estates, with increased motives for permanent improvements. The State continues to maintain two separate schools for their use. They are mostly Methodists, and they have a good church. Their settlements present ample evidences of plenty and prosperity, with well-improved farms, good buildings, and an abundance of farm stock and improved agricultural implements. As a class they are an industrious, frugal, and worthy people, most of them speaking the English language, and in their dress showing little that a stranger would notice, beyond their dusky features, as differing from the generality of people among whom they dwell."

Dr. Hough's monograph gives further interesting information as to agricultural developments one hundred years ago among the New York Indians.

SUPPORT OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The present status of the use of Indian trust and treaty funds for the support of sectarian schools is set forth in some correspondence between Dr. Grammer and Commissioner Sells, viz.:

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
995 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, July 25, 1913.

HONORABLE CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We understand that contracts are about to be entered into between the Government and certain religious organizations providing for the education of Indian children in sectarian contract schools.

Included among the number of Indians in whose behalf these contracts have heretofore been made, and which we

believe are sought to be renewed for the present fiscal year, on account of which it is claimed public funds of the United States will be expended, are the different bands of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota, and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Montana.

We ask a thorough investigation of the practice of using, first, trust funds, and second, treaty funds, of the Indians in support of sectarian schools under the authority of the *Quickbear* decision, 210 U. S. 79, by means of petitions for such use of such funds by any of their beneficiaries.

We protest against the use of any of the so-called treaty funds for such a purpose, holding that they are no longer treaty funds, but outright appropriations of public money by Congress either for education or subsistence of the Indians benefited by them, and are therefore gratuities. We hold that under any canon of interpretation of treaties, the treaties in question have long since expired, and under no interpretation of the law of contracts could they be revived or extended simply by an act of Congress. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Quickbear* decision, 210 U. S. 79, says:

"This limitation, if it can be given effect as such, manifestly applies to the use of public moneys gratuitously appropriated for such purpose, and not to moneys belonging to the Indians themselves * * * The declaration of the settled policy of the Government is found only in the acts of 1896 and 1907, and was entirely carried out by the deductions provided for. Since 1899 public moneys are appropriated under the heading 'Support of Schools,' 'for the support of Indian and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes,' without saying anything about sectarian schools. This was not needed, as the effect of the legislation was to make subsequent appropriations for education mean that sectarian schools were excluded in sharing them, unless otherwise provided."

This is the authoritative and final interpretation, and on its face states that the appropriation for "support of schools" in the Indian service cannot be used for sectarian schools, but solely for government schools.

The practice for some time followed in the Indian service in respect to these sectarian schools is not based upon any law, but upon the erroneous conclusions of subordinate officials; and apart from this fact the practice is unwarranted, since it obviously mixed up separate appropriations,

including one which is plainly not intended for educational purposes at all, with the income on the trust funds, one-half of which is applicable to any kind of school to which it may be devoted by the Indian beneficiaries.

As to the income of this trust fund, one-half of which is applicable to education in any form which those entitled to it may determine, we believe that the current practice is wrong in that it does not require an affirmative expression of opinion by every beneficiary at every period of renewal of contracts with the sectarian schools, but on the contrary, expressly provides in the official announcement to the Indian service that unless a signer of the petition for the devotion of trust fund money to sectarian schools cancels his signature it shall be considered as having been made anew to a new petition for that purpose. This is obviously contrary to the law of contracts and ought not to be countenanced.

The very segregation of a part of the trust fund income to sectarian schools is an exception which ought to be carefully guarded and made to conform in every particular to the requirements of the law and of the circumstances.

For the same reason the most careful scrutiny ought to be given to the signatures in order that none that are not genuine may be received. It goes without saying that the Indians should be left entirely free from any pressure by the officials of the Indian Service in the interest of any sectarian school, and that on the contrary they should be protected in the exercise of their discretion from any undue influence from without the Indian Service. The choice of the Indians in this matter should be absolutely their own and therefore entirely free and uninfluenced.

Moreover, every opportunity should be given for a thorough and intelligent consideration before the choice is made, and a thorough understanding that it is to be an affirmative voluntary free choice. There must also be ample provision for protest on the part of those who do not wish the money in question to be so diverted.

We also hold that in principle and in practice the Government school at any particular point *must first be amply provided for before money is diverted* to the sectarian school; and that, in cases where the contract schools are first provided for and by reason thereof public funds are required to carry on the Government school, that in such cases the law is being perverted, and in principle, public funds are being used for sectarian purposes.

We further hold that the per capita amount required from any Indian for the support of the Government school should be deducted before he is allowed to vote away his money to another school;—just as every tax-payer is required to contribute to public schools first, even though he may subsequently prefer to send his children to a private school, whether it be sectarian or non-sectarian.

These principles would seem so plainly evident that it is not apparent why they have been disregarded in the treatment of this matter in the past. It is believed that it is only necessary to bring the matter to your attention to secure, upon a consideration of all the facts and the law, a new practice which shall conform to the requirements of the law.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CARL E. GRAMMER.
President Indian Rights Association.

To this letter, Commissioner Sells replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ed-Sch
100333-13
A V S

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1913.

REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
*President Indian Rights Association, 995 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

My dear Mr. Grammer: I have your letter of July 25, relative to contracts that are about to be entered into between the Government for the education of the Sioux, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian children in certain sectarian schools, on account of which, you claim public funds of the United States will be expended.

In answer to your objection to the method now employed in making up the petitions of the Indians which have heretofore been the basis for the contracts with mission schools situated on our various Indian Reservations, you are advised that as it is now late in the season and arrangements for a full term of school must be completed immediately, it seems unwise to materially change the plan of renewing contracts for those mission schools with which we have had contracts, and where there appears to be a sufficient number of petitioners to justify the contracts in question for the

fiscal year 1914. However, in order to avoid further criticism in this respect, I have directed the Superintendent to present the matter of future contracts anew to the Indians. This will answer your criticism that the petitions recently presented to the Indians contained names which had been placed there several years before, and which the Office assumed would remain unless the signers should take positive action to remove them. In other words, the instructions to the Superintendent will convey to him clearly that he must ascertain in a manner above question, the positive wish of the Indians with respect to the renewal of contracts for these schools.

It is noted that you say the treaties with these Indians have expired and consequently appropriations made in pursuance to them are virtually gratuities. I do not care to enter into this phase of the matter further than to say it appears proper from an administrative point of view for this Office to assume that these funds are intended by Congress to be applied in fulfillment of treaties until Congress otherwise directs.

As to the use of trust funds for the sectarian schools, the petition of Indians to continue certain contracts will be considered justification for such action. In other words, if say one-third of the Indians on a reservation clearly indicate that it is their desire that their trust funds be used for the education of their children in sectarian schools, this Office will be justified in entering into contract for them provided the amount expended in this manner would not exceed one-third of the total amount used for educational purposes on the reservation during the year.

For your further information I am sending you a copy of the instructions which I have sent to the Superintendent with reference to the preparation of a petition for the fiscal year 1915, which petition will be used when consideration is given to the renewal of contracts for the mission schools for that year, should renewals be requested by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirty-first Annual Conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk October 22-24. The Association was officially

represented by Mrs. John Markoe, Mr. Herbert Welsh, Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, Mr. M. K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. Addresses were made by Messrs. Welsh, Moorehead, Brosius and Sniffen. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings has been issued, and copies can be secured upon application to Mr. Henry C. Phillips, secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. That portion of the platform adopted referring to Indian affairs is as follows:

Our work for the American Indian is not yet completed. To be sure, the great principles have been established. It is the policy of the government to break up the tribal system, to give the Indian land in severalty, and to protect him in the possession of his holdings until he can be so far incorporated into the community about him that he can be trusted with their entire control. There are those who would take advantage of his ignorance to rob him. We particularly oppose and condemn national or state legislation which would hastily remove protection given by the laws, and make it easier to separate the Indian from his land and livelihood. * * *

We accordingly make the following recommendations:

1. That a vigorous campaign be waged against tuberculosis, trachoma and other diseases among the Indians, by the provision of medical supervision and care.
2. That the campaign against the liquor traffic be effectively carried on; and we note with pleasure the increase of appropriations in Congress for this purpose.
3. That the suggestion made at this conference, which is reported as advanced by the Secretary of the Interior, that all Indian affairs, including care of property valued at nearly a billion dollars, should be placed under the entire control of a national non-partisan commission to serve during long terms or during good behavior is worthy of serious consideration.
4. For the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma we favor ample Congressional appropriations to secure:
 - (a) A vigorous educational policy, including care of individual health and preparation for self-support.
 - (b) The payment to all competent Indians of their equitable share in all tribal property, and the final closing of the door against the horde of applicants who are seeking a share in this distribution.

- (c) Continued protection to uneducated full-bloods and others in the restricted class by state and national legislation.
- (d) Aid given by the Federal Government to supplement the effort of the State of Oklahoma in probate matters to protect the estates of helpless Indian children.
- (e) Prevention of further removal of restriction from the sale of Indian holdings except in individual cases approved by the Department of the Interior.
- (f) The modification of the present law which allows restricted Indians to lease not only their additional lands but their homesteads, which in a multitude of cases has led to the loss of their home and a life of vagrancy and beggary.

5. Vigilance should be exercised to prevent ill-advised action concerning the lands of the Navajos, who have signally prospered, that their right to allotment on the public domain may be carefully safeguarded. Their own lands should be classified and units established suited to conditions of agriculture, grazing and irrigation. In view of the demand of white settlers in Arizona and New Mexico, it is imperative that definite steps be taken immediately to settle the status of the Navajo Indians in their lands.

6. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico need special protection from the government in the settlement of questions affecting title to their lands. We favor the acceptance by the United States from these Indians of their proffered trusteeship, in the event that it is finally decided that they are citizens, with a view to their better education for the duties of citizenship and allotment of their lands.

7. We recommend continued attention to the Indians of New York and their reservations, to the end that as soon as possible, with entire justice to the Indian, the reservations may be abolished and the Indians admitted to full citizenship.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The third annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Denver, Colorado, October 14th to the 20th, 1913, and its sessions were well attended. Our Washington Agent, Mr. Brosius, and our Secretary, Mr. Sniffen, were present. By invitation, the latter made an address at one of the sessions.

The Society had some important questions to settle, relating to its official personnel—"separating the sheep from the goats," so to speak—and they were disposed of in a manner that was highly creditable to those responsible for avoiding the threatening shoals.

This organization has passed beyond the experimental stage, and we hope it may continue to develop in strength and increase in usefulness. It is affording an opportunity for the Indian to demonstrate that his race has real leaders. The platform adopted is as follows:

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS, assembled in Third Annual Conference, in the City of Denver, re-affirms those principles of devotion to the race and to the nation which have been its guiding star from the beginning. With a membership of one thousand in equal representation of native and white Americans, the Society is increasingly impressed with the responsibility resting upon it. The anomalous situation in which the race finds itself and the serious evils which threaten its happiness, integrity and progress are such as to compel the following expression of our beliefs and wishes. We trust that Congress and the nation will consider seriously the requests we make and grant them in full measure. We appeal to the intelligence and to the conscience of the nation.

1. Of all the needs of the Indian one stands out as primary and fundamental. So long as the Indian has no definite or assured status in the nation; so long as the Indian does not know who he is and what his privileges and duties are, there can be no hope of substantial progress for our race. With one voice we declare that our first and chief request is that Congress shall provide the means for a careful and wise definition of Indian status through the prompt passage of the CARTER CODE BILL.

2. Our second request is based on the second great legislative need of our race. Many of our tribes have waited for many years for money owed them, as they believed, by the United States. Without a standing in court, our tribes have waited for years and decades for a determination and settlement of their claims through Congressional action, and the hope of justice has almost died within their hearts. They ought to know soon, and once for all, what their claims are worth. We urge upon Congress the removal of a great

source of injustice, a perpetual cause of bitterness, through the passage of the amended Stephens Bill, which will open the United States Court of Claims to all the tribes and bands of Indians in the nation.

3. Realizing that the failure of the Indian to keep pace with modern thought is due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian Schools, we demand the complete re-organization of the Indian School system. The School system should be provided with a head in a superintendent of education, of the broadest scholastic attainments. To his knowledge and special sympathy should be joined the authority and power to improve and to standardize the system in its every part.

The failure thus far on the part of the Government to provide schools for more than 6,000 Navajo and Papago children is only indicative of an educational situation which cannot be overlooked; and the California situation points out further needs for reform and assistance.

4. For reasons long evident and incontrovertible and in harmony with the policy of land allotments, we urge the prompt division in severalty upon the books of the nation of all funds held in trust by the United States for any and all Indian Tribes. We further urge that these individual accounts be paid at as early a date as wisdom will allow. Annuities and doles foster pauperism and are a curse to any people that intends to develop independence and retain self-respect as men.

5. In view of the unusual dangers threatening the ownership of the lands in case the courts shall shortly and finally affirm the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians, we urge that the United States accept the trusteeship of these lands, as requested by the Pueblos, until such time as a better means shall be devised, to prevent the loss or alienation of such lands. We re-affirm our belief that the Pueblo Indians are, and of right ought to continue to be, citizens of the United States.

6. We reiterate our belief that the data concerning Indians gathered by the United States Census Bureau are so essential to Indian progress that failure to complete the tabulation and publication would be a calamity to our race, as well as a great extravagance to the nation.

7. We recommend more adequate sanitary inspection of Indian communities, and urge that the Federal inspectors secure the co-operation of local authorities in the enforcement of the health law. Definite steps must at once be

taken to educate and impress Indian communities with the vital relation between sanitation and health. A sick race cannot be an efficient race.

8. Much more of importance might be said, but we are constrained to make one final statement. We realize that hand in hand with the demand of our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

Our final appeal in submitting this, our third annual platform, is to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive, constructive factor in the life of the great nation. We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost, that his people may live in a higher sense than ever before, and regain in that same sense a normal place in this country of free men.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

Dec. 12, 1912, Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Oct. 22-24, 1913, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Nov. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.

Nov. 19, Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.

BY DR. GRAMMER.

Dec. 12, 1912, Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Aug. 12, 1913, Indian Picnic, Hulbert, Oklahoma.

Oct. 28, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.

Dec. 4, National Indian Association, New York City.

BY MR. SNIFFEN.

Jan. 18, Graduate Class, University of Penna., Phila.

Feb. 11, Women's Missionary Society, Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Phila.

March 17, Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Phila.

April 1, Haverford, Pa., Indian Association.

June 4, North Broad Street Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Aug. 12, Indian Picnic, Hulbert, Oklahoma.

Sept. 28, Indian Church, Mescalero, New Mex.

Oct. 16, Denver, Colo., Society of American Indians.

Oct. 22, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
 Oct. 28, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.
 Nov. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Nov. 21, Presbyterian Church, Lansdowne, Pa.
 Nov. 21, New Brunswick, N. J., Camp Fire Girls.
 Nov. 23, Camden, N. J., State St. M. E. Church.
 Dec. 4, New York City, National Indian Association.

BY MR. BROSIUS.

Dec. 12, 1912, Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.
 Oct. 24, 1913, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
 Oct. 28, Friends' Meeting, Baltimore, Md.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Thirtieth annual report.....	2,800
"Strong Fight in Senate for Indian Rights," re- print from New York <i>Herald</i>	2,500
The Record of Thirty Years (revised edition)	10,000
Mid-summer Progress report.....	1,500
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	16,800
Copies of publications issued prior to 1913.....	635,250
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Total to date.....	652,050

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON AGENCY.

It is not extravagant to say that *extraordinary* interest has been shown in Indian Affairs during the past year. Numerous investigations which have been made have revealed undesirable conditions in the Indian Service.

The political control of the Senate has been changed so that the Committee on Indian Affairs of that body is now in harmony with the administration. Many new members have been added to the Committee who have not heretofore been closely identified with Indian needs.

The great danger to which the novice is always subject is that of the influence of persons with ulterior motives. Under these circumstances, unusual care and discernment are necessary in considering matters coming to the atten-

tion of the Committeemen. As a rule, untrustworthy persons are persistent and resourceful in presenting their claims, so that their efforts become a menace to the best interests of the Red Man. The personnel of the Congressional Committees lends encouragement to the hope that Indian interests will be safeguarded during the present administration, by carefully weighing the reliability of the evidence presented to them.

The appropriation act supplying funds for the Indian Department for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, authorized the appointment of a Joint Commission of three Senators and three Representatives—

“For the purpose of making inquiry into conditions in “the Indian service, with a view to ascertaining any and all “facts relating to the conduct and management of the “Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of recommending such “changes in the administration of Indian Affairs as would “promote the betterment of the service and the well-being “of Indians,” * * *.”

This Commission, of which Hon. Joe T. Robinson is chairman, has already devoted some time to investigating affairs relating to several Indian reservations. Intelligent action can best be followed in Congress after securing first-hand information, so that the work of the Joint Commission promises to be beneficial in behalf of these wards of the Nation.

The Hon. Cato Sells, who has assumed the duties of the post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, comes well equipped for the arduous task. Long experience in a judicial position, added to a successful business career, renders Judge Sells admirably fitted for a position requiring both judicial and executive ability.

The present needs for the betterment of the Indians and the Indian Service have been considered in previous Annual Reports of the Association. As they cannot be too strongly emphasized, a summary of the most important points is here presented:

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INDIANS, AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

THE COMMUNAL INTEREST IN INDIAN PROPERTY SHOULD CEASE.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to advancement of the Indians is the continuance of the system whereby they hold a *communal* interest in property, so that the children born to members of a tribe secure a patrimony from the *tribal* estate, rather than from their *parents*, as an inheritance. This condition fosters a feeling of inactivity on the part of the Indian parents to prepare their offspring for the duties of life, and a continued reliance upon the Government to care for their future needs.

The communal interest in Indian property should cease at a fixed time to be determined by law, after which time all the lands, funds and other assets of the tribe should be credited in pro rata shares to the definite membership entitled at such fixed time to participate. All unexpended shares at the death of the beneficiaries should be disposed of by inheritance under the general laws of the States. The various Indian associations, Indian missionaries and the Indians themselves almost unanimously favor this move.

WATER RIGHTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

The principles embodied in the Winter's Decision (207, U. S. 564) and in the case of Winan's (198, U. S. 381) should be applied in prompt determination of the Indian right before the appropriation of water by outsiders further jeopardizes that right.

SAFEGUARD INDIAN FUNDS.

Moneys belonging to Indian tribes should not be used in the construction of large irrigation enterprises where the lands are thrown open to settlement, and outsiders receive the benefits of irrigation on lands sold on long terms to reimburse the Indian fund. The Government should advance *Government* funds to benefit the *public*. A notable instance is the Flathead irrigation scheme.

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS SHOULD PAY FOR IRRIGATION.

The cost of irrigating Indian lands should be charged to those Indians who receive the benefits of irrigation, and not to members of a tribe receiving no advantages therefrom.

EDUCATION OF NAVAJO AND PAPAGO INDIANS.

The Navajo and Papago Indians in Arizona and New Mexico should be educated through liberal appropriation for that purpose. By the terms of the treaty of 1868, with the Navajos, the Government contracted to furnish a school-house and a teacher for every thirty children of school age. According to careful estimates there are six thousand Navajo and sixteen hundred Papago children who have had no school privileges.

DEVELOP THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE NAVAJOS.

Water for irrigating Navajo reservation lands should be developed, so that this self-supporting tribe may continue their industries.

COURTS SHOULD DETERMINE INDIAN CLAIMS.

A jurisdictional act should be adopted by Congress providing for the determination of claims of Indian tribes against the Government. The United States Court of Claims is believed to be the proper tribunal to consider these claims, with right of appeal to either party to the Supreme Court.

SANITATION OBLIGATORY.

The evident unsanitary conditions existing among Indians and in Indian schools demand immediate and radical change, to check the ravages of disease, notably tuberculosis and trachoma.

ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY.

Industrial work among Indians should be vigorously encouraged. Increased liberality should be shown to Indians who are inclined to be industrious, and to all members of the tribes as an incentive to industry. Any available funds should be advanced (with discretion) which belong to individual Indians. In other words—Help the Indians to help themselves.

ADVANCE REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

In cases where tribes of Indians have property which can later be converted into money, liberal advances should be made of public funds for rendering their lands immediately profitable by purchasing herds of sheep and cattle for stocking the grazing lands. The advances of public funds to be reimbursed from the sale of the lands or other property.

Individual Indians should be encouraged to self-support by proper advance of funds, to be reimbursed from the increase of property purchased, or other source.

PURCHASE STOCK WITH INDIVIDUAL SHARES.

Authority of law should be secured to permit the Government to expend the pro rata shares of tribal funds in the purchase of stock for grazing allotted lands.

HOLD THE COMMISSIONER RESPONSIBLE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs *should be given control* of the Indian Service, and be *held responsible* for the management of the Service. We suggest as the alternative of the foregoing plan that a commission of three officials be clothed with authority to have full charge of Indian affairs; these officials being the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with his First and Second Assistant Commissioners; the Second Assistant Commissioner should be a high-grade official of great learning and administrative experience in school management who should have particular charge of the educational department among Indians.

The nine hundred millions of dollars in value in funds and properties belonging to our Indian tribes make it incumbent upon the Government to secure the best men to render the best service in the management of that property.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATING NAVAJOS.

A special appropriation of \$100,000 was secured for the present fiscal year to inaugurate the work of educating the Navajo Indians, in Arizona and New Mexico, as promised in the treaty of 1868. This meets in part a long over-due specific obligation of the Government. The moral obligation to enlighten the dependent people under Federal guardianship is even more binding. Will not the lesson taught by the disaffected Navajos near Shiprock, New Mexico, impress this duty upon us? Had our Government fulfilled in good faith the obligation of the treaty of 1868, to provide a schoolhouse and teacher for every thirty children between the ages of six and sixteen years, it is altogether improbable that detachments of our military force would be requested to subdue the ignorant and recalcitrant members of the tribe.

Now that the work of education has been inaugurated among the Navajos, it is the duty of the friends of the Indians to insist upon developing this need until all the Navajo children shall have school privileges.

JICARILLA APACHES.

During the past winter, an appeal was made to friends of the Indians to render assistance in caring for needy Indians within the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, New Mexico; the claim being made that they were in need of the bare necessities of life. Quite a sum of money and many boxes of clothing were sent for distribution and relief of these Indians by reason of the appeals which were made, and temporary relief was afforded to that extent. While contributions of money or other benefits bring temporary relief, it is always wise to seek to remedy the cause of existing evil. With this object in view, I visited the reservation of these Indians during the past year. It was claimed on behalf of the Indians that the Government was allowing an inadequate wage of those of them who were engaged in the cutting of timber, chiefly ties, for use on the railroad traversing the reservation. This work is classed by those familiar with it as difficult, and requires skilled workmen to enable them to earn a fair average wage.

It was found that the Indians were so discouraged by reason of the hardships in cutting and delivering ties to the railroad, owing to the difficulties encountered, that they readily accepted employment in irrigation work on the adjacent reservation of the Utes at Ignacio, where they were allowed \$1.50 per day. Even this compensation did not more than enable the workers to meet their necessities in a country where food products command high prices. Especially will this be understood when they were obliged either to leave their families at Jicarilla, or move them to their place of employment, all of which is attended with great expense. After securing quite full information upon the subject, appeal was made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to increase the amount allowed for cutting ties, and we are advised that an increase of approximately fifteen per cent. has been made over the former prices for standard red spruce ties of standard gage. We trust that this increase will have the effect of inducing the Indians to again

engage in the work in their own reservation. We believe, however, that if it is shown a reasonable recompense for a day's labor cannot be secured under the new schedule, then a further increase should be granted.

The Indians who are willing to engage in this class of work are of the industrious element of the tribe and should be encouraged, especially under the circumstances of this case, in which they are being paid from funds derived from the timber taken from their own reservation. In all such cases it is believed that if any discrimination is made it should be in favor of the industrious Indian.

THREATENED LAND GRAB.

The Jicarilla Apache reservation being located in New Mexico, alike with other Indians in that State, they may soon be threatened with the loss of lands. Their reservation was established by executive order, and has been added to from time to time in like manner, the most recent executive order being November 11, 1907. The portion of the public domain thus reserved embraces the southern part of the reservation, and is desired chiefly for grazing purposes, there being considerable tracts which afford ample winter grazing grounds for stock, while the older portions of the reservation to the north provide a summer pasture in addition to extensive timber. The reservation of these Indians has been styled the "Backbone of the Continent," and upon it frost is usual during every month of the year. It is stated that there is not a living stream on the reservation, excepting the Navajo River which flows across the extreme northern corner.

There seems to be a persistent clamor raised by stockmen and politicians in New Mexico urging that the lands recently reserved by executive order shall be restored to the public domain. The reason assigned for making this demand is that the Indians are not making beneficial use of the pasture lands, and that so valuable a grazing ground should be made available for public benefit.

STOCK NEEDED.

Every consideration in the interests of the Jicarilla Apaches points to the need of securing stock to utilize this valuable grazing ground. Many of the Indians have had experience in the stock industry, and are naturally inclined to be herders. It is believed that under proper supervision they will become expert in this line of work. As there are pasture lands within the reservation on the southern portion and these are adapted for large herds during the winter months where the animals secure the necessary moisture by reason of the heavy snowfall, and in the northern portion during the summer months from the springs and lakes, their reservation seems peculiarly suited for grazing. A few individual Indians of the tribe have been quite successful in raising sheep, several thousand head being owned by various members. Indeed, the Government for several years has been promising these Indians that their reservation should be stocked with sheep for tribal benefit, but no definite action has been taken. The sheep industry promises the best results for these Indians, and I am advised that 20,000 head could be grazed on the reservation lands without reaching their grazing capacity. This herd of sheep would give employment to forty or more Indians in properly caring for the different bands, and render a net profit to the tribe of possibly \$20,000 annually through the increase in the herd.

The Indians are not without funds from which the cost of procuring the sheep would be provided. Under an existing contract which has been made on behalf of these Indians, at least \$400,000 will be available for their benefit from the proceeds of timber to be cut from their reservation, and it is estimated that their vested right, chiefly in timber values, amounts to more than a million, five hundred thousand dollars.

The existing contract for cutting of the timber provides for the erection of sawmills within the reservation and the employment of Indian labor whenever practicable. The

construction of the mills will no doubt be undertaken during the season of 1914, but active cutting operations are to begin in the spring of 1915. The contract provides that \$2,500 shall be paid quarterly for the benefit of the Indians until the actual cutting is undertaken.

There has been some question raised regarding the applicability of the fund secured from the sale of timber for the benefit of the whole tribe. The Act of March 4, 1907, authorizing the sale of the timber provides:

“ * * * That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of all merchantable timber on allotments herein authorized during the term these are held in trust and on the surplus lands for twenty-five years, the proceeds therefor to be expended under his direction for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees hereunder and their heirs, or for families, as he may deem best, and no part of such proceeds shall be expended for community or common benefits other than irrigation, but shall be equitably apportioned as near as may be among the Indians entitled.”

If it is definitely determined that this legislation prohibits the use of a portion of the funds derived from the sale of timber for purchase of a herd which shall belong to the tribe, evidently additional legislation should be secured to meet the present need. While we favor individual holding of property by Indians rather than tribal title, it would seem unwise to purchase sheep and issue them to the individual members of the tribe at this time, since it would be impracticable to properly care for them. At a later period, however, in the industry, it is believed that the individual ownership might well be undertaken.

RE-IMBURSABLE APPROPRIATION.

We have urged that the necessary funds for the purchase of not less than 20,000 head of sheep be secured by a reimbursable appropriation, the Government to be repaid from the proceeds of the existing timber contracts. As already stated, early action seems necessary to put at rest the demand now being made by stockmen and politicians

for the restoration of these lands to the public domain, by reason of the Indians not making proper beneficial use of the same. We believe the Indian Bureau is impressed with the need of immediate action in this matter, and that good results will proceed therefrom.

TITLE TO SCHOOL SECTIONS AT BAD RIVER.

Real progress was noted during the past year when the Department of Justice directed that suit be brought against all claimants to Sections 16 within the Bad River Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, to quiet title. The Twenty-eighth Annual Report gave a history of attempted legislation in behalf of the J. N. Stearns Lumber Company to secure a settlement in their interest of the contentions of the Indians that they own Sections 16 under authority of the Treaties of 1846 and 1854.

In 1848, by the Enabling Act, Sections 16 within the State which were "not sold or otherwise disposed of" were granted to the State for the support of schools. The valuable pine timber is the chief asset.

After steps were taken to cut timber on lands allotted to members of the tribe on Sections 16, which were intended as test cases, the J. N. Stearns Lumber Company instituted suits on September 26, 1908, to enjoin the cutting of the timber. The litigation was no doubt instituted to secure delay. Rather than prosecute the suits the Lumber Company endeavored to secure the legislation which would have resulted in abating the Court cases.

Three bills in successive Congresses were sought to be enacted into law to authorize the withdrawal of these suits outlining a plan of settlement of the differences by Congress, indicating a desire to secure determination of the issues by political rather than judicial processes. We successively and industriously opposed the passage of these bills. They failed of adoption.

The Department of Justice, tiring of the irksome delay by the Lumber Company, instituted suit as first above stated, and we may now hope with confidence that the causes will

be prosecuted to speedy judgments. We are fully convinced that the Courts will sustain the Indians in their claim of right.

THE PIMA INDIANS.

General conditions among the Pima Indians of Arizona under the supervision of Frank A. Thackery continue to improve. These are manifested particularly by vigilance in protecting the water rights of the Indians. Outside interests have commenced the construction of what is known as the Florence Canal, intended for taking waters from the Gila River, a short distance above the town of Florence, Arizona, and conveying it to the lands in the Casa Grande Valley, outside the Pima Reservation. Judging by the large capacity of this canal it is evident that its promoters intend to appropriate the greater part, if not all, of the waters of the Gila River. Superintendent Thackery is championing the Indian right to this water, and we have been insistent in supporting his request that the Indian Department take immediate steps to enjoin the appropriation of any water of the Gila River by outside parties, in support of the Pimas' claim that they are entitled to the water for irrigation by reason of prior appropriation and first settlement in that territory. We are glad to say that the Superintendent is being well supported by the Indian Department. Funds have been provided to further develop the distribution of water through the internal canals of the reservation so that early beneficial use can be made in applying water to the land. Authority has been given by the office of the Attorney-General to ascertain the claim of right of all water-users, at least in the lower Gila Valley, and as far as possible to those settlers occupying lands near the headwaters of the river. These are necessary preliminary steps to prepare for protection of the water rights of the Indians. It will be recalled that two years ago we supported the adoption of a joint resolution by Congress directing the Attorney-General to institute suit to determine the Pima water right. To the influence of the Reclamation

Service, however, may be attributed the holding of the Secretary in that case that he should be accorded full authority to deal with all the questions affecting the interests of the Indians, and declining to favor the institution of the suit.

The Board of Army Engineers, which was authorized two years since to investigate and report upon the feasibility of constructing what is known as the San Carlos Reservoir for impounding the waters of the Gila River for the benefit of irrigation of the Pima Indian lands, it is believed, will render their report in December (1913), and it is confidently hoped that from the findings they will recommend the construction of the reservoir.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. E. B. Meritt, former Law Clerk in the Indian Office, for standing out against great opposition and reporting against the request of the railroad interests to secure a right of way through the narrow defiles of the Gila River at San Carlos, which, had it been granted, would have prohibited the development of this great natural asset to be harnessed for the benefit of the Pima Indians, and other settlers of Arizona. This reservoir site, commanding as it does the problem of irrigating the fertile lands of the Gila Valley, is valued in round numbers at twenty millions of dollars. We are glad to note that Mr. Meritt's vigilance in protecting the Indians in this case has been rewarded. His ability and alertness have been recognized by the Hon. Cato Sells, the present Commissioner, in calling Mr. Meritt to his aid as Assistant Commissioner.

CLAIM ATTORNEY SEEKING CONTRACT.

The work of the Association for some years past, in its effort to protect the Pima Indians in their water rights, is well known. Large expenditures both in time and money have been given to this work without charge to the Indians. Those who are familiar with the various steps which have been taken by the Association will no doubt be surprised to learn that an effort was made during the past summer by

a person who is known to many as an advocate of justice to the Indians, to secure a contract with the Pima Indians for the protection of their rights. The proposed contract, no doubt, like others of its kind, provided for the payment of stipulated or contingent fees for any service which might be rendered. The claim of a right to hold a council with the Indians for the purpose of securing their approval of such a contract was promptly vetoed by Superintendent Thackery, who was supported in his effort by the Indian Office. We believe the action of Superintendent Thackery was altogether proper, under all the circumstances.

THE PAPAGOS.

Superintendent Thackery, of Pima Agency, has also been given certain supervision over the interests of the Papago Indians located on the public lands in Arizona. From the information which the Indian Bureau has been able to secure, not less than 6,000 Papago Indians reside on the public lands in Arizona. These Indians have never been within a reservation. They have no title to their lands. Three years ago, after an extensive visit among this people, the Indian Rights Association, through its Agent, urged that their homes be allotted to them under authority of law. Prompt action was taken by the Indian Bureau, and since that time about 3,000 of these Papagos have been scheduled for allotment of 160 acres each from the public land. The schedule of allotment has not been approved, hence no title has thus far vested in the allottees.

It is noted elsewhere in this report how the effort of the politicians of Arizona and New Mexico was defeated in the Senate, wherein they hoped to suspend all laws providing for the allotment of lands to Indians on the public domain in the States named. Had they succeeded, these 6,000 Papago Indians would, no doubt, have soon been so pressed by prospective settlers and land-grabbers that they would have been rendered homeless. Fortunately the friends of the Indians rallied, and through appeals to Senators from various States the legislation was defeated, although no

funds are available for further work of allotment during the present fiscal year, and the allotting agents have been directed to discontinue this work. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Indian Rights Association we fear the contemplated suspension of the laws providing for allotment would have been adopted. It may be queried why the Government was not active in endeavoring to prevent this attempted wrong through legislation. By reason of the aggressiveness through political channels of those who seek to secure the lands now occupied by the Papagos, it will be necessary for the friends of the Indians in the future to be on the alert.

Just now there is a special need for protecting the right of 100 or more families of Papagos in the use of water for irrigating purposes. We understand that a large canal is being constructed at Indian Oasis by a white man who settled in that section for the purpose of conducting trade with the Indians. Appeals have been made to both the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to enjoin the appropriation of any water through this canal, under the claim that the Indians have a prior right thereto. The claim of right in behalf of the Indians in this case is undoubted, and it is hoped that a special representative of the office of the Attorney-General will be instructed to institute proper proceedings without delay.

The matter of securing approval of the schedule for allotment to 3,000 Papagos is one of deep concern and interest by the friends of the Indians, and it is believed it can only be accomplished by supporting the action of Commissioner Sells in seeking to have the schedule approved.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE OSAGE INVESTIGATION.

Reports upon the investigation of charges filed more than three years ago affecting the administration of the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, were not such as to impress

us with the thoroughness or unbiased nature of the work. While the charges indicated a grave condition of affairs, the Superintendent was practically vindicated, since it is understood that but a slight reprimand was recommended, no doubt to "save his face." As is usual in these cases where officials show unfitness, he was soon retired from the service.

Osage is charged with being the hotbed for persons bent upon exploiting the Indians. As a result of alleged manipulations between certain oil syndicates and the Osage Council, the Secretary of the Interior removed the Osage councillors from office, and their successors, chosen at an election ordered by the Secretary, indicate a positive victory for better government. A member of the former counsel, together with the President and attorney for the Oil Company and lobbyists, numbering ten or more persons, are now awaiting trial, under indictments returned by the United States Grand Jury, for alleged irregularities in connection with the execution of the rejected leases.

New and more advantageous leases for the Indians have been entered into between oil companies and the new council, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. While the Uncle Sam Oil Company had leased 201,600 acres, for a bonus of \$201,600, contingent on production, and a royalty of one-eighth of the production, under the leases made by the newly-elected council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, 35,083 acres have been leased on a royalty of one-sixth of the production and a bonus of \$544,228.40 cash. It should be noted that this increase is realized from about one-sixth of the acreage attempted to be secured by the Uncle Sam Company.

It is not unreasonable to assume that if proper action had been taken on the conditions as revealed in the investigation referred to, the sensational situation developed since that time would not have existed. It is readily understood how persons bent upon crime are encouraged by the action, or lack of proper action, by the Government in cases where wrongdoing seems to be sanctioned.



SENATOR JOE T. ROBINSON
Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee to investigate the administration of
Indian Affairs



THE McMURRAY CONTRACTS AGAIN.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Report related at length the history of the so-called "McMurray Contracts," whereby one J. F. McMurray, of Oklahoma, was seeking to secure payment of ten per cent. of the value of properties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, Oklahoma. The coal lands alone belonging to these Indians are estimated to be worth from thirty to fifty millions of dollars.

The contracts with individual members of these tribes provided in part that:

"Said J. F. McMurray is to receive as his compensation therefor 10 per cent. of all funds derived by us from the amounts collected from the United States Government in settlement of the various claims, and *also 10 per cent. of the amount received by said Choctaw and Chickasaw people for all property of whatsoever kind, held in common by them, when said property shall be sold.*"

Mr. McMurray appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the past spring in support of these contracts. After a very full hearing of the conditions in the case it was enacted by Congress that:

"No contract made with any Indian, where such contract relates to the tribal funds or property in the hands of the United States, shall be valid, nor shall any payment for services rendered in relation thereto be made unless the consent of the United States has previously been given."

It will be observed that this Act does not affect moneys in the possession of individuals. Hence, any Indian may dispose of property exclusively under his control, at will. The Statute is regarded as a step in the right direction.

THE APACHE PRISONERS AT FORT SILL.

During the past year an additional appropriation of \$100,000 was provided for continuing the relief and settlement of the Apache Prisoners of War confined at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma. One hundred and eighty-

nine members of this band of Indians chose to remove to Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, while seventy-five members remained in Oklahoma. For the latter, lands are now being selected for them in Oklahoma, under the agreement that each head of a family is to be allotted one hundred and sixty acres of improved agricultural land, valued at not less than \$3,000; each of the remaining members are to be allotted one hundred and sixty acres agricultural land valued at \$2,000, or more.

It was understood by those members of the tribe who chose to remain in Oklahoma, and their friends who have interested themselves in their behalf, that the foregoing settlement as to acreage and quality of land was fully agreed upon so that no radical departure from this plan of equipment of these respective allottees should be thought of. The Oklahoma band has been recently perturbed by reports that they would be limited to an eighty acre allotment, but we cannot believe that this proposed violation of the agreement will be seriously considered. It is probable that a small additional appropriation will be required to complete the purchase of lands in Oklahoma.

As a result of the frequent failure of crops in Oklahoma a large number of white farmers of the State have been compelled to give up their homes. Indians with less equipment for the work should be encouraged by fair treatment under such unfavorable conditions. Indeed, the best class of lands available for purchase for these Apaches is primarily suitable for grazing only.

Hon. E. M. Frost, President of the Cameron State School of Agriculture, Lawton, Oklahoma, in addressing Rev. Henry Roe Cloud, under date of October 14, 1913, on the need of allotting not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land to the Apache Indians to locate in Oklahoma, says:

"It is my candid opinion and firm belief that the average farmer cannot, nor does not, make a living on a farm of 160 acres in this southwestern country. Not only does the average farmer fail to make a living, but fully three-fourths of them do not in this section. This is truly a stock-raising

country and not well adapted to agricultural or farming pursuits. * * * *

"Any attempt to decrease the size of the farm to 80 acres is sure to result in more deplorable conditions of our people, unless it can be arranged for all to irrigate their land under cultivation. While this is true of the white man, my experience and observation with and of your people forces me to the conclusion that to confine your people, with their lack of knowledge of farming conditions, to an 80 acre tract and require them to make a living thereon would result in starvation, for your people absolutely could not make a living on an 80 acre tract in this section."

The Honorable Cato Sells is alert to secure justice for the Indians, and has secured the agreement of the War Department to allot 160 acres of improved agricultural land to each head of a family and single adult member of the Apache band remaining in Oklahoma, provided the cost is not to exceed \$3,000; and to each married woman whose husband is living and each minor child 160 acres of land worth not to exceed \$2,000.

The members of the band who removed to Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, are to share equally in the property of the Mescalero Apaches. The condition and environment of this portion of the band are considered elsewhere in the Annual Report. (See pages 31-35.)

SEGREGATE COMMUNAL PROPERTY.

More than sixteen years ago, while the writer was sojourning with the Indians belonging to the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Kansas, they petitioned the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause a division of their tribal moneys to be made, and the pro rata shares to be credited to the individual members entitled to participate. This plea was, perhaps, the first of its kind coming from a tribe of Indians. The petitioners stated that no portion of their tribal lands remained after allotments, and it was their desire that the tribal interests in any funds held by the Government should be merged into individual holdings, and that these should be paid to the beneficiaries as rapidly as prudence would

dictate. In brief, the Iowas' request was that the individual members should be given a vested interest in this manner, so that provision would thereby be made for their children through inheritance under the laws of the State, in like manner as allotted lands descend to their legal heirs.

Having been clothed with the rights of citizens through allotment of lands, the Iowas claimed that the tribal interest in funds was detrimental to their individual progress, that it would continue to foster a reliance upon the Government caring for their families in the future.

The plea of the Iowas is in line with the desire of other Indians who are now urging that their tribal property be divided. This view is supported by students of the Indian problem.

The Indian Rights Association has long advocated the allotment of tribal property in pro rata shares to the credit of individual members of the tribes as an essential move in the Indian uplift, to aid in the effort to instill a spirit of independence and self-reliance so necessary for progress of the Indian toward intelligent citizenship. The principle has been favored by the Mohonk Conference and friends of the Indian generally. A bill is now pending in the House of Representatives (H. R. 10542) "Providing for the segregation and apportionment of Indian tribal property," which provides for a pro rata division of the tribal or communal interest in all property of the tribes, and where these shares are not paid to the beneficiary they shall be inherited by his heirs in similar manner as property of citizens of the State is disposed of.

NAVAJOS AND PAPAGOS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Within the past year there has been a sentiment developed in Congress against the policy of allotting lands to the Indians located in Arizona and New Mexico who are living on the public domain. While this agitation was no doubt inaugurated by the cattlemen and other interested parties in these States, it was reflected in the action of the Indian Committee of the Senate in reporting from that Committee

as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation Act on June 10, 1913, the following clause:

"Provided: That no part of said sum, or any other sum, shall be used for survey, resurvey, classification, appraisal, or allotment of any land in severalty upon the public domain to any Indian of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona under the provision of any act of Congress now in force until such survey, allotment, and so forth, shall hereafter be authorized by act of Congress."

It will be readily understood by those interested in these Indians that enactment into law of such a provision would be fatal to the future welfare of the Indians living on the public domain in these States. While no great harm would probably have been done had the prohibition as to the use of funds for the current fiscal year only been adopted, the other provisions of the proposed legislation are most dangerous. The words "or any other sum" prohibited the use of any balance remaining from former appropriations, but the suspension of the law contemplated by the other provisions of the bill rendered its adoption most pernicious. Realizing that immediate action would be necessary to inform the Senate of the character of legislation in order that we might hope for its disapproval when the bill was being considered in the Senate, we appealed to friends of the Indians to urge their representatives in the Senate to oppose this legislation. This effort was most successful, and when the item was taken up for consideration by the Senate, various Senators questioned the advisability of approving it, and desired full information regarding the operation of the proposed act, and on points of order raised by Senators Pomerene, of Ohio, and Bristow, of Kansas, the most objectionable features of the Committee amendment were stricken out. The current appropriation, however, to which the limitation applied, is not available for expenditure in continuing the work of allotting Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico. While this prohibition of the use of funds is greatly to be regretted, it is only

applicable during the present fiscal year, and we will hope that when the next appropriation bill is being considered in Congress that the work so well begun by the Indian Bureau in securing title for the Indians on the public domain in these States will be continued.

In reporting, June 24, 1913, upon an inquiry from the Chairman of the Indian Committee of the House, the Secretary of the Interior stated that it is estimated there are 6,000 Papago Indians located on the public domain in Arizona, and of these 3,000 have been scheduled for allotment. The report shows that the Navajos living on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico number upwards of 10,000, and that possibly 5,000 of these are scheduled for allotment. Had the amendment reported by the Indian Committee of the Senate been adopted into law, these 16,000 Indians, which includes the 8,000 noted as being scheduled for allotment, would have been denied the right to secure title to their homes.

THE RIGHT UNDER THE LAW.

It has long been the policy of the Government to disintegrate tribal relations, and inducements have been held out to Indians to leave their reservations. The Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 402), authorized Indians to abandon their reservations and locate on public lands under the homestead act, and provided:

“That any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations.”

This privilege and guaranty were extended by the Act approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 76), whereby it is provided that any such Indian, or his heirs, shall receive a patent in fee at the termination of a trust period of twenty-five years free of all charge or incumbrance whatever. Similar or enlarged guaranties were approved in the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and the amendments thereto, so that there seems to be no doubt

in the minds of all who are well informed on Indian matters and the policy of the Government that the Indians, having accepted the promises of the guardian Government to its ward, are entitled to such protection as the law can give.

There seems to have been a disposition on the part of the few persons, evidently not well informed regarding the protection to Indians on the public lands which these various acts afford, to question the right of the Navajo or other Indians to demand of the Government that they be allotted lands upon which they are located on the public domain, and by which they have been enabled to become a self-supporting people. This sentiment was voiced by a speaker at the recent annual Conference of Friends of the Indians at Lake Mohonk, when the claim was made that the right of the Navajo Indians to secure title to their homes on the public domain was "academic." This is believed to be of so great importance at this time that we quote from the various acts to show the right of the Indians in the matter. Section 6 of the Act approved May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides:

"Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property;"

Section 4 of the Act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 359), provides:

"That where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his

or her children in manner as provided by law for allotments to Indians residing upon reservations, * * * *"

These Statutes make it plain that the Navajo Indians who have taken up lands on the public domain are entitled to have their homes secured to them through allotment, and the Indian Department has allotted many thousand Indians on the public domain by authority of these Acts.

As will be seen from the various provisions quoted from the law, the extra inducement was held out to the Indians who should abandon their tribal relations that they would be deprived of no portion of their rights as members of the tribe, since these rights are specifically referred to as being retained by this class of Indians.

There is an apparent lack of cohesive effort in defense of the Indians by those who abhor injustice towards this dependent people, so that we find a comparatively limited number who are in any manner associated with organized movement for the protection and uplifting of the Indians. The *need is imperative* that the friends of the Indians should organize in every State of the Union, so that they can with promptness exert a greater influence in cases where necessary for the protection of the Indians.

THE YAKIMAS.

The question of protecting the water rights of the Yakima Indians has been considered in our previous annual reports.

The Yakimas hold title to their reservation under authority of the treaty of 1855, negotiated with the then Governor Stevens of the Territory of Washington. Their lands are almost worthless for agricultural purposes without water for irrigation. They have been allotted 120,000 acres of the most desirable lands in the Yakima Valley. In a recent report, issued jointly by the Reclamation Service and the Indian Department, it is shown that these Indians are entitled to the use of water free for not less than 65,000 acres of the allotted lands. The Reclamation Service has been hostile to the interests of the Indians, and

urged the limitation approved by the Secretary of the Interior, of free water to less than twelve thousand acres. Indeed, it was sought by the act of December 21, 1904, to deny the Yakimas the use, free, of *any* water for irrigation. The Indians very sensibly refused to accept the terms of the legislation. They have refused to accept a later proffer of free water for twenty acres each.

For the past three years we have taken a very active interest in behalf of these Indians in upholding their claim for water. In the 62d Congress we urged that not less than forty acres should be provided for each Yakima with a *free* water right; the Senate adopted this view as a compromise measure. The House of Representatives failed to agree to this increase but favored an investigation to determine the right of the Indians in the matter.

AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORIZED.

A provision of the act, approved June 30, 1913, authorized the appointment of a Joint Commission to investigate and report upon the rights and needs of these Indians in the matter of securing water for irrigation of their allotted lands. I was present during the time the Joint Commission of Congress visited the Yakima Reservation in September last. The Commission, of which Honorable Joe T. Robinson is Chairman, made a thorough investigation of the claims and rights of the Yakimas. The report of this Commission was made to the Senate, December 20, 1913, and fully sustains the claim of the Indians as set out in the various reports of the Indian Rights Association, that the Yakimas have been wrongfully deprived of their just share of water for irrigation, and that the Government is in duty bound to provide them with the amount they are entitled to, free of charge.

The findings of fact and recommendations of the Commission in part are:

"1. That the limitation of 147 cubic feet per second by the former Secretary of the Interior was then, and is now, inadequate, inequitable and unfair to the Yakima Indians.

"2. * * We therefore believe the United States should provide water to which the Indians were equitably entitled, free of storage cost and storage maintenance cost. * * * and should be not less than one-half of the natural flow of the Yakima River, and should be sufficient to irrigate one-half of each allotment of irrigable land on said reservation * * *.

"3. As to the portion of the irrigable allotments in excess of the area to be furnished water free, the allottees may be permitted, but should not be required, to sell the same, or any portion thereof, * * *.

"4. As to all allottees on the said Yakima Indian reservation, the equitable proportionate cost, both as to storage water in addition to such amount as shall be furnished free and as to the cost of maintenance and distribution of all water furnished for said irrigable lands on said reservation, shall be charged to the allottees respectively and payable from their proportionate individual shares of tribal funds when distributed.

"5. * * The repair and extension of the irrigation distribution system for the Yakima Indian reservation and the maintenance of the same should be under the control of the Indian Service."

The Commission was materially aided in its investigation by Hon. Carroll B. Graves, of Seattle, Washington, who was engaged on behalf of the Indians to present their claims before the Joint Commission. By reason of Judge Graves' high standing as an attorney, and his wide and favorable acquaintance, he became at once a formidable ally in defending these Indians. Judge Graves was Chairman of the Board appointed by authority of the State of Washington to codify the irrigation laws of that State; this, together with his extensive experience in irrigation litigation, peculiarly fits him for protecting the rights of the Indians in this case.

It is due to the Indian Bureau to say that its officers have supported the claim of the Yakimas in their effort to secure a just settlement of their contentions. Mr. E. B. Meritt,

as Chief Law Clerk, in a brief submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1912, defining the legal status of the case, presented forceful and logical reasons for protecting the Yakima water right. The action of the Indian Bureau, however, was reversed by the Secretary of the Interior.

During the hearings of the Joint Commission with the Yakimas, dramatic incidents occurred. Klickitat Peter, an aged and veteran defender of his people, who was present at the council convened by Governor Stevens, in 1855, in the Walla Walla Valley, told of how the promises were made to the Yakimas that—

“As long as the sun is still in the sky; as long as the streams are full; as long as yonder mountain is still there, as long as that sun and that mountain and as long as the streams run, so long your rights will be maintained and supported for you.

“We red people never made a law that the water was ours, but Governor Stevens made that law that the water was ours and everything connected with it. But we never had any idea that after awhile, in the future, we would be contested over these water rights. The sun has perhaps died; maybe the streams have gone dry; maybe that mountain has gone out of existence is why we are having some little trouble. But they are still there yet.”

Such incidents renew the fire of determination to see justice done in our dealings with the red man.

PUEBLO LAND TITLES.

In former annual reports more or less detailed accounts have been given showing the danger of the loss of lands to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, by reason of their peculiar status and tribal relations. One instance has been recited wherein more than 8,000 acres of land in a single tract was lost. Representatives of the Santa Clara Pueblos, having entered into a contract with one or more persons for an alleged lease, found, when too late, that they had conveyed title to the land, and in a recent holding of the courts

in this case, no recovery can now be had. It may be said in brief that all of the twenty different Pueblos have met with more or less loss by reason of having been overreached, and through adverse possession which, under the laws of New Mexico, grants title to the occupant after ten years.

PROTECTED BY THE ENABLING ACT.

The Association took an active interest in securing the inclusion of a clause in the Enabling Act of Congress admitting the territory to Statehood to prohibit the traffic in intoxicants, and to protect title to the Indian lands. The second section of the Enabling Act provides:

"First. That * * * the sale, barter or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians and *the introduction of liquors into Indian country, which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, are forever prohibited.*

"Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title * * * to all lands lying within said boundaries owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, the right or title to which shall have been acquired through or from the United States *or any prior sovereignty*, and that until the title of such Indian or Indian tribes shall have been extinguished the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; * * * but nothing herein, or in the ordinance provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing, as other lands and other property are taxed, any lands or other property outside of an Indian reservation owned or held by any Indian, save and except such lands as have been granted or acquired as aforesaid or as may be granted or confirmed to any Indian or Indians under any Act of Congress, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as Congress has prescribed or may hereafter prescribe * * * *

"Eighth. That whenever hereafter any of the lands contained within Indian reservations or allotments in said proposed State shall be allotted, sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, they shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years after such allotment, sale, reservation, or other

disposal to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Indian country; and the terms 'Indian' and 'Indian country' shall include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the lands now owned or occupied by them."

It was held by the Federal District Court in the Sandoval case that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, and therefore subject to State rather than Federal laws, so far as it affects the police power of the State in regulating the introduction of intoxicants. Had this decision been affirmed the title to the Pueblo lands would have been jeopardized by possible alienation by the Indians and taxation by State authorities. To meet this threatened danger we vigorously supported the effort of the Indians to secure the acceptance by the United States of the position of trustee of the various Indian Pueblos, in order to protect title to their lands. It was also thought that although the lands might not be relieved from taxation under Government supervision, funds might be more readily secured from increased beneficial use of the lands to meet payments due for taxes.

The recent annual conference of the Society of American Indians, which convened in Denver, Colorado, and the friends of the Indians at the annual meeting at Lake Mohonk, New York, adopted resolutions favored by the Indian Rights Association urging the appointment of the United States as trustee. We are glad to say, however, the necessity of adopting this course is not now so pressing by reason of the decision of the higher court.

THE DISTRICT COURT REVERSED.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on October 20, 1913, reversed the Federal District Court in the Sandoval case, and after reciting that the Pueblos are living in communal relations as tribes, the Court says:

"If they are a tribe of Indians, then, by the Constitution of the United States, they are placed, for certain purposes, within the control of the laws of Congress. This control

extends, as we have already shown, to the subject of regulating the liquor traffic with them. This power residing in Congress, that body is necessarily supreme in its exercise.

* * * *

"It is said that such legislation cannot be made to embrace the Pueblos, because they are citizens. As before stated, whether they are citizens is an open question, and we need not determine it now, because citizenship is not in itself an obstacle to the exercise by Congress of its power to enact laws for the benefit and protection of tribal Indians as a dependent people. *Cherokee Nation v. Hitchcock*, 187 U. S. 294, 308; *United States v. Rickert*, 188 U. S. 432, 445; *United States v. Celestine*, 215 U. S. 278, 290; *Hallowell v. United States*, *supra*.

"It is also said that such legislation cannot be made to include the lands of the Pueblos, because the Indians have a fee simple title. It is true that the Indians of each Pueblo do have such a title to all the lands connected therewith, excepting such as are occupied under executive orders, but it is a communal title, no individual owning any separate tract. In other words, the lands are public lands of the Pueblo, and so the situation is essentially the same as it was with the Five Civilized Tribes, whose lands, although owned in fee under patents from the United States, were adjudged subject to the legislation of Congress exacted in the exercise of the Government's guardianship over those tribes and their affairs. *Stephens v. Cherokee Nation*, 174 U. S. 445, 488; *Cherokee Nation v. Hitchcock*, *supra*; *Heckman v. United States*, 224 U. S. 413; *Gritts v. Fisher*, *id.* 640; *United States v. Wright*, *supra*. Considering the reasons which underlie the authority of Congress to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the Indian country at all, it seems plain that this authority is sufficiently comprehensive to enable Congress to apply the prohibition to the lands of the Pueblos.

"We are not unmindful that in *United States v. Joseph*, 94 U. S. 614, there are some observations not in accord with what is here said of these Indians, but as that case did not turn upon the power of Congress over them or their property, but upon the interpretation and purpose of a statute not nearly so comprehensive as the legislation now before us, and as the observations there made respecting the Pueblos were evidently based upon statements in the opinion of the Territorial court, then under review, which are at variance with other recognized sources of information, now available, and with the long-continued action of the legis-

lative and executive departments, that case cannot be regarded as holding that these Indians or their lands are beyond the range of Congressional power under the Constitution."

By reason of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court the Indian Department no doubt will be enabled to exercise greater jurisdiction over the Pueblo Indians, and it may be that their welfare will be materially advanced in the near future, not only along educational and sanitary lines, but in the moral uplift of the people.

ALARMING SPREAD OF DISEASE—NEED FOR HOSPITALS.

The recent Act making appropriation for the annual expenses of the Indian Service provided for the appointment of a joint commission, to be composed of two Senators and two Representatives, to investigate and report upon the "necessity and feasibility of establishing, equipping and maintaining a tuberculosis sanitarium in New Mexico for the treatment of tubercular Indians." The Commission thus authorized has been engaged in their investigation in New Mexico, and under authority to investigate general conditions of the Indian Service the Commission has been securing facts showing the need of a more efficient medical department for the service, and increased appropriations for meeting its needs. Special attention has been given to investigating the statements charging the alarming spread of trachoma and tuberculosis among our Indian population. Statistics recently compiled by the Indian Department, by reason of the general interest in the subject, are inserted here.

"VITAL STATISTICS, AND STATISTICS OF DISEASE AMONG INDIANS AND WHITES.

Death-rate from Tuberculosis:

Among WHITES (Registration area, U. S.),. 1.73 per 1000

Among NEGROES (Registration area, U. S.),. 4.85 per 1000

*Among INDIANS (Registration area, U. S.),. 10.98 per 1000

*Taken from statistics reported by Indian Service physicians for fiscal year 1913.

STATISTICS ON PIMA RESERVATION.

Vital Statistics:

Total population	4096
Total deaths from all causes	201
Death-rate per 1000—all causes	49 (15 in Registration Area U. S.)

TUBERCULOSIS:

Number of known cases	472
Estimated total number on reservation	645
Deaths due to tuberculosis	116
Death-rate per thousand	28
(Compare death-rate per thousand for Indians of State of Arizona. 23).	

TRACHOMA STATISTICS:

Public Health reports 943 Pima Indians examined, and 326 cases of trachoma found (34%).

The percentage of trachoma found in Arizona by the Public Health Investigation was 24.90%, 10% lower than the percentage for the Pima Reservation."

A recent report of the ravages of trachoma at the Pima Indian School, at Sacaton, Arizona, shows that over fifty per cent. of the pupils are afflicted with trachoma.

The lack of proper sanitary precautions must be charged with this increase of disease. Deficient and improper supply of towels in the lavatories, and lack of general interest in the work is alleged. By reason of lack of proper supplies, trachomatous pupils are compelled to resort to the use of filthy towels taken from among those used and discarded by other pupils in the wash-rooms.

The Commission will, no doubt, conclude that it will be unwise to establish large hospitals to accommodate Indians in the various reservations. The testimony is conclusive that Indians do not wish to go far away from their reservations to receive treatment in hospitals. The same objection has always been made by them to sending their children to distant places to attend schools. There always exists

the fear that climatic conditions may result in fatal sickness.

By reason of the publicity attending the alarming increase of disease among our Indian wards Congress is being interested as never before, and we are hoping that ample remedial work will be assumed by the present Congress.

The first consideration in protection of the Indians should be better living conditions. It is a waste of money and effort to educate a people, if, through neglect, they sicken and die. The personnel of the Congressional Committee is such that intelligent action will no doubt be recommended to Congress.

S. M. BROSIUS.

*In Memoriam***CHARLES CHAUNCEY BINNEY, Esq.**

The Executive Committee records, with deep regret, the death of Charles Chauncey Binney, Esq., which occurred on July 10, 1913. Mr. Binney was president of this Association for three years. His memory will long be preserved among us, not only by his picture that adorns a place in our office and seems to admonish us with gentle earnestness to be thorough and certain of our ground, but also by the ability of his statement of our case in the effort to prevent what was deemed the improper diversion of Indian trust and treaty funds for the support of sectarian schools, and in our contentions against former Inspector Dalby's report upon the Crow Agency, in Montana.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1913.

Dr.

Investments.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To Balance, as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 12, 1912	\$1326.38
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions	8429.98
Refund of excess expense money	171.09
Interest on investments and deposit account	146.47
	\$10,073.92

Cr.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:	
Salaries	\$5342.00
Rent	699.99
Supplies, printing and stationery	821.61
Postage	417.46
Telephone	57.30
Travelling expenses (including Washington Agency)	2056.82
Expense of moving offices	71.35
	\$9,466.53
By balance in bank, December 10, 1913	607.39
	\$10,073.92

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1912 Dec.	12. To balance.....	\$1,326.38
	18. John C. Shaffer.....	10.00
	H. N. Stillman.....	5.00
	Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.....	2.00
	Miss Georgina Schuyler.....	2.00
1913 Jan.	2. 6 mos. int. on \$3000 Reading Co. Gen. A's	60.00
	Rev. Warren S. Archibald.....	2.00
	8. Edward M. Wistar.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward M. Wistar.....	2.00
	Thomas Wistar.....	2.00
	Caspar Wistar.....	2.00
	Elizabeth C. Wistar.....	2.00
	Mrs. Virginia U. McNeill.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Coles.....	5.00
	Herbert Welsh.....	12.00
	Mrs. J. H. Brazier.....	2.00
	Rev. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50
	Mrs. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50
	Mrs. J. Crosby Brown.....	2.00
	Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna.....	2.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep.....	2.00
	A. S. Grant.....	2.00
	John H. Seger.....	2.00
	13. Cambridge, Mass., Branch.....	107.08
	Mrs. Allston Burr.....	5.00
	16. Mrs. Z. Chaffee.....	25.00
	John D. McIlhenny.....	2.00
	Mrs. John D. McIlhenny.....	2.00
	M. K. Sniffen, refund expense acct.....	151.09
	20. Oswald Garrison Villard.....	10.00
	Wm. F. Fell.....	5.00
	Edward Webster.....	2.00
	J. G. Rosengarten.....	2.00
	Miss E. P. Smith.....	2.00
	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....	27.00
	Frederick Straus.....	4.00
	Rev. Reese F. Alsop.....	2.00
	John E. McElroy.....	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. Howell Reed.....	10.00
	Wm. F. Humble.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. George Currie.....	27.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....	5.00
	Dr. James J. Putnam.....	3.00
	Franklin Carter.....	5.00
	Rev. G. A. Linscheid.....	2.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker.....	4.00
	Miss A. A. VanPelt.....	5.00
	Miss E. B. Crowell.....	3.00
	Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott.....	4.00
	Mrs. Mary B. Saunders.....	4.00
	Rev. Charles Wood, D.D.....	2.00
	Wm. H. Scott.....	2.00

Carried forward...\$1,882.55

1913 Jan.	Brought forward ..	\$1,882.55
	20. Alfred Jones.....	5.00
	Charles Chauncy.....	10.00
	Herbert S. Welsh.....	5.00
	A. A. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Rev. J. Andrews Harris.....	2.00
	Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens.....	5.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown.....	2.00
	Miss Elise W. Balch.....	5.00
	Henry L. Davis.....	2.00
	Mrs. N. Dubois Miller.....	5.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester.....	4.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens.....	2.00
	S. B. Fotherall.....	4.00
	Wm. W. Justice.....	5.00
	Horace White.....	5.00
	Wm. P. Gest.....	5.00
	Rev. J. J. Moore.....	2.00
	Jos. Lapaley Wilson.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. M. Codman.....	2.00
	Miss Mary Osgood Hodges.....	2.00
	Miss A. L. Sears.....	2.00
	Miss Harriet E. Freeman.....	5.00
	Rev. C. F. Dole.....	3.00
	Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch.....	4.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. James M. Mohr.....	4.00
	Miss Anna Randolph.....	3.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Bid- dle.....	5.00
	Joshua L. Bailly.....	12.00
	Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00
	Henry C. Mercer.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	2.50
	John Story Jenks.....	7.00
	Mr. and Mrs. John Cad- walader.....	6.00
	Miss L. S. Pechin.....	2.00
	Henry J. Davis.....	3.00
	D. S. Newhall.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. H. Scattergood.....	3.00
	E. Y. Hartshorne.....	5.00
	John L. Cox.....	10.00
	Miss Caroline W. And- rus.....	2.00
	Mrs. Randolph.....	7.00
	Henry Justice.....	5.00
	Jas. Wilson Bayard.....	2.00
	Miss Kate Kelsey.....	2.00
	George H. Fisher.....	5.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope.....	3.00
	Miss H. H. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Miss Josephine Wisner.....	15.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	5.00
	Miss A. S. Penfield.....	3.00
	Mrs. C. Pardee.....	5.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall.....	5.00
	Asa S. Wing.....	5.00
	John B. Garrett.....	2.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patter- son.....	5.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads.....	5.00
	Miss Mary Massey.....	2.00

Carried forward...\$2,126.05

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

85

1913	Brought forward ..	\$2,126.05
Jan.	20. Miss Fanny A. L. Haven.....	2.00
	Misses Matlack.....	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith.....	2.00
	B. Frank Clapp.....	5.00
	21. Charles J. Rhoads.....	15.00
	Wm. Drayton.....	2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood.....	2.00
	Mrs. Jane R. Morris.....	5.00
	Mrs. H. W. Page.....	2.00
	Edward S. Buckley, Jr.....	5.00
	Mrs. Chas. W. Cushman.....	3.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumphelly.....	2.00
	Mrs. George W. Lane.....	2.00
	Jos. L. Bittenweiser.....	2.00
	Mrs. James M. Hubbard.....	10.00
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden.....	2.00
	Jos. J. Janney.....	2.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks.....	5.00
	Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Mrs. Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	H. G. Ward.....	5.00
	F. B. Reeves.....	5.00
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman.....	3.00
	Theodore Bullard.....	10.00
	Stansbury Hagar.....	10.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clayberger.....	7.00
	Miss Fanny Chapman.....	5.00
	Mrs. Walter Aiken.....	3.00
	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen.....	5.00
	Miss Mary C. Peabody.....	2.00
	Mrs. Alex. W. Wister.....	2.00
	Prof. Chas. E. Dana.....	5.00
	Mrs. James S. Cox.....	10.00
	Gen. A. R. Buffington.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington.....	2.00
	Theodore J. Lewis.....	5.00
	Miss Cornelia Warren.....	5.00
	Miss Emily Tuckerman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Villard.....	2.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart.....	22.00
	Miss Norma Stewart.....	2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart.....	2.00
	Miss Hope Stewart.....	2.00
	Mrs. Owen Wister.....	2.00
	Albert R. Meyer.....	3.00
	Thomas Martindale.....	2.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin.....	5.00
	Miss Morton.....	2.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood.....	7.00
	Miss Anna G. DuBois.....	3.00
	Miss Mary W. Henderson.....	3.00
	W. Henry Sutton.....	4.00
	Prof. Irving Fisher.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edw. D. Toland.....	5.00
	Mrs. Edward Grew.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale.....	2.00
	22. Wm. Jay Schieffelin.....	4.00
	Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00
	A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00
	Robert Logan.....	2.00
	Mrs. Matthew Semple.....	5.00
	Samuel Scoville, Jr.....	10.00

Carried forward...\$2,393.05

1913	Brought forward ..	\$2,393.05
Jan.	22. J. S. Bonbright.....	8.00
	W. P. P. Longfellow.....	2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis.....	2.00
	Charles C. Binney.....	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Wharton.....	3.00
	Miss M. T. Sedgwick.....	2.00
	C. Edward Billquist.....	10.00
	Finley Acker.....	2.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson.....	2.00
	Rev. J. M. Taylor.....	2.00
	Dr. James Darrah.....	12.00
	Miss Elisabeth Gilman.....	5.00
	Samuel Dickson.....	2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes.....	2.50
	George D. Watrous.....	2.00
	P. H. Strubing.....	2.00
	M. C. Morris.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. E. Faulkner.....	2.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner.....	3.00
	Mrs. Mary Eustis Wister.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. S. White.....	8.10
	Mrs. M. S. Wood.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames.....	27.00
	Mrs. J. W. Edgerly.....	3.00
	Mrs. J. W. Steacey.....	2.50
	Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes.....	5.00
	23. Abraham S. Schropp.....	5.00
	Wilberforce Eames.....	6.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	5.00
	Hon. J. Willis Martin.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris.....	2.00
	Owen Wister, Jr.....	2.00
	Miss Isabel Howland.....	5.00
	Mrs. W. D. Lewis.....	2.00
	F. P. Prichard.....	2.00
	S. K. Humphrey.....	10.00
	S. R. Miner.....	2.00
	Dr. John B. Roberts.....	2.00
	Wm. Fellows Morgan.....	2.00
	Dr. H. M. Fisher.....	2.00
	L. E. Opdycke.....	2.00
	Charles Chipley.....	2.00
	Mrs. F. W. Goddard.....	2.00
	Wm. T. Murphy.....	2.00
	Mrs. R. G. Shaw.....	2.00
	F. B. White.....	2.00
	Mrs. W. W. Goodwin.....	2.00
	Moorfield Storey.....	10.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley.....	25.00
	Miss Elizabeth Wain Vaux.....	2.00
	William N. Allen.....	2.00
	Miss Gertrude White.....	4.00
	Rev. J. S. Murrow.....	2.00
	George Burnham, Jr.....	25.00
	Miss Lucy Lowell.....	2.10
	M. K. Sniffen, refund excess payment.....	20.00
	24. J. Montgomery Hare.....	5.00
	Mrs. Frank H. Rosengarten.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Markoe.....	27.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick.....	2.00
	C. Cresson Wistar.....	5.00
	Mrs. Francis R. Cope.....	5.00
	Thomas P. Cope, Jr.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. S. Quinton.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Talbot.....	2.00

Carried forward...\$2,719.25

1913		Brought forward .. \$2,719.35	
Jan.	24.	Mrs. Gorcham P. Sargent	5.00
		Miss Virginia Butler ..	10.10
		Miss Anna L. Dawes ..	2.00
		Miss M. Boswell	3.00
		M. A. DeWolfe Howe ..	2.00
		Rev. H. Burt	2.00
		Samuel Huntington ..	4.00
		Mrs. Amory E. Rowland ..	3.00
		Charles Phelps Noyes ..	2.00
		Miss C. M. Cammann ..	2.00
		Henry B. Cox	2.00
		Mrs. F. D. Spencer ..	2.00
		Mrs. Wm. B. Rice	2.00
		Miss Helen W. Ludlow ..	2.00
		The Misses Blanchard ..	25.00
	25.	Mrs. Alfred Winsor ..	3.00
		Mrs. Edward B. Meigs ..	3.00
		Charles F. Jenkins	2.00
		Harry R. Baltz	8.00
		Henry V. Stilwell	2.00
		Sydney R. Taber	2.00
		Miss Mary Moss	2.00
		Dwight A. Jones	2.00
		Reuben Haines	2.00
		Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber ..	2.00
		Miss Clyde	2.00
		George H. Deacon	2.00
		Joseph Elkinton	2.00
		Thomas C. Day	4.00
		George E. Gamble	2.00
		Miss F. Arline Tryon ..	2.00
		Mrs. T. Fred Brown ..	2.00
		Herbert Marten	2.00
		Samuel B. Capen	2.00
	27.	John J. Rothermel	2.00
		Miss Emily J. Ladd	2.00
		Edward F. Mason	3.00
		James Schouler	4.00
		W. M. Griffiths	10.00
		Miss Margaret C. Maule ..	2.00
		George H. Perkins	2.00
		Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence ..	2.00
		Charles J. Bonaparte ..	2.00
		Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte ..	2.00
		Miss Julia H. Thompson ..	5.00
		Arthur A. Carey	2.00
		Miss Anne Page	4.00
		Miss Florence Bascom ..	2.00
		J. W. Clendening	2.00
		Miss Annie Fuller	2.00
		Mrs. Charles Savage	3.00
		Miss Eliza W. Peterson ..	3.00
	28.	Miss Mary B. Landell ..	2.50
		Miss Helen Landell	2.50
		W. Frederick Snyder	2.00
		Chas. H. Stephens	2.00
		Miss Lucy S. Sampson ..	3.00
		A. Stein	2.00
		John Gribbel	2.00
		Mrs. Harold Peabody ..	5.00
		John J. Wilkinson	2.00
		Herbert L. Clark	2.00
		Mrs. W. C. Loring	3.00
		Edward T. Child	5.00
Jan.	29.	Mrs. A. T. Cope	10.00
		Miss Helen C. Butler ..	25.00
		Miss Jane G. Mason	5.00

Carried forward .. \$2,962.35

1913		Brought forward .. \$2,962.35	
Jan.	29.	Charles F. Meserve	2.00
		Mrs. Charles Howland ..	2.00
		Russell	2.00
		Dr. G. M. White	2.00
		Henry S. Pancoast	2.00
		Miss Carrie L. Richardson ..	4.00
		E. A. LeRoy	2.00
		Lawrence Bull Bear	3.00
		Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts ..	4.00
		Mrs. Paul C. Ransom	2.00
		Francis Fisher Kane	2.00
		John H. Storer	2.00
		Jonathan M. Steere	5.00
	30.	A. Lawrence Lowell	2.00
		Miss Emily Howland	2.00
		J. Bertram Lippincott ..	2.00
		Miss Ellen W. Egbert ..	2.00
		Rev. Alex. Henry	2.00
		Miss L. D. Lovett	2.00
		Miss Mattie Jones	2.00
	31.	Miles White, Jr.	5.00
		Mrs. F. B. Carter	5.00
		Miss Laura C. Outerbridge ..	4.00
		Rev. J. H. Dennison	2.50
		Mrs. J. H. Dennison	2.50
		F. Gutekunst	2.00
		Rev. Sherman Coolidge ..	2.00
		Miss H. E. Fain	2.00
Feb.	1.	Selah B. Strong	5.00
		Miss Emily Gray	5.00
		Edward Pennoct	2.50
		Miss Mary L. Carter	5.00
		George McCaeny	5.00
	3.	Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00
		William A. Margrave	6.00
		Mrs. Theodore F. Randolph ..	8.00
		Theodore H. Morris	2.00
		Mrs. J. T. Rothrock	2.00
		Rev. W. P. Lee	2.00
		T. M. Osborne	2.00
		Edingham Perot	2.00
		Charles E. Pancoast	2.00
		Miss Alice N. Dox	2.00
		Hon. M. Slusser	2.50
		Mrs. M. Slusser	2.50
	6.	Mrs. A. M. Boyd	5.00
		Francis C. Haines	5.00
		R. W. Davids	5.00
		Miss Louisa S. Cheever ..	10.00
		Miss Edith F. Biddle	2.00
		Mrs. Randolph Sailer	2.00
		Miss C. A. French	2.00
		E. W. Emerson	4.00
		Prof. W. K. Moorehead ..	4.00
		Rev. W. C. Roe	2.00
		Wm. North Rice	2.00
		Mrs. James O. Watson ..	5.00
		J. E. Frenning	2.00
		Clement L. Webster	2.00
		J. V. Van Santvoord	10.00
		Jacob White Eyes	5.00
		Miss Grace P. Trumbull ..	1.00
	7.	Rev. C. E. Grammer	2.00
		Mrs. S. G. M. Maule	2.00
		A. B. Welmer	2.00
		Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr. ..	2.00
		Miss S. C. Rogers	3.00
	8.	Mrs. Wm. H. Schieffelin ..	2.00

Carried forward .. \$3,266.85

1913	Brought forward ..	\$3,266.85
Feb.	8. Miss Lucy D. Gillett ..	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall ..	2.00
	Miss Mary P. Lord ..	2.00
	Frederick W. Taylor ..	2.00
	John Gayton ..	2.00
	F. H. Strawbridge ..	5.00
10.	Mrs. Brinton Coxe ..	12.00
	Edmund J. D. Coxe ..	2.00
	Miss Mary Drummond ..	5.00
	Charles L. Huston ..	2.00
	James P. Tolman ..	2.00
	Mrs. Frederick Cunningham ..	2.00
13.	Mrs. Lewis W. Francis ..	2.00
	Richard H. Dana ..	10.00
	Miss Agnes Cochran ..	6.00
	Miss Elizabeth Cochran ..	6.00
	James Williamson ..	2.00
	Eugene Delano ..	27.00
	J. Q. A. Whittemore ..	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge ..	2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell ..	2.00
	Edwin H. Brown ..	2.00
	Mrs. Frank M. Bird ..	5.00
	James S. Hiatt ..	2.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower ..	5.00
	S. Ashton Souder ..	2.00
	Miss E. A. Hare ..	2.00
	Mr. Porcupine ..	2.00
	Johnson Iron Bull ..	2.00
	Whirlwind Man ..	2.00
	Peter Stands ..	2.00
14.	Thomas R. Nelson ..	2.00
	J. DeLancey Verplanck ..	4.00
	John B. Vreeland ..	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins ..	2.00
	John Calombe ..	2.50
15.	Mrs. Henry S. Bisbing ..	5.00
	George M. Newbold ..	2.00
17.	Christian Asso'n of Wellesley College ..	5.00
	Mrs. James McConaughy ..	2.00
	Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr. ..	3.00
	W. W. Ellsworth ..	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Walter Clark ..	52.00
	Howard H. Williams ..	2.00
	Mrs. A. D. Vorce ..	2.00
20.	Miss Annie Fuller ..	10.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Miner ..	3.00
	J. W. F. Podmore ..	2.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley ..	2.00
	G. H. Condict ..	2.00
	A. C. Stohr ..	5.00
	Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble ..	15.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding ..	2.00
	Mrs. F. W. Whittemore ..	3.00
21.	Mrs. Jones Wister ..	2.00
24.	W. W. Frazier ..	2.00
	Mr. Zacariah Belcher ..	2.00
25.	Isaac H. Clothier ..	2.00
	Miss Maria D. Williams ..	2.00
	Miss Bertha V. Appold ..	2.00
	John G. Pacer ..	2.00
26.	Miss Anna Palen ..	2.00
27.	Arthur B. Emmons ..	27.00
	George S. Flake ..	2.00
28.	J. C. Rencontre ..	4.00
March	3. Miss Alice M. Long- fellow ..	5.00

Carried forward...\$3,577.35

1913	Brought forward ..	\$3,577.35
March	3. Mrs. John W. Carter ..	3.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes ..	2.00
	4. E. Stanley Perkins ..	2.00
	5. Mrs. C. T. Ogden ..	2.00
	Herbert Welsh ..	12.00
	6. Winthrop D. Sheldon ..	2.00
	Rev. George L. Paine ..	5.00
	7. H. L. Keefe ..	2.00
17.	P. M. Church ..	2.00
	A. R. Perkins ..	2.00
	Rev. H. L. Beets ..	2.00
	Col. J. S. Lockwood ..	2.00
	Simond Redbird ..	4.00
22.	W. Graham Tyler ..	2.00
	Mrs. Chas. S. Minot ..	2.00
	William Burnham ..	10.00
	M. Friedman ..	2.00
24.	Mrs. E. F. Garrett ..	2.00
28.	Elliston P. Morris ..	20.00
29.	Mrs. G. L. Gates ..	2.00
31.	Interest on deposit ac- count ..	16.60
April	1. George D. Knife ..	2.00
	3. William P. Bancroft ..	70.00
	Prof. H. W. Farnam ..	20.00
	Miss Margaretta Hut- chinson ..	20.00
	Miss Grace H. Dodge ..	20.00
	John E. Carter ..	20.00
	Herbert Welsh ..	12.00
	Walter Smedley ..	2.00
	5. Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer ..	10.00
	8. Miss Anna C. Wat- mough ..	2.00
	Rev. Luke C. Walker ..	2.00
	Miss Laura L. Johnson ..	2.00
	Miss Georgie M. Parr ..	2.00
	Miss Martha M. Brown ..	10.00
11.	Miss Anna M. Hecks- cher ..	10.00
	Miss Adele Brewer ..	2.00
14.	Mrs. Talcott Williams ..	4.00
	Cyrus E. Dallin ..	2.00
	C. A. L. Richards ..	5.00
15.	Charles Chauncey Sav- age ..	75.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge ..	25.00
19.	Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn ..	4.00
	Miss Florence B. Kane ..	2.00
22.	Mrs. Elisabeth S. Harri- son ..	5.00
24.	Mrs. David M. Little ..	2.00
25.	Cleveland H. Dodge ..	25.00
	Rt. Rev. F. Courtney, D.D. ..	25.00
26.	Mrs. John E. Parsons ..	25.00
	Stephen Black Body ..	2.00
29.	Mrs. J. Lewis Croser ..	25.00
	Mrs. Seth Low ..	2.00
30.	R. Fulton Cutting ..	100.00
May	3. Hon. Seth Low ..	25.00
	Miss V. M. White ..	5.00
	Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener ..	2.00
5.	Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst ..	2.00
6.	Charles Collins ..	25.00
7.	Miss Jane E. Bell ..	5.00
	James Douglas ..	2.00
9.	Mrs. Morris K. Jesup ..	50.00
10.	J. LeRoy White ..	20.00
	Miss Gertrude Lansing ..	2.00
14.	Herbert Welsh ..	12.00
	Miss Julia M. Fox ..	5.00

Carried forward...\$4,564.95

1913	Brought forward ..	\$4,364.95
May	14. Miss Caroline A. Fox ..	5.00
	16. James R. Clark	50.00
	19. Mrs. R. Aldrich	25.00
	Miss A. Convers	2.00
	Miss C. B. Convers	2.00
	20. E. P. Dutton	5.00
	Lenox Banks	10.00
	22. Miss R. C. Boardman ..	5.00
	Lockwood de Forest ..	2.00
	23. Joseph H. Choate	100.00
	Mrs. Charles B. Cox ..	50.00
	The Misses Blanchard ..	25.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown ..	25.00
	Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett ..	25.00
	Joshua L. Bailey	20.00
	J. C. Havemeyer	20.00
	Rev. Charles Wood	3.00
	Thomas J. Battey	2.00
	Mrs. Benj. R. Smith	5.00
	Miss E. P. Smith	2.00
	Mrs. F. L. Macmahon	2.00
	24. Francis E. Woodruff ..	5.00
	Rev. J. M. Taylor	5.00
	H. A. Wilder	2.00
	Mrs. David P. Kimball ..	25.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Miner ..	10.00
	Mrs. Samuel Lawrence ..	5.00
	Mrs. James M. Hubbard ..	10.00
	Miss L. C. Outerbridge ..	2.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd	5.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson	15.00
	Miss S. H. Palfrey	5.00
	26. C. A. L. Richards	10.00
	Mrs. John Cadwalader ..	25.00
	Mrs. George C. Ward	25.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep	10.00
	Prest. Charles W. Eliot ..	10.00
	Horace Berry	20.00
	Miss Josephine Winsor ..	20.00
	Miss E. H. Winsor	20.00
	Stuart Wood	25.00
	Mrs. G. S. Harwood	10.00
	Mrs. A. W. Martin	5.00
	Mrs. George Hollingsworth ..	2.00
	John J. Rothermel	5.00
	Mrs. F. Dawson Spencer ..	2.00
	Dr. Henry B. Favill	2.00
	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox	200.00
	27. Dr. F. P. Sprague	20.00
	W. Graham Tyler	8.00
	Miss F. Bascom	2.00
	The Misses Loring	25.00
	Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan ..	10.00
	Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Gannett and Friend ..	5.00
	Mrs. Randolph	10.00
	28. Rev. D. Stuart Dodge ..	50.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames	15.00
	William Tatham	10.00
	Mrs. E. deP. Homer	10.00
	Miss Emily Howland	5.00
	J. V. Van Santvoord	5.00
	Miss Hetty B. Garrett	5.00
	Mrs. A. S. Logan	2.00
	29. George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
	Miss Ethel L. Paine	25.00
	Wm. Fellows Morgan	5.00

Carried forward .. \$5,466.92

1913	Brought forward ..	\$5,466.92
May	29. Miles White, Jr.	10.00
	Miss Mary L. Carter	1.00
	Mrs. Ada D. Southworth ..	5.00
	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett ..	15.00
	Mrs. J. Henry Scattergood ..	5.00
	31. The Misses Stewart	50.00
	Mrs. John Binney	5.00
	Edward Pennock	2.00
	Miss A. A. T. VanPelt ..	5.00
	Dr. Charles F. Meserve ..	5.00
	Mrs. James N. Mohr	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	10.00
	Mrs. P. A. Crafts	8.00
	Mrs. John Gribbel	5.00
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman ..	3.00
	George E. Gamble	5.00
June	6. W. H. Arnold	2.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin	10.00
	Mrs. W. Scott Fitts	25.00
	Miss Emily Gray	5.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin	20.00
	Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer	20.00
	Charles G. Field	5.00
	3. Mrs. Wm. W. Farr	10.00
	Milton S. Erlanger	2.00
	4. Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads ..	25.00
	5. Mrs. Wm. Howell Reed ..	25.00
	6. Mrs. Woerishoffer	25.00
	Miss Virginia Butler	10.10
	7. Charles J. Rhoads	25.00
	Arthur A. Carey	5.00
	9. Ezra R. Thayer	10.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan	2.00
	John R. Livermore	2.00
	10. A. C. Stohr	10.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker	10.00
	Mrs. R. B. Clayberger	5.00
	Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis ..	10.00
	11. James J. Goodwin	25.00
	12. Mrs. E. O. Perrin	55.00
	Anna M. Drayton	10.00
	Lucretia S. Heckscher	5.00
	Helena B. Crozer	1.00
	13. Chairman Indian Com., Wellesley College	10.00
	16. Ralph B. Williams	25.00
	D. M. Riordan	10.00
	John E. McElroy	5.00
	18. P. H. Strubing	5.00
	19. Mrs. M. C. Verplanck ..	5.00
	23. Mrs. H. W. Page	5.00
	Miss Susan J. Allen	2.00
	24. Chas. F. Jenkins	10.00
	Henry Hentz	10.00
	26. Mrs. James S. Cox	5.00
	John L. Cox	5.00
	28. Dr. George Woodward ..	10.00
	Wm. North Rice	3.00
	Miss Evelina duPont	25.00
	Charles Evans	2.00
	30. J. Bunford Samuel	10.00
	Geo. J. Scattergood	10.00
	Mrs. Henry S. Lowber	10.00
	W. E. Johnson	2.00
	6 mos. interest on \$3000 Reading Co. bond	60.00
July	2. J. Rodman Paul	15.00
	Harold A. Sweetland	6.00
	7. Mrs. Wm. Pierson Hamilton	52.00

Carried forward .. \$6,264.05

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

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1913		Brought forward ..	\$6,264.05	1913		Brought forward ..	\$9,055.92
July	7.	Joseph Lee	15.00	Oct.	27.	Rev. C. F. Dole	5.00
		Miss Anna Heckscher	15.00	Nov.	3.	John E. Parsons	50.00
		Dr. E. T. DeBell	10.00		21.	Herbert Welsh	25.00
		Miss Eliza G. Peterson	1.00			J. Rodman Paul	2.00
	10.	Indian Com., Baltimore				Dr. A. E. Marden	2.00
		Yearly Mtg.	100.00			Miss Anna M. Richards	2.00
		Arthur B. Emmons	100.00			Miss L. Jean Richards	2.00
		Mrs. C. M. Hyde	25.00			Mrs. John Hay	25.00
		Edmund E. R. Daub-				Joshua L. Baily	20.00
		mann	2.00			Moorfield Storey	20.00
	11.	Col. C. R. Codman	25.00			Rev. Charles Wood	5.00
		Mrs. W. Bayard Cut-				Mrs. Clement M. Bid-	
		ting	25.00			dle	5.00
	18.	Geo. Harrison Fisher	10.00			Ellis D. Williams	5.00
	23.	Miss E. F. Mason	800.00		26.	Scheyichbi Camp Fire	
		Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00			Girls	2.00
		Dr. John W. Elliot	2.00			Mrs. J. Pierpont Mor-	
		Mrs. John W. Elliot	2.00			gan	25.00
	28.	Miss H. Meyer	2.00			Richard M. Colgate	200.00
		Chas. C. Savage	50.00			Miss Mary Coles	25.00
		Miss Hannah D. Brown	10.00			Mrs. Walter Cope	20.00
		Miss S. H. Palfrey	5.00			Mrs. Philip C. Garrett	20.00
		Francis E. Woodruff	5.00			Wm. G. Low	10.00
	29.	Miss Josephine Wisner	20.00			Mrs. Calvin Pardee	10.00
		Miss Lucy Lowell	10.00			Charles L. Huston	5.00
		Miss A. M. Boyd	5.00			Alex. Cochrane	5.00
		Mrs. F. B. Carter	5.00			Charles Chauncey	25.00
		Miss Ellen W. Gray	10.00			Charles C. Savage	25.00
	30.	Charles Chauncey	25.00			Mrs. George McClellan	5.00
	31.	Mrs. Seth Low	50.00			Missy. Soc., Lansdowne	
Aug.	1.	Mrs. T. K. Lothrop	25.00			Presb. Ch.	5.00
	4.	Mrs. C. George Currie	20.00			H. H. Barton, Jr.	4.00
	7.	Dr. F. P. Sprague	10.00		28.	"Boston"	25.00
	8.	Miss Harriet Gray	25.00			E. M. Wistar	20.00
	12.	Mrs. Mary H. Loines	10.00			Miss Edith F. Biddle	15.00
		Henry L. Davis	10.00	Dec.	2.	A. W. Kelsey	5.00
		Mrs. W. H. Forbes	25.00			Mrs. E. O. Perrin	5.00
	15.	Thomas H. Powers	25.00		3.	Mrs. Jane Rhoads Mor-	
		Edward Pennock	1.00			ris	15.00
		The Misses Loring	25.00			John D. McIlhenny	25.00
	19.	Mrs. James S. Cox	10.00			James S. Hiatt	5.00
	21.	Miss Edith F. Biddle	25.00		5.	Mrs. Arthur W. Sewell	10.00
	26.	Miss L. G. Dietrick	2.00			Chas. F. Jenkins	25.00
Sept.	12.	Indian Com., Baltimore				Wm. Alex. Brown	10.00
		Yearly Meeting	100.00			Mrs. Eckley B. Cox	100.00
	23.	Wm. Alex. Brown	5.00			Geo. Burnham, Jr.	50.00
	27.	Miss Louise S. Cheever	10.00			Mrs. Francis C. Barlow	25.00
	30.	Interest on Deposit ac-				Miss Grace H. Dodge	50.00
		count	9.87		8.	"Cash"	25.00
Oct.	10.	Miss Ida M. Mason	1,000.00			Herbert Welsh	27.00
	24.	Miss Amelia B. Hollen-				T. Wistar Brown, 3rd	2.00
		bach	25.00		9.	Herbert Welsh	25.00
		Carried forward ..	\$9,055.92				\$10,073.92

Payments from December 12, 1912, to December 16, 1913.

Cr.

Office rent.....	\$600 00
Postage.....	417 46
Telephone service.....	57 30
Stationery and supplies.....	60 40
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencils.....	38 77
A. F. MacColl, expenses.....	9 50
Dr. J. Leonard Levy, expenses attending annual meeting.....	35 00
A. P. Fraim, carpenter—removing shelves.....	25 00
Penn Storage & Van Co., moving expenses.....	30 00
Emma F. Rihl, clerical services.....	6 00
Strawbridge & Clothier, window-shades.....	7 35
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing.....	628 50
John T. Palmer Co., printing.....	93 88
Salaries: S. M. Brosius.....	2,800 00
M. K. Sniffen.....	2,800 00
F. E. Mateer.....	936 00
S. M. Brosius, travelling expenses.....	1,046 74
M. K. Sniffen, travelling expenses.....	714 85
Rev. C. E. Grammer, travelling expenses.....	250 73

Balance on hand, December 10, 1913.....	\$9,466 33
	607 39
	<u>\$10,073 72</u>

Audited and found correct.

HERBERT S. WELSH,
Auditor.

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,.....	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,.....	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,.....	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,.....	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,.....	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,.....	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,.....	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D.,.....	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,.....	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,.....	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Armstrong, F. Wallis,.....	North American Bldg., Phila.
Arnold, William Harris,.....	Nutley, N. J.
Ayer, Edward E.,.....	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago,

Babcock, E. L.,	Lower Brule, S. D.
Baily, Joshua L.,	30 So. 15th St., Phila.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Balch, Miss Catherine Holme,	Plymouth, N. H.
Baldwin, Mrs. Summerfield,	Warren, Balt. Co., Md.
Baltz, Harry R.,	Haverford, Pa.
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
Barnes, Mrs. Harriette S.,	41 W. 51st St., New York City.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
Barton, H. H., Jr.,	Holmesburg, Phila.
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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 10, 1914.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.
995 DREXEL BUILDING.
1914.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
Honorary President Indian Rights Association

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

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The Thirty-second Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

The year just closed has been a comforting and satisfactory one to your Committee—comforting, because of the prompt and generous responses of our members and friends to our budget plan, which put our finances for the year on a solid basis; satisfactory, because the effectiveness of our work was apparent in various directions. This will be evident, we believe, from the contents of this report.

An Indian Service employee, with a long and honorable record, who has had abundant opportunity for observing the effect of our work, sent us the following unsolicited commendation:

“I would thank you for the copy of the thirty-first annual report of the I. R. A., which was received the other day. I have read it, even to the list of members, and do not hesitate to say that the membership should be proud of the results in behalf of the Indian as indicated by the report. All people having the real welfare of the Indian at heart must accord to your Association the incalculable good accomplished in behalf of him. Dr. Grammer well speaks the truth when he says: ‘I learned that the influence of our Association was felt in all that region as a power working for righteousness.’ I urge the continuance of the good work.”

THE BUDGET PLAN.

It gives us great pleasure to report, and we think it will give our friends equal pleasure to learn, the success of our budget plan to secure funds for the Association. It is true in all our long history of thirty-two years we never were a dollar in debt; but until we adopted this plan we often had moments of serious anxiety lest our standard in that regard should fall to the ground. Early in the year, for the first time, we sent out to all our members and friends a clear statement of what amount of money we needed for 1914, and for what we proposed to spend it. The result was extremely gratifying. By May 1st we had \$6082 in hand, and \$2835 of pledges for their later payment, making a total of \$8907. In addition to this, two members of the Association, quite unsolicited, very generously contributed \$1500 to enable us to send two representatives on a trip through the interior of Alaska, for a study of Indian conditions there.

We feel that this method, which has been so comforting to those responsible for the Society's outlay, and which has been inaugurated by the great generosity of our faithful friends, ought to be continued steadily and courageously into the future.

COMMISSIONER SELLS' ADMINISTRATION.

In the spring of 1914 we published a review of Commissioner Sells' course for a period of nine months,* showing the inauguration of a strong constructive program, and a determined intention to conserve and use for the Indian his valuable natural resources. We are glad to state that steady progress has been made in connection with these really big things. Especially is this so along industrial lines—developing the agricultural and stock interests; preventing the Indian tribal lands from being used as security for reclamation projects very largely for the benefit of white men; in the effort to keep liquor from the Indians;

* "A Man and His Opportunity."

the great improvement in the Oklahoma probate situation, an increase in the reimbursable funds, etc.

The inspection department has been reorganized, and Mr. E. B. Linnen, formerly attached to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, made chief inspector. With such a competent head to the Bureau's "eyes and ears," if the service is not "cleaned up" it will hardly be due to inability to secure information regarding any place or person.

We hope that the next step by the Commissioner will be a realization of the fact that upon the personnel of the service depends very largely the success or failure of all the splendid plans that have been inaugurated for the Indian's uplift; that satisfactory results cannot be gained in the field where he has "broken reeds" to lean upon, and that it is only inviting disaster to transfer an unworthy or unfit employee from one agency to another, or allowing him to resign instead of dismissing him, where the facts justify such action. On this "back-door" method we call attention to the following excerpts from our twenty-eighth annual report:

"As the Indian problem is now practically one of proper administration, it goes without saying that the personnel of the service should be raised to the highest standard attainable—and kept there. Nothing of a permanent nature is gained by getting rid of an unfaithful superintendent, if he is to be replaced by a man equally bad, so soon as he 'learns the ropes.' What is needed is some constructive work to improve the situation, and thereby prevent the recurrence of these scandals connected with the mismanagement of agencies, or to reduce them to the lowest possible minimum.

"In the early years of our work it was generally conceded that politics was the curse of the Indian service. It was hoped that the extension of the civil-service rules meant the elimination of that canker; but, while there has been marked improvement, politics, in one form or another, is as much in evidence as it ever was, carrying with it the same blighting effects. Many of the abuses that were going on in those days still continue, and they will never be eradicated or minimized so long as politics is allowed to interfere with the administration of Indian affairs. . . . Should a

superintendent, we will say, be under charges of maladministration, if he has any 'pull' his first move is likely to be to call on his political backers to come to his aid—to get him 'vindicated.' Just what may be the *modus operandi* we do not care to discuss, but the results are too often apparent.

"A high personnel will, we believe, never be realized until the administrative officer hews close to the line of his plain duty to the wards of the nation, and is so supported by public sentiment that he can turn a deaf ear to the importunities of politicians on behalf of their protégés. If a superintendent, or any other employee in the service, is guilty of maladministration; if he has plundered Indians under his care, or permitted it to be done,—which is just as bad,—he should be made an example of, rather than be permitted to go scot-free with his booty, under cover of a resignation. True, the easiest way of getting rid of an unfaithful servant, especially if he has strong political backing, is to follow the line of least resistance, and afford him an opportunity to resign, rather than publicly and ignominiously to dismiss him the way he came in—through the front door. Not only is this back-door policy unjust to the many honest and efficient employees in the service, but it is virtually an invitation to others to 'take a chance,' in the hope that they, too, when discovered, will be allowed to resign and 'depart in peace.' This Association, in the twenty-eight years of its existence, has seen many instances of this back-door method of dealing with offenders, and has repeatedly protested against such a policy. If the offender has violated criminal statutes, he should not only be dismissed, but promptly prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Another defect, closely akin to the "back-door" method, that calls for a prompt change is a system that in reality punishes employees who give information regarding maladministration or serious abuses, even when investigation fully substantiates their statements. Such informants have too often been transferred to a distant point, putting them to considerable expense, as a "reward" for the commendable desire to see agency affairs honestly and efficiently administered. It is, therefore, not strange that a feeling, almost universal, has developed in the Service that it is better for an employee to be deaf, dumb, and blind to any

wrongdoing than to report it to the proper authority. He would be justified in reasoning, from the experience of others, something to this effect: "—— made serious charges against his superior, which were subsequently proved, and what was the result? The office seemed more concerned about his 'disloyalty' than the truth of his statements, and he had to go. I don't want to be dismissed, demoted, or disciplined by an expensive transfer, so I will keep quiet."

Any employee in the Service ought to feel that it is not only a privilege, but a duty, to report cases of serious wrongdoing; that by so doing he will not be regarded as a "trouble maker," but as one who desires to raise the Service to the highest standard attainable. If the Indian Bureau will take this position, it will not only have a "secret service corps" of six, but of many hundreds.

We earnestly trust that Commissioner Sells will soon have time to direct his genius for reorganization to the personnel of the service, and completely eliminate the "back-door" method from his Bureau. We congratulate him on the good work he has accomplished along other lines, and hope that the establishment of a secret service corps (which we have repeatedly advocated), recently authorized by Congress, will enable him to get a true perspective of this phase of his work.

THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

Complaints from various sources reached us, alleging a demoralized state of affairs at the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Penna. A careful inquiry into the subject indicated, to say the least, an unwholesome and unsatisfactory condition. The data were submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the suggestion that the situation, in the interest of all concerned, called for a prompt and thorough investigation, and that if the complaints were found to be true, the school should be so reorganized that it would fulfil its real mission of educating and uplifting the Indian youth—which did not seem possible under existing conditions.

An investigation was made by the Bureau's Chief Inspector, Mr. E. B. Linnen, and also by the Joint Congressional Committee, the results of which are published in a Government document of 425 pages. The findings therein set forth fully justify our action in requesting an examination of the school's management. Before the investigation of Inspector Linnen was completed, Superintendent Friedman was suspended (February 12, 1914). The recommendation of Inspector Linnen, under date of February 24, 1914, according to the published record, was "that Moses Friedman, superintendent, be permanently dismissed from the Government service. . . ." Mr. Friedman, however, was allowed to resign, although, according to a newspaper despatch from Washington, on May 18th the findings in the case were "referred to the Department of Justice for such action as it sees fit to take."

In severing Mr. Friedman's connection with the Indian Service Commissioner Sells wrote that accepting his resignation "does not in any way involve charges," or "indicate the future course of the office in any phase of the charges." This suggests the query, if the findings were of such a serious nature that they were referred to the Department of Justice "for such action as it sees fit to take," why was Mr. Friedman not dismissed instead of being allowed to resign?

As a result of the investigation, a number of changes were made in the force of employees. The school, under the able direction of Supervisor O. H. Lipps, has been undergoing a steady process of reorganization, and is being changed from a hollow shell of sham and misrepresentation to something substantial.

THE ALASKA EXPEDITION.

At our thirty-first annual meeting (December 10, 1913) an address was made by Archdeacon Stuck on Indian conditions in the interior of Alaska, in which he strongly urged the Association to take an active interest in the matter with a view to having the situation improved. The sub-

ject received careful consideration by our Committee, and it was evident that if we were to undertake any effective effort in the premises, a first-hand study of conditions was necessary—in accordance with our long-established policy. One obstacle to an immediate decision on this course was the great expense involved in such a journey—for it was deemed inadvisable to send less than two representatives, because of the danger and hardships incident to a trip through an extensive and sparsely populated country. That phase of the matter was promptly and quite unexpectedly settled by the generosity of two Boston friends of the Association. The matter had been mentioned casually in a letter as something that ought to be undertaken, with a statement of the probable expense. Word came by return mail that if the Association decided to take up this work, \$1500 would be forthcoming to meet the expense. The money was donated by these good friends with the stipulation that their names should not be made public. It was the original intention of one of them (whose means are modest) to bequeath \$1000 to the Association, but the Yukon-Tanana need appealed to her so strongly that she wanted to have the satisfaction of seeing a serious effort put forth for the benefit of the Indians there, and she therefore decided to give the money for the expedition.

The Committee selected its secretary, Mr. Sniffen, and Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington to make the investigation. Their reports on the subject are printed as a separate publication.*

A formal resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee and sent to these friends, expressing our deep sense of appreciation of their generous contribution to the Indian cause.

A THREATENED SPOILS RAID.

An attempt to inject the vicious spoils system into the Indian Service was made during the recent session of Congress by legislation proposing to remove the

* The Indians of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys, Alaska.

physicians in the Indian Service from the classified service. Through the active co-operation of the National Civil Service Reform League and other friends the effort was defeated. But what may be regarded as an "entering wedge" was the adoption of a clause in the Indian Appropriation Act (approved August 1, 1914) abolishing the positions of Superintendent of the Union Agency and the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma,—removing them from the classified service,—and creating one place, to be filled by presidential appointment, known as "Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes." In the interest of the welfare of the Indians and of good administration a letter was addressed by Dr. Grammer to the President on this subject, reading in part as follows:

"Those who have closely followed events in Oklahoma do not need to be told how calamitous to the Indians within the borders of that State has been the wholesale removal of restrictions from their property by Act of Congress—which necessarily withdrew from them the supervision of the Indian Bureau—whereby thousands of Indian minors and orphans were robbed by conscienceless white men in the capacity of guardians.

"We feel that this change to which we are calling attention, while proposed in the interest of 'efficiency and economy,' is fraught with danger to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and we fear that its effect may be to make a place for some Oklahoma politician. It is of the utmost importance, for the honor of the nation and the protection of the Indians, that honesty, experience, and fitness alone should be considered in selecting a man for the place, and since the position is to be filled by presidential appointment, we appeal directly to you.

"One of the most objectionable features of this matter is that, in our judgment, it will turn out of office a faithful and efficient public servant of high standing and long service—Mr. Dana H. Kelsey. Not only will this be a loss to the Indians, but it will also be a serious blow to the principles of civil service reform. Our agents have had good opportunities to observe closely Mr. Kelsey's work and to estimate its worth. I personally visited his field and his office and studied them with considerable care, and was most favorably impressed with the thoroughness and effec-

tiveness of Mr. Kelsey's administration. I regard him as a high-grade official, and think it would be a great blow to the Indians and to the public service generally if such a man is not utilized in the reorganization. I have also ascertained his high standing in the community.

"We therefore earnestly and respectfully suggest that, in our opinion, no one is so well qualified for the new position (Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes) as Mr. Kelsey. He has been in the Indian Service for over twenty years, and during that time not one word of scandal was ever attached to his good name. We do not know whether Mr. Kelsey is a Democrat or a Republican, but we do know that he has been a faithful and efficient officer who has always done his utmost for the protection and betterment of the Indians with whom he has been associated.

"The friends of the red man have been exceedingly pleased with the attitude of your administration toward Indian Affairs—especially so with the course of Mr. Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his effectiveness in dealing with unworthy officials; for his attitude on temperance; for his determined stand that the lands of the Indians shall not be used to guarantee reclamation projects largely in the interest of white men; for his efforts to conserve and utilize the natural advantages of the Indians for *their* benefit, and for the various other lines that he has been following. All these are splendid things—steps in the right direction. We feel, however, that almost everything will be lost if the Indian Service is to be made the spoil of partizan politics. No general profession of loyalty to the merit system can stand against a clear-cut proposal to readjust the administration of affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes by legislating out of office a public servant like Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, 'in the interest of efficiency and economy.' We believe that those same reasons, namely, efficiency and economy, clearly indicate that Mr. Kelsey should be retained in the consolidated office."

SOME NORTHWEST INDIANS.

Upon my return from Alaska to Seattle, the latter part of August, I spent the intervening time before the Conference of the Society of American Indians, held at Madison, Wisconsin, October 6-10, in visiting some Indian schools and reservations in the Northwest, as noted in the following report:

CHEMAWA, OREGON.—Three miles from Salem is located the Chemawa non-reservation boarding school. The plant is an attractive one, with a capacity of 620 pupils. The superintendent, Mr. H. E. Wadsworth, is a pleasant man to meet, and apparently interested in his work. When factionalism is eliminated and some of the employees made to realize that they are working for the Government and not for themselves, better results will be possible.

SILETZ, OREGON.—The Siletz and Grand Ronde agencies were recently consolidated, and are now under the jurisdiction of Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft, whose headquarters are at Siletz.

The Siletz reservation is a tract of land 15 by 24 miles, and the Grand Ronde, 8 by 12 miles. There are 400 Indians on the former and 300 on the latter. All the land has been allotted. The surplus land was sold, and the proceeds distributed among the Indians. They are citizens and most of the men vote. The greatest trouble is from liquor. Being citizens, the Indians are not in the restricted class so far as purchasing whisky is concerned, but they cannot bring it on the reservation.

These Indians are classed as self-supporting, although rations are issued to about 35 of the old and indigent on each reservation. Some of these Indians have fair amounts of money to their individual credit, and in the case of the old and indigent whose land was sold for their benefit, the money is doled out monthly for their support.

One of the main problems of Mr. Chalcraft is to impress upon the parents the importance of holding their land for their children, as the latter are without allotments. There is some good timber belonging to the tribe yet to be disposed of that will eventually mean another distribution of money.

There are quite a number of comfortable and neat-looking homes on the reservation, and a fair proportion of the Indians are engaged in agriculture.

Mr. Chalcraft is an efficient and honest employee, with a good record in the service. He was, it seems to me, un-

justly transferred from the Chemawa school (where he had been superintendent), at a material reduction in salary, to a small agency in Oklahoma. It is pleasant to note that this injustice was evidently recognized by the present administration by his promotion, on July 1st, to the superintendency of the Siletz Agency, with an increase in salary.

ROSEBURG, OREGON.—I spent a couple of days at this point to learn something of the important work being done by Supervisor H. G. Wilson in caring for about 15,000 non-reservation Indians scattered through California, Oregon, and Washington. I visited several of the Indian families living near Roseburg and found them comfortably located.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.—At this point I found that, as a result of an investigation of charges filed by our Association last spring for these Indians with the Indian Bureau, there had been a pretty thorough housecleaning, from the superintendent down. The new superintendent is Mr. William B. Freer, who was formerly in Oklahoma. He has a real man's work; for under the former incumbent things had been allowed to go "from bad to worse."

The Klamath and Modoc Indians are pretty well advanced along the lines of civilization, but there has been too much drinking, gambling, and other evils that go with those two. Superintendent Freer had only been in charge for two months at the time of my visit, but he had about 35 Indians in jail, and if he is properly supported by the Indian Office, I believe that he will be able to "hold down the lid." The better element of the tribe is welcoming this enforcement of law.

The housing conditions on the reservation are far above the average, most of the Indians having well-built and painted dwellings. They have an immense amount of standing timber, estimated to be worth \$18,000,000, but under existing regulations this cannot be sold, and much of it is going to waste. It should be disposed of on a gradual, scientific basis, as all who know agree, and with the funds thus derived the Indians could secure modern and adequate farming implements to raise good crops and make other

improvements. They are now on a self-supporting basis; nearly all of them speak English, and with proper encouragement they ought to be able, in most cases, to join the ranks of self-respecting citizens within the next decade.

CUSHMAN INDIAN SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, within the limits of Tacoma, is one of the best equipped, from an industrial standpoint, in the West. A special feature is made of the machine and carpenter shops. It has a capacity of 400, but the enrolment heretofore has not ordinarily exceeded 250. For the past year the school has been in charge of Supervisor McChesney. A new superintendent has been selected for the place, and he was expected to assume control this fall. The site on which the school stands is a part of the original Puyallup reservation. The valley where the Indians were given their allotments is now thickly settled and prosperous; it is said to contain some of the best farming land in the State of Washington. Many of the Indians sold their allotments, but those intelligent and progressive ones who did not have reaped the benefits accruing from the valley's development by the whites.

TULALIP, WASHINGTON.—At this point there is a small, well-equipped, non-reservation boarding school, with a capacity of 140. The location is an ideal one, in a small cove on Puget Sound. Adjacent to the school are a number of small reservations under the jurisdiction of the superintendent, Dr. Buchanan.

THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS.—At Fort Lapwai, Idaho, is located the Agency for the Nez Percés, and also a well-adapted sanatorium for the treatment of Indians afflicted with tuberculosis. Formerly it was an army post, and when that was no longer needed, the buildings were converted into an agency and school plant. Nineteen years ago the Indians were given allotments of land, and the surplus of the reservation sold to white settlers. The tribe numbers 1400, and they are citizens, in the restricted sense. Following the influx of the whites was the establishment of the district schools. The Indian children gradually be-

gan to attend these, and soon there was no need for the boarding school at the agency. In 1908 the buildings were set aside for a sanatorium. Since then the plant, under the direction of Dr. J. N. Alley, has been remodeled and improved by some new buildings, and today it is admirably equipped for the care of tuberculosis patients.

It seems unfortunate, however, that in making this change, no provision was made for the agency needs. At present there are two sets of employees on the ground—one set really by sufferance of the sanatorium management. Those belonging to the latter are comfortably quartered (as, of course, they should be) in a well-appointed building, but the agency employees are compelled to accept housing conditions that are anything but satisfactory. Ground has been set aside for agency purposes, but as yet no funds have been available to replace the plant surrendered by the agency to the sanatorium.

The Nez Perce Indians have made marked progress along the road to civilization; nearly all of them do some farming, and, as a whole, they are classed as self-supporting. All in a position to know agree that this is due to the efforts of the Christian missionaries—especially the McBeth sisters. There are six Nez Perce congregations of the Presbyterian faith, with neat, comfortable church buildings, practically self-supporting, and one Methodist Church. Out of a population of 1400 there are 500 Nez Perces who are members of the Presbyterian Church. A great force in bringing about this result is the Bible Training School conducted by Miss Kate C. McBeth, where a native clergy has been developed to preach the Gospel to the Indians in their own tongue.

There is, of course, a non-progressive element among this tribe, but it is a minority.

Superintendent Sharp, of the agency, has charge of individual funds belonging to these Indians amounting to \$115,000, and he has plenty of real constructive work to do for the incompetents and minors, to say nothing of en-

forcing the law prohibiting the introduction of liquor on the Indian lands.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.—Since my former visit to Crow (two years ago) some changes had been made there. The present superintendent, E. W. Estep, took charge on July 1, 1914. He has a good record in the service, and when he becomes acquainted with local conditions, he ought to do effective work. Unfortunately, there is considerable factionalism among the Crows, and tact and firmness are needed in dealing with the situation. Mr. Estep has the quality of firmness, but it remains to be seen whether he has the necessary tact. However, he has started well, and we will hope for the best.

Soon after my arrival at Crow complaint was made to me about the practice of whipping Indian pupils of both sexes at the agency boarding-school. I looked into the matter and secured sufficient evidence to corroborate these allegations. This I submitted to Inspector Linnen, who was on the reservation at the time of my visit, for official action. (Word has since reached me that the two employees who had been accused of these whippings have been displaced.)

I took a 90-mile ride over the reservation by automobile to see the cattle recently bought for the Crows. There are 9000 of them, all white-face Herford stock, and if they can be managed honestly and efficiently for several years, a good revenue ought to accrue to the tribe.

The annual Crow fair was held at the time of my visit. While there was a small display of agricultural products, the main features were horse-racing and dancing at the camp each night.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON AGENCY.

The interest in Indian affairs has continued unabated during the past year. Important legislation of a general character has been enacted.

The alarming prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among the Indians, and the consequent agitation of the need for remedial legislation, resulted in a large increase in the appropriation for stamping out the diseases. Three hundred thousand dollars was made available for improving health conditions; \$100,000 is to be expended in establishing hospitals, to cost not exceeding \$15,000 each. In addition to this fund, \$125,000 is authorized for hospitals for the Sioux and Chippewa tribes.

A new principle was established in providing water for irrigation of Yakima lands. As shown elsewhere in detail in this report, in lieu of the running river water to which the Yakimas are entitled, Congress provided that water shall be delivered at the boundary of the reservation for irrigation of their lands *in perpetuity*. This entails an annual expense to the Government in maintenance of reservoirs and canals forever. The principle is the correct one, since the Yakimas were entitled to the water of the Yakima River "as long as grass grows and water runs."

The large fund appropriated for educational purposes includes provision for the care of the deaf, dumb, and blind classes of Indians who have been almost totally neglected in the past.

The special fund of \$100,000 granted for the last fiscal year is duplicated for the current year for "establishing or enlarging day and industrial schools" among the Navajo Indians. It is to be hoped that this fund will be expended in provision for day schools rather than for large boarding-schools. The large schools or institutions remove the Indian youth far from the simple life he must eventually lead, so that when forced to face the realities of life on a reservation after a few years in school, discouragement and failure usually follow.

Eighty-five thousand dollars is granted to cover salaries and expenses of "probate attorneys" in protecting the property of children belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Liquor suppression received liberal support, \$100,000 being set apart for that purpose.

Six additional inspectors are authorized, to be selected by the Indian Department from persons holding a certificate of fitness from the Civil Service Commission.

Almost if not all the desirable legislation incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act was urged by the Indian Bureau and is a credit to that branch of the Government service.

Great impetus was given the policy of utilizing the unallotted (tribal) lands of the reservations, and of equipping allottees for self-support by purchase of implements and stock for their individual use. For these purposes \$600,000 was appropriated, being an increase of \$500,000 over the allowance for the previous year. This fund is made reimbursable on or before June 30, 1925, without interest. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is understood, has adopted the rule that in cases where a large reimbursable fund is expended in the purchase of cattle, the title to the stock shall be vested in the tribe as distinguished from the persons composing it. It will be observed that this is a reversal of the policy of the Government inaugurated by the General Severalty Act, passed in 1887, which looked to the segregation of the communal lands and funds by allotment to the individual members of a tribe.

It is hoped that the policy of establishing the *tribal* herd will be only a temporary expedient intended to bridge over an existing condition. Communal ownership must be regarded as a distinct step backward in the effort to prepare the Indians for citizenship by gradually assuming individual responsibilities.

SET THE INDIAN FREE.

We are convinced that there will be no substantial or satisfactory solution of the Indian question until the red

man is set free. Not that he should be given a fee patent immediately for the land to be utilized by him for a home, but in most other respects he should be placed under similar environment of law with his citizen neighbor. The act of May 8, 1906, which defers clothing him with citizenship until the termination of the trust period by which the Government retains title to the land, should be repealed. It will no doubt be wise to retain Federal control of the drink traffic and over certain crimes, but as to these, jurisdiction can be continued by the Government for the present.

A COMPETENCY COMMISSION ESSENTIAL.

To foster greater freedom, by which the Indian may be further liberated, a competency commission should be authorized by Congress whose duty it should be to study the character and habits of Indians for the purpose of determining their fitness for citizenship. This should be a permanent body, with co-ordinate branches over the Indian field, so that there may be no unusual delay in reaching every tribe where their deliberations are pressing. Such a commission should be non-political, and its members selected with regard to their especial fitness for this humanitarian work.

If individual Indians are given the responsibilities of citizenship and made to carry their own burdens, they will undoubtedly grow to meet them successfully. Some, perchance, may fall, and as to these, it is a part of our duty to assist them as we can.

FREEDOM TO EMPLOYEES.—RECOGNITION OF MERIT.

In the effort to set the Indian free an impetus will be found in granting increased freedom of action and recognition of merit of employees in the Indian service. All employees, from the lowest salaried field man to the highest, and from clerks in the Bureau to the division chiefs, should be encouraged to record their views on questions coming before them for attention. The tendency under present rules is to bury their individuality and follow established

policies. If persons in charge of special lines of work, and chiefs or heads of divisions, were required to make permanent record of their opinions, the questions coming before them for consideration would receive their most careful thought and be decided after mature judgment. Responsibility develops efficiency. The individual effort would raise the morale of the service and to that extent reflect credit upon the administration.

The administration of Indian affairs seems circumscribed with red tape to a degree that is crippling the service. Personal ambition should give way to more freedom of action. Liberty through greater freedom need not, in fact must not, mean license, but with it would come greater responsibility, which will result in growth and development of the service in behalf of the Indian.

"EFFICIENCY REPORTS," SO CALLED.

Under existing regulations reports submitted to the Commissioner by superintendents of Indian agencies and schools give a statement of the fitness and efficiency of employees in the service who are under their charge. We have long felt that the system is open to serious objections. There is an apparent need of establishing a check and censor upon the authority and privilege of superintendents who by this medium can unduly injure or reward other employees in the service. This need might be partially met by requiring the heads of the various branches or divisions of work under him to submit to the superintendent semi-annual reports of their work, these in turn to be forwarded by the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with his comments thereon. For instance, the head farmer might be required to report semi-annually upon the merit or deficiency of employees under his supervision; the principal teacher to give his views upon the assistants in the school work. If substantial differences are revealed between the superintendent and his chiefs such differences might properly be made the subject of an investigation by order of the Commissioner.

SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR.—PROPOSED IRRIGATION OF PIMA LANDS.

Under date of February 14, 1914, the Board of Army Engineers, by authority of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, reported its findings in the matter of determining the reasonability and practicability of constructing a reservoir at or in the vicinity of the Box Canyon, known as the site of the proposed San Carlos Reservoir on the Gila River, Arizona.

A favorable report by this Board was foreshadowed in the thirty-first annual report of the Indian Rights Association. The report of the Board is quite lengthy, and sets at rest the contentions of persons who opposed the construction of the reservoir, certain of whom were bent upon securing a franchise to build a low-line railroad through the canyon. Had a franchise been granted, it would have precluded the construction of the reservoir designed for the irrigation of Pima Reservation and public lands. It would thus have prevented the development of the fertile lands of the Gila Valley, which have been estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. We have heretofore noted the fact that, through the careful scrutiny exercised by Mr. E. B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this natural asset was saved for the benefit of the Indians and the public.

The Board finds that the "San Carlos Irrigation Project is entirely feasible from a physical consideration." They call attention to many matters not yet determined which will influence the question of the desirability of constructing the reservoir. To quote from the report:

"The board is of opinion that, considering land, climate, etc., \$70 an acre is not a prohibitive price in southern Arizona for such a water system as that contemplated in this report. Under present conditions, however, it is close to the limit. As time goes on the land probably can afford to pay more. On this account, whatever be the decision of Congress as to adopting the San Carlos project at the present time or in the near future, the San Carlos Dam site and reservoir site ought not to be given up. No

railroad should be permitted to build through the dam site at a lower elevation than 200 feet above the stream, and any new railroad construction in the reservoir site or any extensive relocation of present lines ought to be permitted only upon the understanding that no compensation will be due from the United States if later these new railroad lines are forced to move because of the carrying out of the San Carlos project."

In referring to the interests of the Indians the Report says:

"The irrigation facilities provided under this project will excel any ever before enjoyed by the Indians, and to that extent the project might seem a gratuity to the Indians. But in dealing with this question *it is not more important to right the wrong of the past than to provide for the future advancement of this tribe. There is no other way to effect a satisfactory and permanent solution of the long-standing Pima question.*"

In summing up the case the Board submits the following recommendations:

"(a) That the San Carlos irrigation project, as described in this report, be adopted and carried out by the United States, provided it shall appear, either as the result of an adjudication or of competent legal opinion, as Congress may elect, that the legally available water supply is sufficiently close to that assumed in this report to make the cost of the project not more than \$75 per acre.

"(b) That suit for an adjudication of water rights along the Gila River be immediately brought in the United States district court (the United States being a party to the suit), and that every other step be taken which will hasten an early adjudication.

"(c) That such executive and legal steps be taken as may be necessary to prevent the vesting of any water rights in addition to those, if any, now existing.

"(d) That in case the project is not undertaken until after an adjudication, a diversion dam on the reservation (par. 171) be constructed to improve irrigation conditions on the Pima Reservation."

Since the engineers submitted their report the Indian Office has taken active steps and established the rights of

the Indians to the use of water on their reservation lands by prior appropriation and otherwise. This work is being very actively prosecuted at the present time. The magnitude of the task establishing a right to the use of water will be better understood by realizing that every appropriator of water within definite boundaries of the Gila Valley must be presented to the court for consideration in any litigation affecting priority.

The Indians and the Government are most fortunate in having so capable a superintendent as Mr. F. A. Thackery in charge of the Pima Reservation, while measures of such magnitude occupy their attention. The beneficial efforts of the Association in the last three years in bringing about the better condition of affairs among the Pimas will be more fully appreciated in this crisis when a thoroughly reliable superintendent is indispensable.

The Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year provides an item of \$50,000 for carrying out the recommendations of the Army Board in further development of the irrigation project.

A bill introduced by Hon. Carl Hayden, now pending before the Indian Committee of the House, provides for the construction of the San Carlos project along the line recommended by the Army Board. It authorizes the institution of suits to determine the amount of land cultivated by the Pimas, which has been deprived of an adequate supply of water from the natural flow of the Gila River by reason of the failure of the United States, as guardian of the Indians, to protect their rights, and provides that water for such lands shall be furnished free of all charges for the construction of the reservoir. The bill also provides that the Pimas shall be charged with the cost of the annual maintenance. It is estimated that the project will irrigate 95,000 acres, which includes 35,000 acres of Pima Reservation lands. It is estimated that \$6,000,000 will be required for the construction of the reservoir and distribution system, of which over \$2,000,000 will be the share necessary to provide water for the 35,000 acres within

the Pima Reservation. The large amount of money necessary for the construction of the project will cause a most thorough investigation of the whole subject to be made before Congress will authorize the expenditure.

BAD RIVER RESERVATION.

For many years the members of the Bad River Band of Chippewas, under the LaPointe Agency, Wisconsin, have sought to have determined a final roll of membership and their tribal lands divided among those found to be entitled thereto. A recent provision of law authorized the Secretary of the Interior to determine who were entitled to be recognized as members, to divide the lands and cause, as far as possible, a settlement of the tribal affairs. We are informed that the schedule of members has been prepared by the Department, and that already many protests have been received alleging numerous inaccuracies in the enrolment. These Indians are vitally interested, and should have a right to an appeal, which will no doubt be granted. A speedy settlement by the Secretary of the Interior should be made, and the work pushed to an early completion.

As noted in the last annual report, the Government became tired of the procrastinations of the Stearns Lumber Company in its injunction proceedings to prevent the cutting by Indians of timber on allotments made in Sections 16, known as "school sections," within the Bad River Reservation. A bill in equity was filed on behalf of the Indians in the United States Court seeking to clear title to the school sections, and it is believed that no undue delay will be had in determining the issue. It is hoped that the claim of the Bad River Band will prevail. The Stearns Company claims title under the terms of the Enabling Act of 1848, admitting Wisconsin to statehood, by which Sections 16 within the State "not sold or otherwise disposed of," were granted to the State for the support of schools.

The Indians in 1846 ceded their reservation to the Government, but a provision in the treaty permitted them to remain during the will of the President, who did not require

them to leave the reservation. In 1854 the United States set apart the reservation then and now occupied by them without excluding Sections 16. The land had not been surveyed at the time of this later treaty.

We firmly believe that the courts will hold that Sections 16, in dispute, were disposed of in 1848 within the meaning of the law, hence no title passed to the State. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court has held that public lands *not surveyed* may be disposed of in the discretion of the United States.

LIMITATION OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.

Very full, and at times acrimonious, debate occurred in the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the discussions relating to contracts secured by attorneys providing for the enrolment of persons claiming the right to membership with the Five Civilized Tribes. The last annual report referred to an item of law secured a year ago following the agitation of the McMurray contracts. The recent statute follows an exposition of the methods employed in prosecuting the claim for membership, more especially with the Choctaws, under contracts involving unconscionable contingent fees. The text of the statute follows:

"Unless the consent of the United States shall have previously been given, all contracts made with any person, or persons, now or hereafter applicants for enrolment as citizens in the Five Civilized Tribes for compensation for services in relation thereto, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect, and the collection or receipt of any moneys from any of such applicants for citizenship shall constitute an offense against the laws of the United States, punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both, and lands allotted to such applicants, whether Indians or freedmen, shall not be affected or encumbered by any deed, debt, or obligation of any character contracted prior to the time at which said land may be alienated under the laws of the United States."

This drastic legislation will, no doubt, lessen the activity of the "Third House," or lobby, on Capitol Hill, which has been very conspicuously in evidence in recent years.

THE NEED AT TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota is located within two townships of land. The census of 1914 shows a population of 3063 persons, comprising 250 full-blood Chippewas, the remainder of the tribe being mixed Crees, descendants of French Cree Indians who formerly lived in Canada. Many of these participated in the Reil Rebellion.

The disastrous effect of paternalism of the Government is well illustrated at Turtle Mountain. The Cree descendants, who were denied membership with the tribe, are thrifty and have made ordinarily good citizens, while those admitted to the rights of the tribe have retrograded. Forty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty acres of the reservation have been allotted to 326 members of the tribe. The act of April 21, 1904, authorizes allotments to this tribe from the public domain, and the right is continuous, so that children born hereafter may be allotted until the law is repealed.

Eighteen hundred and eighty allotments on the public domain have already been approved, and many other selections are pending. Possibly one-third of the allottees located on the reserve are deceased, and their heirs have disposed of the greater part of the inherited land. Lack of rainfall the past season has discouraged farming operations in the northern portion of the State, where the reservation is located, so that land values have been very materially reduced.

A full history of Turtle Mountain Indians, we submit, would be a sad commentary of the guardianship of the Government. If a class of Indians are to be specialized as needing attention, it is the full-blood members of the tribe. The full-blood Chippewas belonging to the Turtle Mountain Reservation are very poor. My recent visit to the reserva-

tion impressed me with the fact that little or no attention is being given them. The Indian plea is for the privilege of being placed in a position of self-support. They are allotted lands which are oftentimes covered with brush, which can be cleaned and plowed only at great expense. Heavy draft animals are required in breaking brush land. The allottees are supplied with neither suitable plows nor teams for this work. A grievous lack of interest on the part of Government farmers seems in evidence. A full blood living near the agency related how he had applied to the farmer for the loan of a scythe and was met with the reply that these utensils in his care were for the use of the agency grounds. The instance in itself is trivial, but it illustrates a condition that often exists. The "don't care" attitude is apparent. So far as known, the farmers employed by the Government are not guilty, usually, of promoting an interest in farming among the full-blood Indians; in fact, it is claimed that the superintendent at Turtle Mountain holds to the belief that Government farmers should attend to affairs about the agency proper and not assist the Indians by encouraging them in farm work.

Hence the seasons come and go and there seems to be no betterment of conditions among the allottees. The fact is believed imperative that the full bloods of Turtle Mountain will necessarily become dependent upon the Government for sustenance during the winter months. The charge is made that these Chippewas are less thrifty than they were a few years ago. This, no doubt, can be confirmed upon proper investigation.

Seed potatoes have been issued to the Indians, but from lack of helpfulness by the farmers in charge they were usually either not planted or no attention given to see that they were properly cultivated. Only one full blood was reported to me as having a good garden on the reserve. I am confident that all these Indians would have ample gardens if proper encouragement were extended. A garden well cultivated goes a long way toward supporting a family. Success or failure in such a case depends upon whether the

Indians receive proper encouragement or are ignored in their effort for independence and self-support.

There is alleged to be a lack of human sympathy on the part of Government officials in their relations with Indians, and this seems strikingly apparent at Turtle Mountain. The full-blood members of the tribe are allotted chiefly on the northern portion of the reservation. No day schools are within easy reach, excepting a few near the agency. Four day schools are located among the mixed bloods on the southern half of the reservation. Fort Totten is the Reservation School for these Indians, and provision should be made for the Turtle Mountain full-blood school-children at the former agency. The rule governing the admittance of children at Fort Totten excludes all that are under twelve years of age. This regulation should be modified so that all children of full bloods at Turtle Mountain shall be admitted.

It is evident that radical reforms in the administration at Turtle Mountain should be inaugurated before perceptible improvement can be hoped for with these Chippewas.

YAKIMA WATER RIGHTS RESPECTED.

Excerpts from the recommendation of the Joint Commission authorized by Congress to investigate the right to the use of water for irrigation of the Yakima Indian lands in the State of Washington were included in the last annual report of the Association. Some difficulties were encountered by the committees in Congress in bringing together the varied interests, including the Reclamation Service and the Indian Department. It is a source of great satisfaction to the friends of the Indians to realize that the report of the Joint Commission recognizing the Indian right was quite closely adhered to in framing the legislation enacted August 1, 1914. The act reads as follows:

"It appearing by the report of the Joint Congressional Commission, created under section twenty-three of the Indian Appropriation Act, approved June thirtieth, nine-

teen hundred and thirteen (Senate Document numbered Three Hundred and Thirty-seven, Sixty-third Congress, second session), that the Indians of the Yakima Reservation in the State of Washington have been unjustly deprived of the portion of the natural flow of the Yakima River to which they are equitably entitled for the purposes of irrigation, having only been allowed one hundred and forty-seven cubic feet per second, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to furnish at the northern boundary of said Yakima Indian Reservation, in perpetuity, enough water, in addition to the one hundred and forty-seven cubic feet per second heretofore allotted to said Indians, so that there shall be, during the low-water irrigation season, at least seven hundred and twenty cubic feet per second of water available when needed for irrigation, this quantity being considered as equivalent to and in satisfaction of the rights of the Indians in the low-water flow of Yakima River, and adequate for the irrigation of forty acres on each Indian allotment; the apportionment of this water to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$635,000 to pay for said water to be covered into the reclamation fund; the amount to be appropriated annually in installments upon estimates certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. One hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the first installment of the amount herein authorized to be expended, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to prepare and submit to Congress the most feasible and economical plan for the distribution of said water upon the lands of said Yakima Reservation, in connection with the present system, and with a view to reimbursing the Government for any sum it may have expended or may expend for a complete irrigation system for said reservation."

A large amount of work remains to be done and additional appropriation authorized. A diversion dam, together with numerous additional canals, is an essential part of the needs involved before the Indians receive the full benefit of the water provided by law for irrigation of their lands.

A long step forward has been made in recognizing the rights of Indians in the adoption by Congress of the principle affirming the right to the use of water for irrigation by reason of its prior appropriation. The Indian Rights

Association has taken an active interest in creating the public sentiment in behalf of the Yakima right, a large amount of time and money having been devoted to this case, and the Association may justly feel elated at the results secured.

MEXICAN KICKAPOO CONDITIONS INVESTIGATED.

A prolonged investigation of the affairs of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians was made during the past year. The Indian Appropriation Act as adopted by the House of Representatives included an item authorizing payment of funds due the Mexican band of Kickapoo Indians residing in Mexico by checks payable to the order of individual Indians. This was intended to overcome the difficulty of making payments through an authorized bank as required by the existing law. The proposed legislation was harmless in itself. It afforded an opportunity, however, for tacking to it, by amendment in the Senate, additional legislation referring to these Indians, a plan often resorted to by lobbyists when objectionable laws are sought in Congress.

The history of the attempted spoliation of Mexican Kickapoos by securing the removal of many of the members of the tribe from Oklahoma to Mexico has often been referred to in these reports. Fearing further legislation of this character, the writer, in April last, filed with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, and with the Joint Commission to investigate Indian Affairs, a request for a searching investigation of the affairs of these Indians, so that an intelligent understanding might be had for future action of Congress. These bodies considered the Kickapoo situation during several prolonged hearings. Three members of the tribe were present and stated to the Committee and Joint Commission that they and a great number of the tribe whom they represented desired the Government to retain charge of their affairs and to see to it that they were not further despoiled of their property through the designs of grafters who had been plundering them.

The Act of Congress which the designing lobbyists had secured in 1906 provided that "all restrictions as to sale and encumbrance of all lands, inherited and otherwise, of all adult Kickapoo Indians, and of all Shawnee, Delaware, Caddo, and Wichita Indians who have heretofore been or are now known as Indians of said tribes, affiliating with said Kickapoo Indians now or hereafter non-resident in the United States, who have been allotted land in Oklahoma or Indian Territory, are hereby removed."

The writer presented to the committees a tabulated statement showing the approximate acreage of land allotted the various tribes held by trust patent which might be alienated under the authority of the law above quoted. It was shown by the statement that—

204 Kickapoo Indians, allotted	16,320 acres
400 Shawnee Indians, allotted	50,400 acres
100 Eastern Shawnee Indians, allotted	10,900 acres
120 Delaware Indians, allotted	9,600 acres
450 Caddo Indians, allotted	72,000 acres
350 Wichita Indians, allotted	56,000 acres

The value of this 215,220 acres of land, at an estimate of \$12.50 per acre, is \$2,690,250. This immense asset of these Indians was jeopardized by law and now remains jeopardized and liable to loss by unscrupulous methods that may be made by parties seeking to enrich themselves by securing title thereto. The Senate adopted a recommendation of the Committee to repeal the Act of 1906 cited above. The Committee, in conference with the two houses, however, struck out the amendment of the Senate looking to the protection of these Indians.

There is no doubt that the Senate Committee is fully convinced of the unfair methods practised by the notorious lobbyists who have sought to control the affairs of the Mexican Kickapoos, and it is confidentially believed that so long as the present members of the Committee of the Senate control the destinies of these Indians, they will be protected.

STOCK FOR THE JICARILLAS.

It was shown in last year's report that the lands of the Jicarilla Apache Indians in New Mexico are especially suitable for grazing purposes, and that the opportunity to place these Indians on a self-supporting basis seems thus far to have been neglected. The recommendation of the Indian Office to Congress for a provision of law which would permit the use of funds of these Indians which will be derived from the sale of timber was not acted upon by the law-making body. Not less than \$20,000 should have been made available for the purchase of sheep to stock the ranges of the Jicarillas. It seems that the present plan of issuing "permits" to outside stockmen for grazing of sheep and continuing the loss to the Indians by failing to pasture a large part of the reservation must continue for another year. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been now set aside from the general reimbursible fund provided by Congress to encourage industry among the Indians; it is understood that this will be used in stocking the reservation with sheep.

Improvement is noted in the general condition of the Jicarillas. There yet remains, however, much to be done before these Indians will receive the full benefit of their natural resources.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

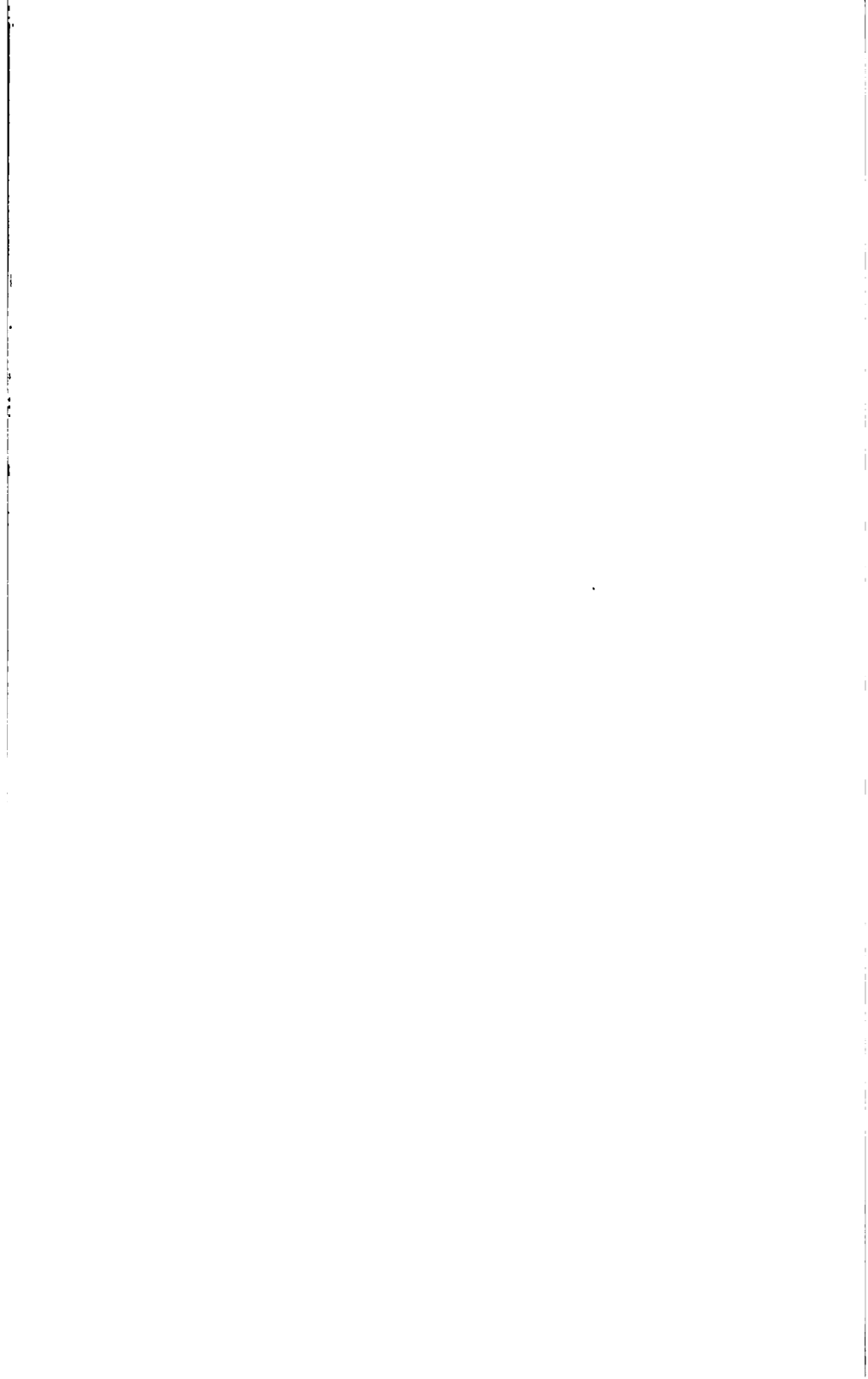
According to information gathered from the Indians when I was on the Walker River Reservation, Nevada, and statements made to me, an intolerable condition has existed there during recent years. Complaint is made by the Indians that by reason of the arbitrary and cruel methods practised by the officials in charge they cannot hope to better their condition. Many of these Indians have been their own tradesmen for years, and it must be presumed that they have a fair knowledge of how best to manage their affairs. Among these we find Indians who have a fair command of English and are able to protect



INDIAN HOME, SILETZ RESERVATION, OREGON.



INDIAN HOME, KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREGON.



their interests. Complaint is made that the Superintendent arbitrarily prohibits the sale by the Indians of the products of their farms, such as wheat, barley, and hay, and that he insists upon selling these articles himself at such times as best suits his purpose. On account of this and other reasons the Indians feel that they are so handicapped that they would fare better off the Reservation even though they have no title to lands elsewhere. Last year, it is charged, several of the Indians baled a large amount of hay which they desired to sell, but were prohibited by the Superintendent to do so, the delay in several instances resulting in great financial loss. The Indians were told by the Superintendent that if they disobeyed his orders they would be imprisoned.

One of the so-called corrective measures of the superintendent has been to punish Indians for leaving the Reservation without his consent. Many instances may be related wherein Indians who left the Reservation without written permit have been arrested and punished by being placed on the "chain gang," to use the familiar expression among the Indians. By the phrase "chain gang" is meant that they were compelled to labor about the Agency and within the Reservation during varying terms of sentence, in some instances as long as sixty (60) days. Oftentimes in these cases the punishment would include the use of the Indian's team, and during the whole term the Indian is required to provide, at his own expense, food for himself and provender for his team. These conditions exist notwithstanding that for over fifty years these Indians have been in a measure self-supporting and have enjoyed the privilege of seeking work in the surrounding settlements. It is a matter of common knowledge in that section of the country that the Indians belonging to Walker River Reservation are good workmen, and their services are much sought after by the residents in the surrounding country. Not only the services of the men are desired, but the women are considered valuable help in the house.

Numerous cases show the total lack of human sympathy

and a resort to cruel treatment of the Indians for leaving the Reservation. These are cited in records recently filed with the Indian Bureau, with the urgent request that such unwise and insane methods be prohibited. Another instance is reported in which the superintendent brutally attacked an Indian woman, about to become a mother, by striking her on the back with a shin-bone of a cow. The case as reported is too revolting to be incorporated here.

More recently the superintendent is charged with whipping ten school-girls. A small can of baking-powder was taken by one of their number. Not being able to ascertain the guilty person, they were all punished. The superintendent ordered these girls, who were between thirteen and eighteen years of age, stripped of clothing to the waist, and each was flogged with a buggy whip on the naked body. Surely such treatment will result in lowering the standard of morals among Indians and greatly nullify any effort for good that may be made in their behalf. This form of punishment is strictly forbidden by law.

It is claimed that when the Indians have sought to bring their grievances to the attention of the Indian Bureau they have been imprisoned by the superintendent. One instance is related of a sixty-day sentence being imposed for seeking deliverance from their bondage. If such treatment as here recorded is not speedily checked, a fearful climax may result. It is already a matter of history that an attempt was made upon the life of the superintendent and an effort made to burn his residence. The light sentence for attempted arson and murder of seven months and a small fine would seem to indicate that the Court believed there was grievous provocation.

We trust that the Indians of Walker River Reservation will have an opportunity for advancement under more favorable surroundings than in the recent past. They need all the encouragement that conscientious employees are able to bestow.

PUEBLOS OF NEW MEXICO.

In June, 1914, Manuel Tafoya, the Governor of the Pueblo of Santa Clara Indians in New Mexico, appealed to the Association for relief from the action of the Government in the proposition to establish a court of Indian offenses for the Pueblo. The Government selected, from members of the Pueblo, judges who would constitute the proposed court, without first consulting the Indians or securing their approval. In their petition to the Superintendent the Indians strongly protest against the appointment of the persons selected to rule over them, and state:

"Your appointees are all from one small faction of our village, containing only thirty men all told, and of this thirty who adhere to you unquestioningly fourteen are now serving in government positions. Our recognized tribal government exists, recognized by fifty-eight men, one of whom holds a minor position as Indian assistant. Of our fifty-eight adult males, thirty read and write English and only five are mentioned as addicted to the use of liquor.

* * You will find that among the fifty-eight men in our party, the very large majority are and have been for a long time, before your time, total abstainers. Our party has fifty children at this time in your government schools. Every man of us works for wages at this time or cultivates his own land."

The petitioners further show that of the three appointees selected to act as judges, one of them is bound over by the Grand Jury to keep the peace on account of "assault with intent to kill," and the other two are ignorant, illiterate men who cannot speak English and have not the slightest idea of American judicial methods and are too old to learn. They state further:

"We feel that in a tribe where there are so many men who are sober, industrious, and educated in your schools that you should recognize these qualifications. We feel further that you should have all parties represented on your bench were you to have one among us. You might have very well granted us a popular election and not forced upon us three men of your selection who would be mere tools of your office, denying us what we have had from the

very earliest times, some measure of independence as men. We further protest against your method of installing your judges with your police force. We have never been other than entirely respectful to our superintendents, and we have had some who did not deserve respect."

Although the Indian Bureau seems to adhere to the view that tribal courts for trial of Indian offenses should be established among the Pueblos, their contention is believed to be open to serious criticism. These Indians have long been governing their tribal affairs very much after the manner of our established courts. The democratic principle of rule by the majority was long ago adopted by them as the shibboleth in their system of jurisprudence. It is thought to be a backward step to brush aside this government by the people and arbitrarily establish a court composed of judges who may not be acceptable to the Pueblo. Furthermore, such a system affords an opportunity for superintendents or other officials to enforce revengeful and retaliatory measures over a majority of the people. We believe the effort should be to bring our Indian population under the dominion of general laws which are applicable to the red man equally with our own race.

Many of the Pueblo Indians of Santa Clara filed objections to the action of the Special Attorney appointed by the Government under a former administration. It seems to have been shown quite conclusively that the attorney appointed to protect the interests of these Indians was also in the employ of parties seeking to secure title to portions of the Indian lands. This condition of affairs, no doubt, was the chief factor in the appointment of his successor, Mr. J. A. Crist, who very successfully conducted the defense in the celebrated Juan Cruz case. It is believed that he will prove to be a tower of strength in the protection of these Indians.

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS IN MONTANA.

During the past summer I spent considerable time within the Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Flathead Indian Reserva-

tions in the State of Montana. Some of the most serious problems of irrigation of Indian lands are confronting these Indians. The spirited debates in the recent session of Congress disclosed the fact that unless the Government is very prompt in protecting the interests of these Indians, they will suffer loss in water rights, being almost reduced to bankruptcy, and suffer hardship as a result of these unwarranted conditions. The Indian Appropriation Act for the current year contains the following item:

“Provided further: That in addition to what is herein required there shall be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as to the Uintah, Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck Reclamation projects, a report showing the status of the water rights of the Indians and the method of financing said projects, together with such other information as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary for a full and complete understanding of all the facts and conditions in connection therewith.”

The Indian Department, in carrying out the direction of Congress, appointed a Board of Indian officials to investigate and report upon the conditions existing on the reservations in Montana, included in the legislation. This Board consisted of the superintendents in charge of these reservations and three engineers of irrigation in the Indian service. The Chief Inspector of Irrigation accompanied the Board. A very thorough investigation was made by these officials of each of the reservations, during which they traveled a thousand miles or more to ascertain in detail the conditions of the various irrigation projects and the needs of the Indians. I accompanied the Board in this trip over the Flathead Reservation.

The Indians within these reservations are doomed, under existing laws, to suffer gigantic wrongs through legislation enacted within the past ten years which provide for the construction of irrigation projects on their tribal lands. The provisions contained in the various laws no doubt were better understood by those urging their adoption than

by the Indians or those designated to protect them. It is not necessary to show whether or not the State of Montana had already been granted its pro rata share of the fund made available by Congress for the Reclamation Service, thus rendering it necessary to obtain security for additional funds sought for from the public treasury.

We find that in the various laws authorizing the construction of these projects a large part of the funds derived from the sale of the millions of acres of Indian lands, in excess of those allotted to the members of the tribes, is hypothecated to the Government as a guaranty for the repayment of the cost of the work to be undertaken by the Reclamation Service.

Fortunately, the wrongs contemplated by the act authorizing the settlement of the Blackfeet tribe in Montana by providing for allotment and irrigation of the land, together with the sale of the surplus lands, have been delayed. Three years ago Mr. E. B. Meritt, the present Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while acting as Chief Clerk to the Commissioner, called attention to the great injustice of requiring the Indians to finance the irrigation scheme contemplated, with an estimated cost of \$3,000,000, for the Blackfeet project alone, in which outside settlers would secure about 62½ per cent. of the lands to be irrigated, without incurring any financial risk in the success of the enterprise. The law provides that the surplus lands shall be opened to settlement, and tribal funds realized from their sale shall be held by the Government as a guaranty for the repayment for the cost of the irrigation amounting to over \$1,800,000 for the 62½ per cent. of the land to be settled upon by the outsiders. If the irrigation proves to be a success in every way, the settler is required to pay his proportionate share of the cost in 15 annual installments, without interest; if it is a failure, the Indian tribe pays for the white man's experiment. In addition, the United States withholds the funds due to the Indians over the fifteen-year term, without interest to the Indian debtor.

A further injustice is placed upon the Indians by the provision of law that the undivided moneys of the tribe realized from the sale of the surplus land are to be expended in defraying the cost of irrigation of allotments made to individual members of the tribes. It must be evident to all that the cost of irrigation should be a charge upon the land irrigated, so that a member of a tribe preferring to select grazing land should not be charged with the expense of irrigating his neighbor's allotment.

The lands of the Blackfeet Reservation are primarily suitable for grazing, being in a high altitude, and the Indians are familiar with handling of stock. If the law pertaining to this reservation is carried out, the surplus grazing lands will be sold and the chief avenue left open to the Indians to support themselves will be denied them. In view of these conditions the schedule of allotments to the Blackfeet tribe has not been approved, and the Indian Office has urged an amendment to the law which will authorize the sale of about 156,000 acres off the eastern portion of their reservation, which is now but little utilized by the tribe, and that the funds realized from the sale of these lands shall be available for purchase of cattle to stock the remaining lands which will be more suitable for grazing purposes.

The surplus lands on the Fort Peck and Flathead Reservations have been opened for settlement with the same provision of law that funds realized shall be hypothecated to reimburse the Government for the outlay in installing irrigation works, although more than one-half of the irrigable lands are opened to settlement to outsiders. The estimated cost of the Flathead irrigation project is \$6,000,000, and that of the Fort Peck project, \$3,000,000. Settlers on the Flathead project are granted a period of thirty years within which to make final payment for the irrigation charges.

So we find that during all these years the Indians will be deprived of the use of and interest upon a total of over \$6,500,000 at the time of payment of the initial installment

of their funds held as a guaranty for the repayment of the cost of the irrigation projects within the three reservations under consideration. This money will be withheld during the first years of the allottee's residence upon his allotment, when all the funds due to him should be available for developing his lands for a future home and self-support.

The laws of the State of Montana governing the beneficial use of water for irrigation are made applicable to the Indian allotments, with the special provision applying to the Blackfeet reservation lands that "The right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this Act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right."

It is very probable that a considerable portion of the allotted land will lose the water right through failure of the allottees to appropriate it within the time required by law. It is too much to expect full-blood Indians, at least, to make the necessary beneficial use of water for irrigation within the time limited by law for the guidance of experienced white farmers.

Hence under the existing law we find these tribes burdened with the total cost of irrigation for themselves and their white neighbors, with loss of present use of their funds derived from the sale of their surplus lands, together with its earning power, and possible and even probable ultimate loss in many cases of the right to appropriate water for irrigation through their failure promptly to apply the water to the land. In addition to all this, the tribes interested may suffer loss of their assets by reason of the failure of the irrigation enterprises.

The Board of Officials has submitted its findings to the Indian Department, and has recommended remedial legislation for the reservations in Montana in accordance with the needs I have expressed in this report.

It is of vital importance that these needed laws be enacted at the earliest time possible, so that further wrongful appropriation of the property and assets of these Indians may not be made. It is of special importance to protect

the Blackfeet tribe from the operation of existing law, so that their grazing lands may be preserved for their sustenance.

My visit to the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations disclosed great poverty existing among the Indians. At Fort Peck especially the statements are no doubt true that the Indians frequent hotels, restaurants, and other places in the towns and secure the refuse from the garbage cans and other offal to appease the pangs of hunger. Within the Blackfeet Reservation extreme poverty is also apparent, and the Government, during the winter we are just approaching, will be compelled to provide rations for these Indians. It can, no doubt, be truthfully claimed that the Government, and not the Indians, is responsible for the poverty and discontent evident among these Indians, owing to mismanagement and hostile legislation.

THE SENECA NATION.—PROPOSED ALLOTMENT OF THEIR LANDS.

The efforts made for many years to determine the legal status of the Seneca Nation of Indians and of their reservation lands in the State of New York has thus far failed. There is now a renewed interest in this question, and the Indian Bureau has under consideration, in connection with other suggestions, a plan outlined in the bill introduced by Representative Clancy of New York. The course provided by the Clancy Bill includes the institution of a suit to determine the validity of the claim of the so-called Ogden Land Company to a preëmption right in the Reservation of the Seneca Nation. Since litigation would greatly delay the segregation of tribal interests, an appeal to the courts as a preliminary step does not seem desirable. The features of the Clancy Bill which appear most feasible provide for the allotment of the lands of the Seneca Reservation, and that title shall be held in trust for their benefit. Section 7 of the Bill reads as follows:

“That during the twenty-five-year trust period the land of any individual allottee, with the consent of such allottee,

or his heirs in case of death, may again be appraised and offered for sale under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. If it should be found by the courts that the Ogden Land Company, so called, has a preference right to purchase the lands of the Indians of the Seneca Nation, such individual allotments as may be offered for sale hereunder shall be so offered as to give the said Ogden Land Company, its successors or assigns, a period of ninety days within which to exercise its preference right to first purchase. Should such right not be exercised by said company, its successors or assigns, during such ninety-day period, the right of such company, its successors or assigns, to first purchase shall thereby and thereupon become forfeited, and the lands so offered for sale may be sold to the highest and best bidder."

The propositions outlined in the section of the bill quoted seem commendable, as they offer a solution of the difficulties heretofore encountered; under such a plan immediate steps could be taken to secure segregation of the tribal lands by which individual members would secure possession by allotment; any claim or right on the part of the Ogden Land Company must by this plan be made by them within ninety days after any of the allotted lands are offered for sale, the claimants to exercise their claim of a preference right by offering the appraised price of the land. Failing to take advantage of this privilege all right or interest in the lands will be forfeited. The plan outlined provides an immediate home for allottees upon the lands selected, and the so-called Ogden Land Company will be required, as plaintiff, to institute any legal proceedings, thus giving the Government a distinct advantage in protecting the title of allottees.

It is to be hoped that proper legislation affecting the Seneca Nation will be secured during the present Congress.

THE PAPAGOS.—PROVISION FOR SCHOOLS.

The protection of the Papago Indians located on the public lands in southwestern Arizona continues to be of vital importance. It will be recalled that an effort was

made a year ago by Senators from Arizona and New Mexico to secure legislation to prohibit the Government from allotting to Indians any of the public lands in these States. The plan was defeated by the alertness of the Indian Rights Association.

An item in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year provides a special appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of school facilities for the Papago children. The sum is in addition to the general funds available for Indian education. Most of the Papagos on the public domain in Arizona are practically without school privileges, and we trust that the funds now placed at the disposal of the Indian Bureau will be expended in the establishment of day-school plants, with proper provision for teachers and other necessary employees.

It has been the policy of the Indian Office perhaps to be inclined to construct boarding schools, involving large expenditure of money, and requiring large annual appropriations for their support. We trust this policy will not be continued, but that small day-schools will be constructed, with capable and conscientious employees installed, rather than the larger institutions.

The Indian Bureau is now able, by reason of the liberal appropriation of Congress, to construct a hospital among the Papagos for patients afflicted with trachoma and tuberculosis. It is very important that the site selected for the hospital should be at a point in the midst of or adjacent to the most thickly populated settlements. The Papago Indians have petitioned the Indian Bureau to locate the hospital in the vicinity of Indian Oasis, surrounding which a large portion of their tribe are located, and the Papago Good Government League has magnanimously offered to haul, free of charge, the necessary material to be used in the construction of the hospital. The League is composed of the younger and educated members of the tribe, and seems to be alert to the best interests of their people. The appropriation act includes the following:

"For improvement and sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and for the necessary structures for the development of a supply of water for domestic use for eight Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$20,000."

While this item was being discussed in the Senate, Senator Smith, of Arizona, succeeded in defeating it, but thanks to the House Committee, the item was restored in conference and enacted. During the course of the debate Senator Smith disclosed his ignorance of the whole Papago situation by declaring that he had never heard of the eight Papago villages in Arizona. As a matter of fact, there are twenty or more villages of Papagos in his State. The Senator's protestations of great friendship toward the Papagos does not seem to be borne out by the facts. In view of the lamentable ignorance disclosed in the discussion of this subject in the Senate at the time the item was being considered it was deemed important that Congress should be informed of the conditions actually existing among the Papagos. Accordingly, the Indian Department directed that an investigation be conducted so that proper information would be available for future use. Inspector Fleming, among others, has already investigated the needs of these Indians. His report fully substantiates the claims made by the friends of the Indians. The contentions of the Indian Office on behalf of these Indians are fully corroborated. The Inspector strongly advises that measures be instituted looking to the protection of the title of the lands occupied by the Papagos.

In view of the constant encroachment of settlers upon the lands which have been occupied by these Indians from time immemorial, it is important that Congress shall supplement the existing laws, so that there may be no further delay in establishing their rights.

In the past few years there has been an effort made by one Robert F. Hunter, and more recently by his heirs and assigns, to secure title to a large portion of the lands occupied by the Papago Indians. Briefly it may be stated

that the claimants profess to have secured from the Papago Indians deeds to the country occupied by them in southwestern Arizona, amounting to 2,146,560 acres. In support of their claim of right to this land they advance the proposition that the Papago Indians who occupied this country were citizens at the time of its cession to the United States by the Republic of Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. They hold that, by reason of their being citizens of Mexico, they lost none of their rights as such citizens when transferred to the dominion of the United States. They claim that under these conditions the Indians had a right to convey, and that they did convey, all their right, title, and interest in the lands to the Hunter claimants.

The United States has consistently refused to recognize the right of the Indians to alienate any portion of the land in question. The Papagos now living disavow having any knowledge of any deed or conveyance being executed by them for this purpose. The rights of the parties are now to be tried out in court, as it is understood that claims have been filed, and argument thereon will be heard within a short time. The immense interests involved in this case render it necessary that the United States take the greatest precaution to see that the rights of the Indians are fully protected. Upon the proper presentation of the matter in the court there seems to be little reason to doubt that the claim of the Government in protecting these Indians will be established.

WARM SPRINGS, OREGON.

A visit to Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, reveals conditions which create unrest and nullify efforts to better the condition of these Indians. The Reservation is chiefly arid, the rainfall for the year ending July 1, 1914, being 7.66 inches. The mountainous character of the lands renders any considerable system of irrigation too expensive. A few streams tributary to the Deschutes River afford

opportunity for small irrigated areas. Dry farming may be successfully carried on in limited sections.

Allotments of land were directed to be made in 1892—140,044 acres selected were approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1896; 323,303 acres remain unallotted. During the twenty-two years which have elapsed since selections were made, one-half of the allottees have died. This great mortality shows the menace confronting the future of this tribe, since deceased allottees' lands may be sold, their disposition being dependent largely upon the character of the Government official placed in charge of the Indians.

The standing timber on 220,000 acres of their Reservation is the chief asset of the tribe. Possibly 75 per cent. of this is yellow pine. It is estimated that there are two billion feet, worth \$3,000,000. No adequate plan has thus far been advanced for marketing the timber, so that it is not a present benefit to the tribe beyond providing necessary lumber for building purposes.

The Warm Springs Indians are greatly perturbed over the threatened loss of 100 sections of land off the northern portion of their reservation. By the Act approved June 6, 1894, the report of the so-called "Dufur Commission" was approved. This Commission accepted and approved the survey made by T. B. Hendley in 1871. Members of the tribe are yet living who were with the surveying party, and they claim that unfair methods were practised, resulting in the loss of this valuable tract of 64,000 acres.

A survey made by John A. McQuinn, now of Portland, Oregon, it is claimed, followed the treaty description of the boundary line, but was not accepted by the Commission.

It is asserted that one or more members of the Dufur Commission were interested in having the pasture lands withdrawn from the Reservation, and that they were financially interested in live stock which was being pastured on the lands, determined by the Commission to be outside the Reservation.

More recently the Indians fear that there is an effort be-

ing made to further reduce their Reservation by circumscribing the southern boundary, depriving them of valuable timber and forage land, together with their "berry patches." The effort of the officials of the Forestry Service more definitely to define the reservation line may have been the cause of the agitation and unrest.

So long as such alleged acts of injustice are sanctioned by the Government we cannot hope for any perceptible advancement of these Indians. Authority of law should be granted the Indians of Warm Springs Reservation to have their boundary line determined under the direction of the Court of Claims of the United States, a forum in which the Indians should be properly represented, a course which evidently has not been heretofore followed in dealing with Warm Springs questions. The Government is an interested party representing the defense against the contentions of the Indians, hence the Commission was a unilateral body, the personnel of which is charged with having had pecuniary interests inimical to the Indians.

The administration of Warm Springs Reservation is just now being severely criticized from different angles. At the time of my recent visit the Indians made a very impressive plea for a hearing. They stated that inspecting officials come and go without their knowledge. They ask only for justice, and state that their country is poor, that they were brought there from their fatherland, which gave them oil and bread for ages past.

A thorough investigation of affairs at Warm Springs is promised by the Indian Department, which, it is hoped, will result in a benefit to this people.

S. M. BROSIUS.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirty-second annual conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 14-16, 1914. The Association was officially represented by Mrs. John Markoe, Dr. Grammer, Mr. Herbert Welsh, Mr. E. M. Wistar, Mr. M.

K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. Addresses were made by Messrs. Grammer, Welsh, Sniffen, and Brosius. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings will be issued, copies of which can be had by applying to Mr. H. C. Phillips, Secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. That portion of the platform adopted referring to Indian affairs is as follows:

"It is the chief concern of this Conference that our dependent peoples shall have so much, and only so much, of fostering care and protection as shall assure their continuous progress toward self-government. We repose the greatest confidence in those agencies of education and religion which are engaged in cultivating the elements of personal character and intelligence upon which the hope of ultimate self-government must rest. We recognize also the educational value of experience in self-direction, and we desire that a dependent people should be left to their own resources and the ordinary course of civil government and human co-operation whenever such procedure shall not obviously incur the danger of individual and racial disaster.

INDIANS.

"It is evident that at certain points the dangers which threaten our Indian population are still so great as to call not only for the maintenance of the governmental protection now afforded, but for a considerable increase of such protection. This is particularly the case where the property interests of the Indians, in money and in lands, are so great as to arouse the intense cupidity of powerful and unscrupulous foes, some of whom are white men while others are themselves of Indian blood.

"Conditions in the State of Oklahoma, affecting particularly the Five Civilized Tribes, call for the closest scrutiny. In the event that the Oklahoma legislature shall fail to give early and adequate protection to these Indians, we see no alternative but that the Federal Government should resume full jurisdiction over all of the 'restricted' Indians of that State.

"The land suits begun by the Federal Government in the interest of the Indians of Oklahoma should be prosecuted, if necessary, to the courts of last resort, to the end that the lands of the restricted allottees shall be preserved from spoliation and that as much as possible of that which

has been wrongfully taken from the unrestricted allottees may be recovered.

"It is now well known that the increasing use among the Indians of the mescal bean or peyote is demoralizing in the extreme. We recommend accordingly that the Federal prohibition of intoxicating liquors be extended to include this dangerous drug.

"The codification of our laws relating to the Indians is a matter of vital importance. The Conference accordingly recommends the immediate adoption of the necessary measures to accomplish this end.

* * * * *

"The Conference believes that the interests of good administration in Indian affairs require faithful adherence to the merit system in the making of appointments and promotions in the public service, and that security of tenure should depend solely on the record of demonstrated efficiency, to the end that public office may in a larger measure offer a secure and honorable career to those whose integrity, ability, and force of character make good government possible. * * *"

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The fourth annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Madison, Wis., October 6-11, 1914. This Association was represented by its secretary, Mr. Sniffen. Commenting on the gathering, "The Indian's Friend" well says:

"It is exceedingly difficult to gather a body of Indians, at their own expense of time and money, to consider the solid and serious but intricate interests of their people. But, once gathered, their very seriousness presents a new difficulty. They come from many tribes, situations and places. Their ideas frequently do not agree, and yet where intensity of interest tends to divide, devotion to race and the Society always held them together. Forgetful of minor questions, great principles or a frequent spirit of harmony have brought the Society at the close of each Conference to more confidence in itself and to greater strength for the work that lies ahead. Harmony was the result, as well as the keynote, of the Conference."

The platform adopted is as follows:

The SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS, in Fourth Annual Conference assembled, adopts and reaffirms the principles and purposes set forth in the platform of the Third Annual Conference, and we urge upon our members increased activity in the promotion of those principles and purposes as the highest form of service to the American Indian. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

In this behalf our hearts go out in sympathy to our blood brothers, the struggling peons of Mexico, and we express our profound sense of gratitude to the President of the United States for his attitude on the Mexican situation. The cause of the Mexican Indian is our cause. They are attempting by force of arms, we by force of public opinion, to obtain equality before the law.

We commend much of the good that has been accomplished by the present administration of the Indian Bureau, and we recognize in Commissioner Sells a man of lofty purpose, constructive ability, and sincere devotion to the work committed to his hands. Nevertheless, we realize great needs not yet relieved on our reservations, and great fundamental changes necessary in our national legislation, policies and administration. We look to the President, to Congress, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his Bureau for immediate remedial measures.

We reserve the further and specific demands of our Society for presentation in more detail in a petition and memorial to the President and Congress of the United States and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs with regard to the need of a careful revision and codification of Indian law and definition of Indian status; the just trusteeship and distribution of tribal funds; the efficient allotment of lands; the wise utilization of mineral and water resources; the settlement of tribal claims through the Federal Court of Claims; adequate education; and the just settlement of many specific grievances on the several reservations.

We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost that our people may live in a higher sense than ever before and regain in that sense a normal place in this country of free men.

We equally invite to our standards an increased number of associate members of the other races to co-operate with us.

Our final appeal is again to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive and constructive factor in the life of this great nation.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY DR. GRAMMER.

Dec. 10, 1913, Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Dec. 15, Clerical Brotherhood Meeting, Philadelphia.

Jan. 14, 1914, Convocation of North Philadelphia.

Feb. 8, St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

Dec. 10, 1913, Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Feb. 4, 1914, Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown.

Feb. 14, Society of American Indians, Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

BY MR. SNIFFEN.

Jan. 12, Parlor Meeting, West Philadelphia.

Jan. 19, Wayland Memorial Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

Jan. 20, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia—two meetings: 4.30 P. M. and 8 P. M.

Feb. 14, Society of American Indians, Philadelphia.

Feb. 16, Church Club, Ridley Park, Penna.

Feb. 26, Interdenominational Missionary Meeting, Philadelphia.

Apr. 22, Germantown Friends Association.

May 9, Boys' Club, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Sept. 27, Crow Agency, Montana.

Oct. 6, Society of American Indians, Madison, Wis.

Oct. 9, Minneapolis, Minn., P. E. Church Board of Missions.

Oct. 16, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Dec. 1, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.

Dec. 3, National Indian Association, New York.

BY MR. BROSIUS.

Oct. 15, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Thirty-first annual report	2600
The "Citizenship Expedition"	5000
The Alaska Situation	3000
Responsibility for Indian Management	3000
A Man and his Opportunity	3500
Irrigation of Pima Lands	3000
	<hr/>
	20,100
Copies of publications issued prior to 1914	652,050
	<hr/>
Total to date	672,150

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1914.

DR.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 10, 1913	\$607.39
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions	10,457.75
Refund of excess expense money	9.86
Interest on investments and deposit account	157.78

\$11,232.78

CR.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:

Salaries	\$5,300.00
Office rent	700.00
Supplies, printing and stationery	769.52
Postage	390.00
Telephone	53.90
Traveling expenses (including Washington Agency)	3,005.24

\$10,218.66

By balance in bank, December 4, 1914*

1,014.12

\$11,232.78

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

* Against this balance are fixed charges amounting to \$500.99, due December 31, 1914, in addition to printing and other expenses for the current month.

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN M. STERRE,
HERBERT S. WELSH,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1913			1914		
Dec.	11. To balance.....	\$607.39	Jan.	12. Miss Helen A. Fox.....	10.00
	Dr. F. O. Allen, Jr.....	10.00		The Misses Matlack.....	2.00
	15. Miss Anna M. Heckscher.....	20.00		Miss S. S. Hopkins.....	2.00
	John T. Emlen.....	5.00		Mrs. Jane R. Morris.....	5.00
	Miss Anne Heygate Hall.....	2.00		H. G. Ward.....	2.00
	17. Miss Nancy Hutchinson.....	5.00		Miss Florence Bascom.....	2.00
	Miss Mary T. Mason.....	10.00		Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence.....	2.00
	23. Miss Emily W. Biddle.....	10.00		Rev. J. A. Harris, D.D.....	2.00
1914				A. A. Outerbridge.....	2.00
Jan.	3. John H. Seger.....	2.00		Miss L. D. Lovett.....	2.00
	Frank H. Curley.....	2.00		Henry J. Thouron.....	2.00
	6. Rev. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50		Miss Mary O. Hodges.....	2.00
	Mrs. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50		Miss Fanny A. L. Haven.....	2.00
	6 mos. int. due Jan. 1, 1914, on \$3000 Reading Co. Gen. 4's.....	60.00		Miss Anna L. Dawes.....	2.00
	8. Mrs. John Crosby Brown.....	2.00		Miss Kate Kelsey.....	2.00
	Mrs. V. W. McNeil.....	2.00		Frederick Strauss.....	2.00
	E. M. Wistar.....	2.00		Miss E. K. Stevens.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. M. Wistar.....	2.00		John S. Jenks.....	2.00
	Thomas Wistar.....	2.00		John Cadwalader.....	2.00
	Casper Wistar.....	2.00		Miss H. H. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Mrs. Murray G. Brooks.....	2.00		Miss Anna Palen.....	2.00
	Mrs. Allston Burr.....	5.00		Horace White.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Coles.....	5.00		L. E. Opdyke.....	2.00
	12. S. B. Fottrel.....	2.00		Rev. J. M. Taylor.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan.....	3.00		Miss O. Y. Bowditch.....	2.00
	A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00		Mrs. John Cadwalader.....	2.00
	Robert Logan.....	2.00		Mrs. Leverett Bradley.....	2.00
	Mrs. Randolph.....	7.00		Mrs. Lewis W. Francis.....	2.00
	Miss Anna Randolph.....	3.00		Miss C. W. Andrus.....	2.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall.....	5.00		Rev. C. F. Dole.....	2.00
	James Douglas.....	12.00		Rev. R. F. Alsop.....	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins.....	12.00		John B. Garrett.....	2.00
	Pres. Franklin Carter.....	5.00		James W. Bayard.....	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. H. Reed.....	5.00		Mrs. Alex. Mackay-Smith.....	4.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	5.00		Miss Virginia Mackay-Smith.....	4.00
	Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00		Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith.....	4.00
	Henry Justice.....	5.00		Wm. F. Fell.....	2.00
	F. B. Reeves.....	4.00		Dr. Charles F. Meserve.....	2.00
	R. H. Dana.....	5.00		Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads.....	1.00
	Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan.....	3.00		Mrs. Amory E. Rowland.....	2.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley.....	25.00		Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	2.00
	E. Y. Hartshorne.....	5.00		Mrs. George C. Currie.....	27.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester.....	4.00		Rev. Charles Wood.....	2.00
	Herbert S. Welsh.....	7.00		Mrs. F. W. Whittemore.....	2.00
	A. S. Schropp.....	5.00		Mrs. Philip C. Garrett.....	500.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks.....	5.00		Thomas Martindale.....	5.00
	Wm. W. Justice.....	5.00		Miss Morton.....	2.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier.....	5.00		Dr. John B. Roberts.....	2.00
	Edward S. Buckley, Jr.....	5.00		F. F. Kane.....	1.00
	Mrs. Matthew Semple.....	5.00	13.	Mrs. James S. Cox.....	10.00
	Mrs. John Gribbel.....	3.00		Stansbury Hagar.....	10.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin.....	5.00		Mrs. Calvin Pardee.....	5.00
	William Burnham.....	12.00		Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson.....	5.00		Mrs. Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	5.00		Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Miss J. Wisner.....	7.00		Theo. J. Lewis.....	5.00
	Wm. N. Rice.....	5.00		H. A. Wilder.....	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....	5.00		J. Montgomery Hare.....	5.00
	George H. Fisher.....	5.00		Mrs. J. H. Scattergood.....	5.00
				Miss Harriet E. Freeman.....	5.00

Carried forward...\$970.39

Carried forward...\$1,673.39

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

55

1914		Brought forward ..	\$1,673.39
Jan.	13.	Miss A. A. T. Van Pelt ..	3.00
		Mrs. Charles Savage ..	3.00
		Mrs. Anna G. Dubois ..	3.00
		Mrs. H. W. Page ..	3.00
		Miss Eleanor Ryerson ..	3.00
		Harry R. Baltz ..	2.00
		Joseph L. Buttenweiser ..	2.00
		George W. Wickersham ..	4.00
		Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden ..	2.00
		Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst ..	2.00
		Arthur C. Parker ..	4.00
		Mrs. E. B. Crowell ..	2.00
		Miss C. R. Lowell ..	2.00
		Mrs. J. B. Lippincott ..	2.00
		J. B. Lippincott ..	2.00
		Joseph P. Brinton ..	4.00
		Wm. T. Murphy ..	2.00
		Miss Fanny Chapman ..	2.00
		Miss A. S. Penfield ..	2.00
		Mrs. John Meigs ..	2.00
		Miss Mary P. Lord ..	2.00
		Miss Clyde ..	2.00
		Rev. J. H. Dennison ..	2.50
		Mrs. J. H. Dennison ..	2.50
		Mrs. Eliz. Cochran ..	2.00
		Miss Agnes Cochran ..	2.00
		Mrs. E. E. Faulkner ..	2.00
		Miss Mary Massey ..	2.00
		Wm. N. Allen ..	2.00
		Rev. Wm. P. Lee ..	2.00
		Wm. P. Gest ..	5.00
		B. Frank Clapp ..	5.00
	14.	Mrs. Theo. F. Randolph ..	7.00
		Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts ..	4.00
		Mrs. Albert Keep ..	3.00
		Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes ..	5.00
		George McAneny ..	5.00
		E. P. Dutton ..	5.00
		Mrs. W. C. Loring ..	5.00
		Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener ..	3.00
		Mrs. Ferris Lockwood ..	7.00
		Mrs. A. S. White ..	12.00
		Mrs. Clement M. Biddle ..	10.00
		A. B. Weimer ..	2.00
		Rev. J. DeW. Perry ..	4.00
		Miss Sarah H. Hooker ..	2.00
		James Williamson ..	2.00
		Edward Webster ..	2.00
		Miss Juliana Wood ..	2.00
		F. P. Prichard ..	2.00
		Wilberforce Eames ..	2.00
		A. Stein ..	2.00
		Rev. Alfred Elwyn ..	2.00
		Mrs. Seth Low ..	2.00
		John C. Shaffer ..	2.00
		Rev. J. J. Moore ..	2.00
		W. W. Ellsworth ..	2.00
	15.	F. B. White ..	2.00
		Mrs. Alexander W. Wister ..	2.00
		Mrs. J. B. Ames ..	27.00
		Mrs. Frederic Cunningham ..	2.00
		Mrs. Alfred Winsor ..	3.50
		Miss Gertrude White ..	5.00
		Clement L. Webster ..	2.00
		Mrs. Henry Singlewood ..	5.00
		Bibing ..	5.00
		Mrs. George Hollingsworth ..	3.00
		Ass S. and Elizabeth R. Wing ..	5.00

Carried forward...\$1,907.89

1914		Brought forward ..	\$1,907.89
Jan.	15.	Henry B. Cox ..	10.00
		Miss Mary B. Landell ..	2.50
		Milton S. Erlanger ..	2.00
		Miss Ellen W. Egbert ..	2.00
		Mrs. Francis W. Goddard ..	2.00
		C. Edward Billquist ..	10.00
		Owen Wister, Jr. ..	2.00
		Mrs. Chas. Howland ..	2.00
		Russell ..	2.00
		Miss Norma Stewart ..	9.50
		Miss Lucy Stewart ..	9.50
		Miss Hope Stewart ..	9.50
		Miss Annie C. Stewart ..	9.50
		Miss Lucy S. Sampson ..	2.00
		Mrs. J. Campbell Harris ..	2.00
		Miss Florence B. Kane ..	3.00
		Mrs. A. S. Quinton ..	2.00
	16.	F. H. Strawbridge ..	5.00
		Rev. H. Burt ..	2.00
		Miss A. L. Sears ..	2.00
		Samuel Huntington ..	2.00
		Mrs. Wm. H. Schiefelin ..	2.00
		Miss Mary W. Henderson ..	2.00
		Seth K. Humphrey ..	10.00
		Wm. Jay Schiefelin ..	4.00
		Mrs. Wm. Jay Schiefelin ..	2.00
		Henry J. Davis ..	2.00
		Mrs. James M. Hubbard ..	5.00
		Miss Laura C. Outerbridge ..	4.00
		Edward Pennock ..	3.00
		Henry V. Stilwell ..	2.00
		Miss Annie Fuller ..	5.00
		Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen ..	5.00
		Mrs. Hannah D. Brown ..	2.00
		Henry C. Mercer ..	2.00
		A. Lawrence Lowell ..	2.00
		Reuben Haines ..	2.00
		Jonathan M. Steere ..	5.00
		Harry A. Flint ..	4.00
		Cyrus H. McCormick ..	2.00
		Mrs. C. F. Hutchins ..	2.00
		Mrs. Walter Aiken ..	3.00
		Mrs. E. L. Macmahon ..	2.00
		Miss Emily Howland ..	3.00
		Mrs. A. M. Boyd ..	7.00
		W. H. Barten ..	8.00
		Gen. A. R. Buffington ..	2.00
		Mrs. A. R. Buffington ..	2.00
		Mrs. Eckley B. Cox ..	250.00
	17.	John Gayton ..	2.00
		Mrs. Julia M. Fox ..	3.00
		Miss Caroline A. Fox ..	3.00
		James Schouler ..	5.00
		Miss Susan J. Allen ..	5.00
		Arthur A. Carey ..	5.00
		Mrs. Mary H. Loines ..	5.00
		Mrs. Walter Cope ..	3.00
		Mrs. Edward D. Toland ..	3.00
		Mrs. Jones Wister ..	3.00
		W. Frederick Snyder ..	2.00
		Mrs. Paul C. Ransom ..	2.00
		Mrs. Robert W. Smith ..	2.00
		Mrs. John Markoe ..	2.00
		Miss Margaret C. Maule ..	2.00
		Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber ..	2.00
	19.	Eugene Delano ..	27.00
		Miss Emily Gray ..	5.00

Carried forward...\$2,423.39

1914		Brought forward ..	\$2,423.30
Jan.	19.	Miss Isabel Howland ..	5.00
		Mrs. Bryan Lathrop ..	6.00
		Miss A. C. Watmough ..	3.00
		John J. Rothermel ..	3.00
		William H. Scott ..	2.00
		Miss Louisa S. Cheever ..	2.00
		Rev. G. A. Linscheid ..	2.00
		Mrs. Francis R. Cope ..	2.00
		Mrs. Thos. P. Cope, Jr. ..	2.00
		Cyrus E. Dallin ..	2.00
		Miss Margaret Rhodes ..	2.00
		Frederick W. Taylor ..	2.00
		Charles P. Noyes ..	2.00
		Mrs. J. Herbert Sawyer ..	2.00
		H. N. Silliman ..	2.00
		Miss Carrie L. Richard- son ..	2.00
		W. M. Griffith ..	2.00
		Rev. H. W. Nelson ..	5.00
		Joseph Elkinton ..	5.00
	20.	Mrs. Ralph B. Clay- berger ..	7.00
		Mrs. Isaac Sprague ..	5.00
		George E. Gamble ..	5.00
		Rev. C. E. Grammer ..	2.00
		Stephen Black Body ..	2.00
		Mrs. M. S. Wood ..	2.00
		Mrs. W. W. Goodwin ..	4.00
		Charles E. Pancoast ..	2.00
		Miss Elisabeth Gilman ..	2.00
		Mrs. Wm. B. Rice ..	2.00
		Miss Gertrude Lansing ..	2.00
		J. W. F. Podmore ..	2.00
		Mrs. Henry Wharton ..	2.00
		Sydney R. Taber ..	2.00
		Mrs. J. T. Rothrock ..	2.00
		Miss Rebecca D. Davis ..	2.00
		Miss Mary Janet Miller ..	2.00
		Miss H. E. Fain ..	2.00
	21.	Miss Eliza G. Peterson ..	3.00
		Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna ..	2.00
		Miss Cornelia Warren ..	5.00
		Mrs. Edward B. Meigs ..	3.00
		John D. McIlhenny ..	2.00
		Mrs. John D. Mc- Ilhenny ..	2.00
		John B. Vreeland ..	2.00
		Mrs. N. Dubois Miller ..	2.00
		Miss Mary C. Peabody ..	2.00
		Miss C. A. French ..	2.00
	22.	Arthur B. Emmons ..	27.00
		John L. Cox ..	10.00
		Rev. Alex. Henry ..	5.00
		Edward F. Mason ..	3.00
		Charles L. Houston ..	2.00
		Mrs. Charles S. Minot ..	2.00
		Mrs. Charles W. Cush- man ..	2.00
		C. Cresson Wistar ..	2.00
		George H. Perkins ..	2.00
		Charles J. Bonaparte ..	2.00
		Mrs. Charles J. Bona- parte ..	2.00
	23.	Mrs. J. S. Howe ..	100.00
		Lawrence Bull Bear ..	2.00
		Albert R. Meyer ..	3.00
		T. M. Osborne ..	2.00
		Miss Bertha V. Appold ..	2.00
		Mrs. James O. Watson ..	2.00
		Mrs. Harold Peabody ..	2.00
	24.	Charles C. Savage ..	150.00

Carried forward...\$2,872.39

1914		Brought forward ..	\$2,872.39
Jan.	24.	Charles J. Rhoads ..	50.00
		Miss E. A. Hare ..	2.00
		Mrs. Charles A. Miner ..	2.00
		Prof. Raphael Pumpelly ..	2.00
	26.	Miss Helen C. Butler ..	10.00
		Miss Lucy D. Gillett ..	5.00
		A. C. Stohr ..	5.00
		Miss Mary Drummond ..	5.00
		Whirlwind Man ..	2.00
		Miss Lucy Lowell ..	2.00
		Mrs. Edward W. Grew ..	2.00
		James P. Tolman ..	2.00
		Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr. ..	2.00
		Miss Mary Newhall ..	2.00
		Mrs. G. L. Gates ..	2.00
		Dr. E. W. Emerson ..	2.00
		Wm. H. Arnold ..	2.00
		John J. Wilkinson ..	2.00
		Mrs. Francis Wayland ..	2.00
	27.	Cash ..	100.00
		Rev. George L. Paine ..	10.00
		Francis C. Haines ..	5.00
		George M. Newhall ..	2.00
		Herbert L. Clark ..	2.00
		Lockwood de Forest ..	2.00
		Miss M. T. Sedgwick ..	2.00
		William Drayton ..	2.00
	28.	D. B. Gamble ..	15.00
		Prof. Irving Fisher ..	2.00
		Mrs. S. G. M. Maule ..	2.00
		Miss M. Boswell ..	3.00
		Mrs. Henry Holt ..	4.00
	29.	Theo. Bullard ..	10.00
		Miss Mattie Jones ..	2.00
	30.	Edingham Perot ..	2.00
		Miss Virginia Butler ..	12.00
Feb.	2.	Mrs. James N. Mohr ..	4.00
		Marriatt C. Morris ..	2.00
		Mrs. Ellis K. Upham ..	2.00
		John G. Pacer ..	2.00
		Joshua L. Bailly ..	10.00
		Miss Alice H. South- worth ..	7.00
		Miles White, Jr. ..	5.00
		Miss Mary L. Carter ..	2.25
		Mrs. T. Fred Brown ..	2.00
		Rev. H. B. Frissell ..	4.00
		S. Ashton Souder ..	2.00
		Hon. J. Willis Martin ..	2.00
		Dr. John W. Elliot ..	2.00
		Mrs. John W. Elliot ..	2.00
		Mrs. Desmond Fitz- gerald ..	2.00
	5.	Miss E. O. Cammann ..	2.00
		J. E. Frenning ..	2.00
		Mrs. Thomas S. Kirk- bride ..	2.00
		Rev. Henry Roe Cloud ..	2.00
		Mrs. W. C. Roe ..	2.00
	6.	R. H. Dana ..	5.00
		Mrs. Brinton Cox ..	12.00
		Francis E. Bond ..	10.00
		P. H. Strubing ..	2.00
	7.	Frank H. Longshore ..	2.00
		George H. Deacon ..	2.00
	9.	Mrs. F. B. Carter ..	2.00
	11.	Frank R. Shattuck ..	6.00
		Howard H. Williams ..	2.00
	13.	Charles Delaney ..	5.00
		Rev. Sherman Coolidge ..	2.00
		Mrs. Walter C. Cabot ..	4.00
		Rev. S. F. Forgeus ..	4.00

Carried forward...\$3,270.64

1914 Brought forward...\$3,270.64
Feb.

13.	J. Q. A. Whittemore...	2.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding...	2.00
	Charles H. Stephens...	2.00
16.	Edward T. Child.....	5.00
	Mrs. A. T. Cope.....	5.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes	2.50
	Miss Maria D. Williams	2.00
	Rev. H. L. Beets.....	2.00
16.	Chm. Missey, Com. Wel-	
	leasley College.....	2.00
	Mrs. Zachariah Belcher	2.00
	Jacob W. Eyes.....	2.00
17.	Rev. H. McA. Robinson	2.00
	Miss Adele Brewer.....	2.00
20.	Mrs. Wm. Pierson Ham-	
	ilton.....	27.00
	Prof. Charles E. Dana...	2.00
	Thomas C. Day.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale.....	2.00
	Miss Helen Landell.....	2.00
	Edwin H. Brown.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. W. Edgerly.....	5.00
	Mrs. W. D. Lewis.....	2.00
	A. R. Perkins.....	2.00
21.	C. B. Spencer.....	2.00
	Hon. M. Slusser.....	2.50
	Mrs. M. Slusser.....	2.50
24.	Miss Mary Moss.....	2.00
	J. W. Clendenning.....	2.00
	Johnson Iron Bull.....	2.00
26.	Frank H. Moss.....	2.00
	M. A. DeWolf Howe.....	2.00
	G. H. Conduct.....	2.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower.....	5.00
27.	Rev. H. W. Nelson.....	15.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier...	5.00
	Francis E. Woodruff.....	5.00
	Edwin D. Mead.....	2.00
28.	Mrs. S. J. Life.....	100.00
	L. E. Optyke.....	5.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley...	3.00
	Miss Adele Brewer.....	2.00
	Miss Mary Osgood Hod-	
	ges.....	5.00
	Walter Smedley.....	2.00
	Selah B. Strong.....	2.00
	Benjamin H. Miller.....	4.00
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman	3.00
March 3.	John R. Livermore.....	10.00
	James Douglas.....	50.00
	Mrs. Anna G. DuBois...	10.00
	Wm. E. Johnson.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. C. Rogers.....	150.00
	Miss Helen C. Butler...	100.00
	Dr. F. P. Sprague.....	20.00
	Wm. F. Bancroft.....	70.00
	Miss M. Hutchinson.....	20.00
	Mrs. W. C. Loring.....	5.00
	Mrs. James Rhoads	
	Morris.....	10.00
	George J. Scattergood...	5.00
	Charles H. Field.....	5.00
	Cash (for N. Y. phone	
	call).....	1.50
	Herbert Welsh.....	10.00
4.	Miss H. Meyer.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Talbot...	2.00
	Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer.....	100.00
	Hon. Joseph H. Choate...	100.00
	Joshua L. Bailey.....	100.00
	The Misses Wisner.....	50.00
	Miss Mary Coles.....	25.00

Carried forward...\$4,371.64

1914 Brought forward...\$4,371.64
March 4.

4.	Charles F. Jenkins.....	25.00
	Miss Heloise Meyer.....	20.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague.....	10.00
	Dr. E. J. DeBell.....	10.00
	C. A. L. Richards.....	5.00
	Mrs. George Hollings-	
	worth.....	2.00
	Prof. H. W. Farnam.....	20.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge...	50.00
	Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens	10.00
7.	Joseph Lapeley Wilson...	5.00
	Miss Julia H. Thompson...	5.00
	Mrs. John W. Carter.....	3.00
	Mrs. E. F. Garrett.....	2.00
	Isaac H. Clothier.....	2.00
	Mrs. George W. Lane...	2.00
	Charles Chipley.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge.....	2.00
	H. H. Barton, Jr.....	25.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley.....	50.00
	Miss A. C. Stewart.....	40.00
	Charles Collins.....	25.00
	Mrs. Eliz. R. Cabot.....	20.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....	10.00
	Ezra H. Thayer.....	10.00
	George H. Fisher.....	10.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown...	25.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patter-	
	son.....	5.00
	Dr. Charles W. Eliot...	15.00
	Mrs. Thomas G. Ben-	
	nett.....	50.00
	Mrs. Thornton K. Lath-	
	rop.....	25.00
	Miss J. E. Bell.....	25.00
	Rev. Charles Wood.....	5.00
	John V. Farwell.....	5.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence	2.00
9.	Mrs. Frank M. Bird...	7.00
	James E. Clark.....	200.00
	Mrs. John E. Parsons...	50.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts...	15.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle	20.00
	Arthur A. Carey.....	5.00
	Mrs. J. Henry Scatter-	
	good.....	5.00
	Mrs. Ada D. South-	
	worth.....	5.00
11.	Wm. Fellowes Morgan...	25.00
	Lenox Banks.....	25.00
	John C. Lowry.....	10.00
	The Misses Loring.....	10.00
	Mrs. A. H. Lane.....	2.00
12.	Mrs. Woerishoffer.....	25.00
	Prof. R. Pumpelly.....	5.00
	Mrs. H. S. C. Birnie...	5.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads...	35.00
	Miss C. B. Convers.....	5.00
13.	Mrs. Edward H. Coates...	4.00
	Col. C. R. Codman.....	25.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner.....	5.00
	John O. A. Whittemore	2.00
	W. K. Moorehead.....	2.00
14.	J. C. Havemeyer.....	20.00
16.	T. Broom Belfield.....	25.00
	A. C. Stohr.....	10.00
	Miss Alice M. Beath...	2.00
17.	Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting	50.00
	Miss Emily Gray.....	5.00
	Mrs. E. W. Grew.....	5.00
18.	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....	100.00

Carried forward...\$5,607.64

1914	Brought forward		\$5,697.64	1914	Brought forward		\$6,789.38
March 18.	J. DeLancey Verplanck	4.50		May	2. Hon. Seth Low	25.00	
	George D. Watrous	2.00			Mrs. Ada D. Southworth	5.00	
19.	Miss Hannah Fox	30.00		4.	Mrs. E. Randolph	10.00	
	Miss Isabel Howland	5.00			Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer	5.00	
	Mrs. J. L. Ketosh	9.00		5.	William Burnham	50.00	
	W. Graham Tyler	10.00			S. K. Humphrey	25.00	
	J. LeRoy White	2.00		6.	Mrs. G. S. Harwood	100.00	
	Albert S. Parsons	2.00			J. Bunford Samuel	10.00	
20.	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge	50.00			Mrs. Mary Eustis Wisner	2.00	
	Miss Annie Fuller	7.00		7.	Mrs. J. W. Elliot	10.00	
21.	Miss Louise S. Cheever	20.00			Miss Gertrude Lansing	2.00	
23.	Mrs. H. C. Luders	25.00			Miss Jane G. Mason	10.00	
24.	Miss Harriet Blanchard	50.00		8.	Miss Phebe A. Crafts	5.00	
	Miss Ethel L. Paine	25.00			The Misses Miller	5.00	
	Miss L. G. Dietrick	2.00		11.	Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	50.00	
27.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walter Clark	50.00			Miles White, Jr.	10.00	
	R. W. Davids	10.00		14.	Boston Member I. R. A. for Alaska trip	1000.00	
	A. S. Grant	2.00			Boston Member I. R. A. for Alaska trip	500.00	
30.	Mrs. C. T. Ogden	2.00		16.	Miss Louise Lee Schuyler	2.00	
	Miss Caroline L. W. French	100.00		19.	Missy. Circle Wayland Mem. Baptist Church	5.00	
	Richard H. Dana	20.00		23.	Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan	10.00	
	Miss Helen McDowell	5.00			Mrs. Rosa B. LaFlesche	2.00	
31.	Mrs. J. H. Sawyer	5.00		29.	Mrs. David P. Kimball	25.00	
	Mrs. George H. Byrd	25.00			Mrs. Hetty B. Garrett	5.00	
	Mrs. L. H. Schwab	2.00		June	6.	Miss R. C. Boardman	10.00
	Mrs. Edward V. Lane	2.00			Miss Georgina Schuyler	2.00	
	Col. H. L. Higginson	2.00			9.	Mrs. Harriet E. Devoe	2.00
	Mrs. Emma Longnecker	2.00			12.	Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Gannett	5.00
	George Harrison Fisher	10.00				Miss Sarah Newlin	20.00
	Dr. H. M. Fisher	2.00				Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis	10.00
	Int. on deposit ac.	13.24				James J. Goodwin	25.00
April	1. Samuel Dickson	2.00			19.	Ralph B. Williams	25.00
	Miss Lucy D. Akerly	2.00			24.	Mrs. W. Scott Fitts	25.00
	Mrs. J. C. O'Connor	2.00				Mrs. Henry S. Lowber	5.00
	Mrs. John Innes Kane	2.00				John J. Rothermel	3.00
	John E. Carter	20.00		July	2.	6 mos. int. due July 1 on \$3000 Reading Co. Gen. mtg. 4's	60.00
	Henry Hents	20.00			9.	Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00
4.	Mrs. John Hay	250.00				Charles L. Huston	10.00
	Mrs. A. W. Martin	5.00			10.	Miss Susan Janney Allen	10.00
	Mrs. Eliphalet N. Potter	2.00			18.	Edward H. Hance	5.00
	Miss Frances S. Holkins	2.00				Harold A. Sweetland	2.00
	Mrs. Sarah A. Hodson	2.00			21.	Mrs. H. W. Page	5.00
	R. M. Room	2.00				Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll	2.00
	Levi Chubbuck	2.00			25.	Charles Chauncey	25.00
6.	Elliston P. Morris	20.00				Dr. Henry B. Favill	2.00
9.	Henry S. Pancoast	2.00			31.	Miss Edith F. Biddle	25.00
	Herbert Marten	2.00				Dr. F. W. Wunderlich	8.00
	Mrs. John Finney	27.00		Aug.	7.	Miss E. F. Mason	800.00
	Miss H. E. Freeman	10.00			17.	Miss Virginia Butler	20.00
	Mrs. J. S. Harrison	5.00			21.	A. S. Grant	5.00
11.	Joseph J. Janney	2.00		Sept.	5.	Miss Amelia B. Hollenback	25.00
13.	Mrs. E. C. Sterling	2.00			23.	Joseph Lee	15.00
18.	Miss Anne Page	2.00			26.	Miss Juliana Wood	20.00
	Miss Alice M. Longfellow	2.00			30.	Interest on deposit acct.	24.54
	Miss C. H. Balch	2.00		Oct.	13.	Henry L. Davis	5.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep	50.00			22.	J. Rodman Paul	15.00
	Mrs. Z. Chafee	50.00				Miss Carrie A. Gilman	5.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan	5.00			26.	Miss Ida M. Mason	500.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner	5.00				Rev. C. F. Dole	5.00
22.	Mrs. Jones Wister	5.00				H. H. Sheets	2.00
	W. W. Frazier	2.00				Nelson Simons	2.00
25.	Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts	4.00					
	Rt. Rev. F. Courtney	25.00					
	Mrs. S. S. Drury	25.00					
27.	Mrs. J. B. Foster	12.00					
	Mrs. David M. Little	2.00					
	Mrs. E. W. Clark	2.00					
May	1. R. Fulton Cutting	100.00					
		Carried forward	\$6,789.38			Carried forward	\$10,491.93

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

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1914	Brought forward ..	\$10,491.92	1914	Brought forward ..	\$10,620.92
Oct.	26. Herbert Welsh	25.00	Nov.	11. Arthur B. Emmons	100.00
	29. Mrs. C. George Currie ..	50.00		23. Miss Ida M. Mason	500.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Head ..	4.00		27. Mrs. Ada B. Millican ..	2.00
Nov.	6. John E. Parsons	50.00	Dec	4. M. K. Sniffen (refund expense acct.)	9.86
	Carried forward ..	\$10,620.92			\$11,232.78

Payments from December 11, 1913, to December 4, 1914.

Cr.

Office rent	\$700.00
Postage	390.00
Telephone service	53.90
Stationery and supplies	28.58
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing	709.48
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencil lists	31.46
Salaries: S. M. Brosius	2,200.00
M. K. Sniffen	2,200.00
F. E. Mateer	900.00
S. M. Brosius, traveling expenses	917.61
M. K. Sniffen, traveling expenses (including the Alaska trip, which amounted to \$1,619.87)	2,087.63
	\$10,218.66
Balance on hand, December 4, 1914	1,014.12
	\$11,232.78

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,.....	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,.....	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,.....	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D.,.....	550 Park Ave., New York City.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,.....	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,.....	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,.....	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,.....	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D.,.....	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,.....	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,.....	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Armstrong, F. Wallis,.....	North American Bldg., Phila.
Arnold, William Harris,.....	Nutley, N. J.
Ayer, Edward E.,.....	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Babcock, E. L.,.....	Lower Brule, S. D.
Baily, Joshua L.,.....	30 So. 15th St., Phila.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,.....	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Baldwin, Mrs. Summerfield,.....	Warren, Balt. Co., Md.
Baltz, Harry R.,.....	Haverford, Pa.
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,.....	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
Barnes, Mrs. Harriette S.,.....	41 W. 51st St., New York City.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,.....	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
Barton, H. H., Jr.,.....	Holmesburg, Phila.
Bascom, Miss Florence,.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bayard, James Wilson,.....	1335 Land Title Building, Phila.
Beates, Miss Mary L.,.....	Ignacio, Colorado.
Beath, Miss Alice M.,.....	Wind River, Wyoming.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert,.....	186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Beets, Rev. Henry L.,.....	Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Belcher, Mrs. Zacariah,.....	145 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Belfield, T. Broom,.....	1905 Spring Garden St., Phila.

Bennett, Mrs. Thomas Gray,	434 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Biddle, Mrs. Clement M.,	Lansdowne, Pa.
Biddle, Miss Edith F.,	1821 Delancey Place, Phila.
Billquist, C. Edward,	11 Broadway, New York.
Binney, Mrs. John,	Middleton, Conn.
Bird, Mrs. Frank M.,	Canton, Mass.
Bisbing, Mrs. Henry Singlewood,	Gales Ferry, Conn.
Black Body, Stephen,	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.
Blackwell, Miss Alice Stone,	45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman,	Manchester, Mass.
Bliss, Hon. Cornelius N.,	117 Duane St., New York City.
Bliss, Wm. H.,	6 East 65th St., New York City.
Bonaparte, C. J.,	601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bonaparte, Mrs. C. J.,	601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bonbright, J. S.,	503 Market St., Phila.
Bond, Francis E.,	Spring House, Pa.
Bond, Sylvester W.,	Vineta, Oklahoma.
Bonnell, Henry H.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Boswell, Miss M.,	Morris Plains, N. J.
Bowditch, Charles P.,	28 State St., Boston, Mass.
Bowditch, Miss Charlotte,	2227 Upper Garden St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Bowditch, Miss Olivia Y.,	Milton, Mass.
Boyd, Mrs. A. M.,	The Sherwood, 38th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Bradley, Mrs. Leverett,	20 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.
Brazier, Mrs. Joseph H.,	1803 Pine St., Phila.
Brewer, Miss Adele,	Stockbridge, Mass.
Briggs, Ernest M.,	Box 37, Lower Brule, S. Dak.
Brightman, Mrs. Horace Irving,	115 Broadway, New York City.
Brinton, Joseph P.,	West Chester, Pa.
Brooks, Miss Bertha G.,	640 Madison Ave., New York City.
Brooks, Miss Martha H.,	Washington, D. C.
Brooks, Mrs. Murray G.,	5449 Wayne Ave., Germantown.
Brosius, S. M.,	Washington, D. C.
Brown, Edward,	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Brown, Edwin H.,	141 Broadway, New York City.
Brown, Mrs. C. Hilton,	High Bridge, New York City.
Brown, Mrs. Hannah D.,	480 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Brown, Mrs. John Crosby,	Orange, N. J.
Brown, Mrs. T. Fred.,	Daytona, Florida.
Brown, T. Wistar, 3d,	108 So. 4th St., Phila.
Brown, Wm. Alexander,	3937 Locust St., Phila.
Browne, E. G.,	209 Clivedon Ave., Germantown.
Buckley, Edward S., Jr.,	2039 Sansom St., Phila.
Buffington, Gen. A. R.,	26 Grove St., Madison, N. J.
Buffington, Mrs. A. R.,	26 Grove St., Madison, N. J.
Bull Bear, Lawrence,	Kyle, So. Dakota.
Bullard, Mrs. Wm. S.,	3 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Bullard, Theo.,	Cundy's Harbor, Maine.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	1421 Chestnut St., Phila.
Burnham, Wm.,	Morris Bldg., Phila.
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Harris, Rev. J. Andrews, D.D., ..	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
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[No. 101—SECOND SERIES,—2500.]

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 15, 1915.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA :
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
995 DREXEL BUILDING.
1915.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.



REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S. T. D.
President Indian Rights Association

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The Thirty-third Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

Our work during the past year has been carried on with the same persistence and care that have marked our course from the beginning of this organization. As will be seen from these pages, our activities have literally extended from coast to coast, as both our Secretary and our Washington Agent visited reservations in California and in other parts of the West. The extent of our field observations will be better appreciated by merely noting the fact that to gain the information that seemed desirable, our representatives travelled upwards of twenty thousand miles, by railroad, automobile, team and horseback. It will therefore be evident that our survey of the field conditions is broad and comprehensive.

We desire to express our deep sense of appreciation to our members and friends for their splendid support,—moral and financial. The adoption of the Budget System was highly successful and satisfactory; funds came in promptly and generously, and afforded us the greatest ease of mind and efficiency in meeting our obligations. This confirms the wisdom of a continuance of that method. It is gratifying to state that our record for effective work and *never a dollar of debt* during our thirty-three years' existence remains unbroken.

We desire to extend to Commissioner Sells our thanks for the cordial co-operation that we have received from him and his subordinates generally. He has shown a splendid spirit of willingness and desire to avail himself of the information about Indian conditions that comes to us, through our correspondents, or that gained by our own research work.

THE COMMISSION PLAN.

The need for changing the method of administering Indian affairs is now generally recognized, and it is believed that the time has come for such a change, if it can be done judiciously, by placing the work which the Indian Bureau has so long bungled over, through the intrusion of politics, in the hands of a commission, composed of men of recognized character and ability.

We believe that the Bureau should be separated from the Department of the Interior and made an independent organization—a department in everything but name—or at least an independent body like the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the Civil Service Commission.

A step in this direction is a bill introduced by Senator Robinson, "To make more efficient Indian Administration," which outlines a plan to meet this need by relieving the Secretary of the Interior from any supervision over Indian matters, and concentrating responsibility upon a Commission to be composed of three officials.

The advantage of keeping the affairs of the Indian separate and distinct is two-fold. In the first place, the welfare of the Indians themselves demands it. Their affairs are of sufficient magnitude and importance to justify it,—aggregating in value about one billion of dollars. It would be infinitely better for them that their affairs should be in the hands of a separate department that had no other interests at stake that would distract attention from themselves.

In the second place, the separation of Indian Affairs from the Department of the Interior would be a distinct

relief to that department, overburdened as it has become in recent years with the care of so many other subjects of large importance to the nation.

One great obstacle to securing the results that ought to be expected in Indian administration has been the frequent change in head of the Bureau, the average term of service in that capacity having been about three years. Consequently, there has been a lack of any continuous policy; for just as a Commissioner has reached a high degree of usefulness, according to the average indicated, he would either be displaced, with a change of administration, or else resign.

If the Commissioner, or either of the assistant commissioners provided for in the Robinson bill, should prove to be the wrong man for the place, one day would be too long for him to remain in office after the discovery of that fact. If, on the other hand, the Government should be fortunate enough to find itself in the possession of a man of large powers and ability for such a position as this,—as we believe true in the case of the present Commissioner,—the remainder of his natural life, while in the possession of his faculties, would be all too short a period of time for him to spend in this service. Hence the importance of uninterrupted service, and absolute freedom from political considerations, for those who might constitute the proposed Commission. With efficient service and wise legislation, the governmental organization for the care of the Indians should become unnecessary and disappear in the next generation or the one following it.

If the intelligence and conscience of the country will demand such a change by Congress, that demand will be obeyed, and we would then have a force travelling directly and without ulterior and deflecting movements, to the desired end, namely, merging the Indian, through education and just treatment and clearly defined executive policy, into the common life of the American people. Such was the great ideal of the two former leaders in Indian reform,—Armstrong and Pratt. The former has been taken from us

by death, but the other is still a close student of Indian affairs, and in this connection his opinion is certainly worthy of serious consideration. Under date of October 16, 1915, General R. H. Pratt wrote to us as follows:

"I have advocated a Commission form for Indian management for six and more years, pressing my views upon those in authority in a position to bring it about. My reasons for believing that sort of a head would be more effectual have been that I believed that the devisings and interdependence of such a form could be a real head and control the system instead of as now and for generations, having the system control the head. You know how that through many years the system, by its many heads of divisions and multiplicity of helpers in the Indian Office, all practically ignorant of the real work of lifting the Indians into civilization, has, year after year, by the aid of isolation and segregation, tied the Indians to tribalism. Bureau dominance and continued Indianism and not individuality and citizenship is both the logical and inevitable result. Practically every device of the Bureau is hire to remain Indians and reward for continuing under Bureau control. Lands in severalty, annuities, lease money, issues of stock, loans of money, tribal and Indian schools of every sort, each and every one says be content to remain tribal and Indian under the system.

"It might be that the system could whip into line and dominate a Commission, but it would, to my mind, be far more difficult, and inasmuch as the Commission system has succeeded in many of our cities in routing graft and improving economically and progressively city administration, I should be far more hopeful of its success than I can possibly be of a continuance of the one-man commissioner system, notwithstanding the present experience.

"The shameful conditions among the poor and backward in every tribe are concealed and if any Indian or white man attempts to expose them, immediately the system proceeds to discredit and disparage the witness and to mislead as to causes of bad conditions.

"Right purpose upon the part of government both in legislation and administration has been the need all along. Treating appropriations for the Indians as an offset to the river and harbor bill has been and is even now one of the greatest evils.

"If we can establish a purpose to make of Indians, as we have of all other men, capable, individually independent American citizens, and then proceed to do that by using the very same methods we use with other men, the accomplishment of citizenship for them is quick and easy. Instead of costing us ten millions of dollars annually, as they do now, the Indians ought long ago to have begun to add to the nation's revenue."

THE ALASKA SITUATION.

At the recent session of Congress the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for medical work in Alaska,—the first time the Bureau of Education has been able to secure any special funds for such a purpose. The amount is only a fraction of what should have been granted, but when it is considered that there was great opposition in Congress to making any new appropriations, the result is gratifying. It is a beginning, and there is not likely to be so much opposition in future to continuing this item and perhaps increasing it. Quotations from the Alaska report of Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington were used by the Bureau in support of its request for additional funds, and undoubtedly our work was of material assistance in bringing about this result.

A new hospital is being erected at Juneau, at a cost of \$14,000. The balance of the \$25,000 appropriated is being used for locating additional physicians and nurses throughout the Territory.

Definite descriptions of land needed for the protection of the Interior Indians is now being secured by the Bureau of Education, with a view to having them reserved by Executive Order. The Bureau has done splendid work along

these lines, and a number of reservations have thus far been established, by Executive Order, at other points in Alaska.

Progress is also being made in other directions. The Alaska Territorial legislature recently passed two laws concerning its natives: one of them providing for local self-government for any village having not less than forty permanent inhabitants, and the other establishing the "political status of certain Indians within the territory of Alaska," providing how a native who has severed all tribal relationship and adopted the habits of a civilized life may become a citizen of the United States.

AN APPRECIATION.

The following letter requires no explanation:

New York, October 16, 1915.

Mr. Herbert Welsh, Cor. Sec.,
Indian Rights Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Welsh: When I returned to the States last Fall after nearly seven years of medical missionary service in Alaska I was struck with the impressions made upon so many minds by the report of the Indian Rights Association of the expedition made by Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington. And I am sure that the people who had anything to do with the financing of that expedition ought to feel grateful that they had the opportunity of rendering such service.

In the discharge of my duties as medical missionary I have visited most of the interior of Alaska,—in the summer by launch and polling-boat and in the winter by dog-team,—and in this way have come in contact with the whites of the North and with the different native tribes. I have been with them both in joy and sorrow and have served them both whenever opportunity offered, and I have lived with them. I know that there has been much attention of a kind shown

Alaska, and during my sojourn in the North I have met "special investigators," "detectives," "Post Office inspectors," "roving deputy marshals," "roving district attorneys," special appointees of the Governor of Alaska for the suppression of liquor among the natives; also representatives of the United States Marine and Hospital Corps and representatives of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, and "sleuths" of one sort and another whose errand was to get to the truth about the whites and natives and the conditions under which they live, and whose very success was in avoiding publicity, but whose arrival almost without exception was heralded and expected sometimes days in advance.

Such was not the case with the men who came to Alaska for the Indian Rights, and whatever may be said by the objectionable characters who play their rôle of vice in the North in their reply to the report of the Indian Rights, it cannot be "they don't know" for surely these "two tourists of the East" passed at Fort Yukon entire days in the company of crooks, low-down whites and honorable old-timers. No one at Fort Yukon so far as I know can deny that Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington did not have the rare opportunity of hearing the squaw question threshed pro and con and of an insight into the methods of living out there which is seldom gotten by any one for publication.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing not only for myself but for the natives among whom I have lived very deep gratefulness for your support in a real time of need, for the natives realize as well as myself that if there was ever a need for investigation it was when Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington came to us.

Yours faithfully,

GRAFTON BURKE.

SUPPORT OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

At the recent session of Congress an effort was made to secure a semblance of authority for the continued use of

public funds for the support of certain sectarian schools among the Sioux and other Indians, by inserting a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill, appended to the \$200,000 annually given for "Education—Sioux Nation." This bit of legal fiction stated that the money was—

"to be expended under the Agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen."

The agreement in question expired on February 10, 1910, and only one small portion of it was to be extended, without any obligation of the Government to do so. Hence, it would have been a gratuity and a violation of the existing law prohibiting the use of public money for the sectarian Indian schools.

The clause was omitted from the bill by the Indian Committee of the House, but it was restored by the Senate Indian Committee. When the measure came up for final consideration in the Senate, on March 3rd, during the closing hours of the session, Senator Lodge made a point of order against the item, and it was eliminated. The bill as passed by the Senate failed of adoption in the House, when Congressman Harrison, of Mississippi, insisted that the report of the conferees should be read in full,—an impossibility in the very brief time remaining before the session expired by law. A joint resolution was hurriedly adopted by Congress extending authority for paying all necessary and regular expenses carried by the Appropriation act of the previous year.

Believing that the question should not be left in an indefinite shape, your Committee brought the matter to the attention of those officials who had to deal with the subject, in the following self-explanatory correspondence:

Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1915.

Hon. George E. Downey,
Comptroller of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We hereby protest against the expenditure of public and other funds of the United States for support of sectarian schools for the education of Indian children.

Congress, on June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L. 395), and again on June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L. 79), provided:

"And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school."

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have diverted or contracted to divert and expend public funds of the United States for the support of sectarian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, to wit: For education of Indians belonging to Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, \$24,300; Rosebud Reservation, S. D., \$2,160; Lower Brule Reservation, S. D., \$648; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana, \$3,546, and Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, \$10,800. (Congressional Record, March 15, 1915, 63d Congress, 3d Session, page 6476, et seq.; also: Hearings before Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on H. R. 20150, 63d Congress, 3d session, pages 513, 514.) We protest against the payment of any portion of these funds for support of sectarian schools.

As to the funds specifically mentioned which are proposed to be expended for the education of Indians in sectarian schools we submit:

That the obligation of the Government contained in Article 5, of the Agreement ratified by Congress February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L. 254), and Section 17, Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L. 898), extending school benefits which were guaranteed the Sioux Indians by Article 7, of the treaty concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat. L. 636), expired on

February 10, 1910 (26 Stat. L. 1554. See Congressional Record, March 15, 1915, *supra*, pages 6477-6478. Senate Hearings, *supra*, page 602).

The appropriation for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915, under the caption: "South Dakota," includes the following:

"For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen."

It seems evident that the clause in the foregoing appropriation providing for the extension of the Act of March 2, 1889, to cover the grant of the \$200,000 for the schools among the Sioux is void and without effect since the action is unilateral, is without consideration and no obligation existed on the part of the United States under any treaty or agreement with these Indians, hence the appropriation in question is a gratuity from the public funds of the Government and cannot lawfully be expended for support of sectarian schools. This proposed extension of the 1889 agreement with these Indians was stricken out of the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916, when it was under consideration by both branches of Congress (See Congressional Record, January 9, 1915, page 1349, *et seq.*, and March 2, 1915, page 5767, *et seq.*). Points of order claiming that the provision changed existing law were sustained in each case. The appropriation for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915, under the caption, "Montana," provides:

"For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), including subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge

Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$85,000."

Of the foregoing sum of \$85,000, \$3,564 are proposed to be diverted for support of St. Labre's sectarian school, Montana. (See statement by Assistant Commissioner, Indian Affairs, Jan. 18, 1915, Congressional Record, March 15, 1915, *supra*, page 6476.) The statement by the Assistant Commissioner further shows that \$10,800 have been contracted to be paid to St. Stephen's, which is a sectarian school on the Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming. Protest is made against these expenditures from the funds appropriated for "subsistence and civilization," already referred to for support of sectarian and other schools. The appropriation in question is a grant of public money as a gratuity to these Indians in the pleasure of the Government in such amount and at such times as may be thought best and therefore not legally applicable for support of sectarian schools. This fund seems clearly not applicable for support of schools in any case, for the further reason that there is a special appropriation provided for schools in Article 5, of the Agreement with these Indians contained in the Act approved February twenty-eighth, 1877 (*supra*). We submit that Article 5, re-enacting as it does the school benefits under treaty of 1868 (*supra*) which were extended for twenty years by the Agreement of 1889 (*supra*) the latter term having expired February 10, 1910, all contract obligations of the Government to provide schools have been fulfilled, all of which negatives the claim that the funds for "subsistence" and "civilization" is money due to the Indians under any treaty or Agreement. These appropriations are clearly from the public funds of the Government. We further submit that the specific appropriation of \$200,000 for "support and maintenance" of schools for the Sioux Indians contemplates the inclusion of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, parties to the agreement of March 2, 1889.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for "subsistence" and "civilization" of the Sioux, and the fund of \$85,000 for "subsistence and civilization" of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, above referred to, it is understood have not been expended for maintaining schools excepting the sectarian schools in question, thus indicating that the appropriation is not applicable for school uses, in the opinion of the Indian Department.

We further maintain that the appropriation of \$200,000 for "subsistence of the Sioux * * * and for purposes of their civilization," and the appropriation of \$85,000 for "subsistence and civilization" of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (*supra*), are not legally applicable for support of schools for the additional reason that other funds are specifically provided for schools for Indians in cases where no appropriation for education is made. Section 1, of the Indian Appropriation Act, providing funds for the Indian Department for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1915, provides as follows:

"For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for and for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,550,000. * * * *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made. * * *"

The converse of this principle embodied in the statute seems applicable, that unless a specific appropriation is made for support or maintenance of schools the general fund of \$1,550,000 alone is applicable for expenditure for school purposes.

It is a well-established rule that specific appropriations for a particular purpose preclude the use of other funds not so specifically authorized for the same purpose. The Comptroller of the Treasury, April 24, 1901, promulgated the law to be:

"It is a well-established rule of Construction that an appropriation which makes more specific provision for a

particular object than is made by another appropriation is exclusively applicable thereto, although if such more specific provision had not been made the other appropriation would be applicable. Where Congress has appropriated a specific sum of money for a particular object or particular items, such specific provision must be construed to be a manifestation of its intention to limit the amount to be expended therefor to the sum specified, and it impliedly prohibits the use of any additional sum for the particular object or items." (Decisions, Comptroller of Treasury, Vol. 7, page 665.)

The clauses contained in the various treaties and agreements with our Indian tribes relating to the obligations of the Government are collated at pages 100 to 107, of Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives in considering the appropriations to be made for the fiscal year 1916. These may be useful in considering questions related herein.

We urge that you will at an early date consider the views submitted herein and promulgate a proper decision which shall govern the expenditure of the appropriations in question.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) CARL E. GRAMMER,
President, Indian Rights Association.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 29, 1915.

Carl E. Grammer,
President, Indian Rights Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, in which you discuss the use of certain appropriations for the education of the Indians, protest against the use of funds for the support of sectarian schools, and request me to promulgate a proper decision governing the expenditure of such appropriations.

The law provides how and by whom questions may be

submitted to the Comptroller for decision and I have no jurisdiction to promulgate a decision along the line suggested at your request.

I will place your communication on file and will give it consideration if any of the questions involved should be submitted to me for decision.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEO. E. DOWNEY,
Comptroller.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1915.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir: On March 26, 1915, we addressed a letter to Hon. George E. Downey, Comptroller of the Treasury, in which we made protest against the further use of public funds for the support of sectarian schools among the Sioux and other Indians. A copy of the letter was mailed to you. The Comptroller, on March 29th, replying to our letter, said:

"The law provides how and by whom questions may be submitted to the Comptroller for decision and I have no jurisdiction to promulgate a decision along the line suggested at your request. I will place your communication on file and will give it consideration if any of the questions involved should be submitted to me for decision."

We understand the Comptroller to intimate that if the questions should be submitted by you they will receive his attention. We therefore request you to submit them for his decision as they are contained in the communication to the Comptroller referred to, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

By reason of the exigency existing through the continued



INDIAN HOME, WINNEBAGO RESERVATION, NEBRASKA



INDIAN HOME, FORT BIDWELL AGENCY, CALIF.

expenditure of the funds in question, we respectfully solicit your prompt action, so that the right of the case may be definitely ascertained without delay.

Very truly yours,

CARL E. GRAMMER,

President Indian Rights Association.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington,

April 17, 1915.

My dear Mr. Grammer: Secretary Lane has received your letter of April 14th, inclosing copy of one addressed by you to the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the use of Indian funds; and in reply wishes me to say that he has called it to the personal attention of Commissioner Sells.

Cordially yours,

H. A. MEYER.

Philadelphia,

Nov. 16, 1915.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Indian Commissioner,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sells: Under date of April 14th, 1915, I wrote to Secretary Lane, suggesting that he submit to the Comptroller of the Treasury the question of the validity of the further use of public funds for the support of sectarian schools among the Sioux and other Indians.

Secretary Lane replied, under date of April 17th, that he had called this matter to your personal attention.

As this matter forms a part of our record, which will be referred to in our forthcoming Annual report, I write to ask if any action has been taken by your Office in the way of submitting the question to the Comptroller for a decision?

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

CARL E. GRAMMER.

THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

Mr. O. H. Lipps was appointed superintendent of the Carlisle school. He had been supervisor in charge for a year, and in that time he transformed the institution from a hollow shell of pretense to something substantial and practical. The changes that have been made are noticeable and gratifying to all interested in the school. We do not know of any one in the Indian Service better qualified for the place than Mr. Lipps. He is of a modest and retiring disposition, a splendid executive, and more interested in uplifting the Indians under his care than in endeavoring to glorify himself.

Shortly after former Superintendent Friedman's enforced resignation, the evidence secured against him was referred to the Department of Justice for consideration. That resulted in the information being submitted to a Federal grand jury, and indictments were returned against Mr. Friedman and S. J. Nori, his former clerk. The trial took place in June, 1915, at Williamsport, Penna. Mr. Friedman was represented by shrewd and able counsel, while the United States attorney did not appear to be very well prepared to try the case. It resulted in making Nori the scapegoat. He testified that he had made all the false vouchers and accounts under the direction of Mr. Friedman, and that the major portion of the moneys obtained thereby had been turned over to Mr. Friedman. The latter contended that he had signed the checks, vouchers, etc., prepared for him by Mr. Nori in a perfunctory manner, and denied receiving any money from the transactions. It was shown that Nori's recent conduct had been open to severe criticism, and that fact undoubtedly had an effect on the jury. Mr. Friedman was acquitted and Nori was sentenced to serve a year and three months in the penitentiary. To this extent it is true that Mr. Friedman has been "vindicated" by this trial.

FIELD WORK.

Leaving Philadelphia on July 27th, my first stop was on the Winnebago Reservation, Nebraska. There are eleven

hundred Indians under that agency; most of the able-bodied men are on their own allotments, and practically all of the arable land is under cultivation. It is a fine farming country and looked very prosperous.

The use of peyote, or mescal, is quite prevalent, and is a great drawback of those Indians. There were several deaths from its use; and when given to children, it is apt to produce convulsions. It has been claimed that peyote had eliminated the whisky habit, but I was informed that when those addicted to its use cannot get the "buttons" of the drug, as they are called, they resort to alcoholic stimulants.

One habit that is being developed by these Indians is that of mortgaging their crops to secure funds with which to buy luxuries. If they can be brought to the point where they will look further ahead their progress will be far greater.

Most of the children attend the district public schools. As the government school was abandoned, one of the large buildings was being converted into a hospital.

The housing conditions of the Indians are excellent, and nearly every family now has a comfortable dwelling.

OMAHA RESERVATION.—This adjoins the Winnebago, and contains about thirteen hundred Indians. They are also in a fairly prosperous condition. The general contour of the country is rolling; the soil is good, and nearly all the farm land is under cultivation. The Government school was closed some years ago, and the children now attend the district public schools. On this reservation, the use of peyote is not so prevalent as formerly, but the whisky habit is causing considerable trouble. The superintendent in charge, Mr. Axel Johnson, is a high-grade man. He took a four years' post-graduate course in sociology, became interested in the Indian problem, and entered the Service by passing the special civil service examination. He is fully alive to the opportunities for social service that are now open to him, and I shall be very much surprised if good progress is not made by the Omaha Indians. It is interesting to note that the majority of these people are working their own farms.

FORT BIDWELL, CALIF. This agency is now in charge of French Gilman, who did such good work for many years on the Pima reservation, in Arizona. There is no reservation except the 300 acres set apart for agency and school purposes. Mr. Gilman has about seven hundred Indians under his jurisdiction, and they are scattered throughout Modoc county, which is seventy-five miles square. There is a boarding school at the Agency, with a capacity of one hundred pupils, and three day schools scattered over Modoc county, the one at Alturas being built by the Indians themselves.

These Indians were allotted individual tracts of land in 1891 and 1894, and although 64,000 acres were parcelled out to them, not more than 8,000 acres are of any value agriculturally, and then only when there is water for irrigation; but as that important element is lacking, the possible arable land is practically useless. Most of the allotments are in the hills, covered with rocks. One could readily believe that the allotting agent merely assigned to the Indians various tracts from a plat while seated in an office, and that he either did not know, or did not care, whether the selections were good or bad. If these Indians are to make any real progress, the land question must be readjusted. Nearly all the able-bodied men are willing and anxious to work, but the employment that is open to them, on the various valley ranches, lasts only three or four months each year. Then it is a struggle for existence for the remainder of the year.

The living conditions of these Indians are wretched. There are a few shacks, but most of them depend on tents. Many of the old people are now chronic beggars. They cannot support themselves on their land; they are unable to work, and they go from door to door at Fort Bidwell asking for food. Trachoma is quite prevalent: sixty out of the seventy-five children in the boarding school had contracted this disease.

One would hardly expect, under these deplorable conditions, that the Indians would have any desire to embrace

the white man's religion, yet they had erected a crude chapel on the borders of the town of Fort Bidwell. Rev. H. M. Bowman, of the Methodist Church, has been earnestly laboring for the spiritual and material improvement of these Indians.

Mr. Gilman has a difficult task on his hands, and he should be strongly supported by the Indian Office in any effort to alleviate the condition of these unfortunate Indians, who have suffered greatly from past neglect and official indifference.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At this point there was held an interesting conference arranged by the Indian Service and the Northern California Indian Association, which lasted an entire week. Some of the strongest men and women in the Service were present. The attendance was large, and the addresses and papers were interesting and instructive. Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., of Boston (a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners) presided. By invitation I made an address on the condition of the Indians in the interior of Alaska. Commissioner Sells was present at the closing session and spoke very forcibly on the needs of the Service. Such conferences can be made very helpful to those interested in Indian uplift and who desire to lead the race to higher and better things.

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—A few miles from the town is located the Sherman Institute, which is probably the finest school plant in the Indian Service. The Superintendent, F. M. Conser, has endeavored to attain a high standard for that institution, and the effect produced on going through the buildings and over the grounds is most pleasing. The school has an enrollment of 650 pupils.

From Riverside, I proceeded in company with Supt. T. F. McCormack, and Mr. Levi Chubbuck, of the Bureau of Agriculture, overland to visit the reservations under the former's jurisdiction.

PACHANGA is a tract of 3500 acres, but not more than 500 acres are available for farming. The land was allotted to the Indians in 1893. Adjoining it is a tract of 265 acres,

most of which is under cultivation. This was bought for these Indians several years ago by Mr. C. E. Kelsey, who was then detailed by the Indian Office to purchase land for the relief of the non-reservation Indians in California. The tract is not allotted, but each year portions of it are assigned to those Indians who wish to farm. There are eleven children belonging to this band, who are taken each day to the county district school.

PALA.—At this point is located the agency for the seven or eight small reserves under Mr. McCormack's jurisdiction. It was particularly interesting to me because here are settled the Warner Ranch band of Indians whose homes we endeavored to save by carrying their case up to the United States Supreme Court. When that tribunal decided that the land in dispute belonged to the whites who claimed it, Congress appropriated \$100,000 to provide homes elsewhere for the Indians. The Pala tract was purchased, and the removal took place. There was much lamenting at the time and an unwillingness on the part of the Indians to remain on the new site, but there was no other place for them to go. I visited Pala about six years ago, when conditions were rather unsettled. On this recent trip, I was greatly impressed with the wonderful improvement that had been brought about. The arable land has been allotted to the Indians, in addition to a small lot in the "town," while the grazing land is held in common for their stock. A splendid system of irrigation has been constructed and the river water is supplemented by several wells, so that the supply is ample. These Indians now appear to be on the up-grade, and they admit that they are far better off than they were on the Warner Ranch. The crops were excellent, and recently fruit trees were set out. This year a tomato crop was planted for the first time as an experiment. Since leaving there I learned from Mr. McCormack that it was a success, and is likely to prove a splendid industry for those Indians. Several capitalists are ready to erect a canning factory, if the crop can be raised in a sufficient quantity, and to buy all the Indians can produce.

RINCON is a small tract of eight hundred acres, on which there are 225 Indians. There is a good supply of water that is now being developed, which will be supplemented by three wells, to be driven by the water belonging to the Indians through a large flume. When this work is completed and the water put on the fertile soil, Rincon ought to develop rapidly along agricultural lines.

PAUMA is a small tract of 245 acres, containing forty-seven Indians. They have an abundant supply of water, and are progressing nicely. They are surrounded by white ranchers, and there is a considerable demand for their labor, as is the case at other points of the Pala jurisdiction.

LA JOLLA is a fair-sized tract, but only about seven hundred acres of land are fit for farming; the country is too hilly. There are 200 Indians on this reservation. Their children attend a day school, in charge of Mr. Ray R. Parrett, who impressed me as a very efficient man.

SAN PASQUAL contains 2800 acres, but not more than fifty acres are arable, and there is now but one family living upon it.

CAPITAN GRANDE (which includes Canayas) is a fair-sized tract, but about three-fourths of the land is worthless. There are 150 Indians living there, and, fortunately, they have a pretty good supply of water.

UTE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, COLORADO.—This place is about 35 miles from the nearest railroad point (Dolores), and is one of the poorest plants in the Service. It is surprising that any employes would remain there and be contented;—in fact, I do not believe they are, for in the past ten years there have been six different superintendents in charge of it. They evidently thought it was a good place—to get away from! The employes are supposed to set a good example to the Indians, among other things, in cleanliness, but there is not one bath-tub at the agency. One does not have to be told that these Utes have been shamefully neglected for over twenty years; it is only too apparent on the surface of things.

The reservation is the home of a portion of the Southern

Utes. It contains 480,000 acres, mostly desert land that is practically worthless, and that part of it capable of irrigation is without water. Unless water can be developed (through artesian wells), or purchased and brought there from a big ditch on the borders of the reservation, it will be years before these Indians can be expected to make much progress, certainly along agricultural lines. At present they have no means of supporting themselves, except for some occasional road work (paid out of their own funds), and they must be sustained by rations, issued to them twice a month. They live in a very primitive stage, mostly in tents or small brush tepees.

There has been no real school work among these Indians on the reservation, and the children have grown up in ignorance. Out of 185 children of school age, not more than twenty have been in school. A new school and agency plant was started recently and considerable money expended, but during the past Summer the work was suspended by a telegram from Washington, in order, as I understand it, that the question of a water supply might be investigated,—something that should have been determined before the work was started. It is to be hoped that this matter may soon be adjusted, so that the plant can be completed. It is badly needed, and the Indians want it. They were promised the school and doubtless are wondering whether it will be like so many other promises made to them in the past. Moreover, it is to be erected from their own funds. They are not paupers, as they have a third interest in the "Ute Judgment Fund" of \$3,000,000, which is supposed to be expended for their benefit.

The present superintendent, Mr. J. E. Jenkins, certainly took up a "white man's burden" when he assumed charge of this Agency. It is to be hoped, however, that the present administration (which is not responsible for these wretched conditions) will soon be able to take effective steps to improve the situation on the Southern Ute reservation.

SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.—Under this agency are 8,000 Navajo Indians, practically all of whom are industrious and

self-supporting. It is estimated that they own 250,000 sheep, from which their livelihood is largely derived.

Shiprock, to my mind, is about the best agency in the Service. When Superintendent Shelton went there, the place was a typical desert. He certainly made it "blossom as the rose" by using the natural advantages that were awaiting the touch of a master hand, and any one visiting the place cannot help being impressed with the immense amount of skill and energy that have brought about such a transformation. I visited Shiprock five years ago, and on the present trip was able to notice many improvements. At that time, Mr. Shelton was planning to put water on a large mesa, below the agency, as the river flows, but probably a hundred or more feet above it in altitude, in order that the pupils as they left school could make a start in agriculture under favorable conditions. The irrigation ditch was completed this year, carrying the water of the San Juan River from a distance of ten miles above the agency. Tentative allotments of ten acres were being made to those former pupils of the school and other Indians who desired them. During the past year more farming was done on the reservation than ever before, and with these increased opportunities, the progress of these Indians along agricultural lines is likely to be much greater. The Navajos are keen, and readily grasp such openings to improve their material condition.

The Agency boarding school plant was in fine shape, both as to buildings and grounds; and I never saw a more contented or neater lot of pupils. On the farm of 200 acres, attached to the school (on which the pupils receive a part of their industrial training) is raised all the feed that is needed for the stock, and an abundant supply of fruit, melons and vegetables. There is an atmosphere about the place that is bound to be helpful to all who come there, whether they be students, parents or visitors.

A new hospital was being erected, with accommodations for seventy-five patients. This will help to supply one of the crying needs of these Navajos. I am glad to state that

the educational facilities on the reservation are being augmented by the Indian Bureau by the erection of two new boarding schools at remote points. The entire tribe, numbering nearly 30,000, has 6,000 children for whom there are no school opportunities, and Shiprock agency has its proportionate share of them.

THE NON-RESERVATION UTES.—After visiting Shiprock and the Navaho Springs agencies, I proceeded from Cortez, Colo., on horseback, to that section of Utah where a number of Utes had been living for many years on the public domain,—the scene of the recent "Indian War." I rode through the country, visited Bluff, and got in touch with the whites (mostly Mormons) and the Indians. While at Bluff, I visited the battlefield, and the incident was rehearsed for my benefit. This particular subject has been treated in a recent publication of the Association* and I shall therefore merely summarize it.

The whole affair was badly bungled; the scheme behind the attempt to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat (or Everett Hatch, as he is commonly called) on the charge of murder, was so apparent to me that the crudeness of it was surprising. Hatch was in Bluff on numerous occasions, and if it was only a case of arresting him, opportunities were not lacking when that could have been done. But that was not the desired end. An official of the Mormon Church stated "when they took Hatch, it would be arranged to take all the other Utes away." Most of "the other Utes" had lived for many years on the public domain; they were peaceful, industrious and self-supporting, many of them having permanent homes. There was a small lawless element that caused trouble not only among the whites but among the Indians as well. When the posse (two-thirds of whom were reported to me as being of the "rough neck," "tin horn" type) arrived from Colorado to get Hatch, no discrimination was used; all the Indians were put in the same class. The cattlemen rode among those Utes in Allen Canon and on Montezuma Creek, and by threats and intimidating

* The Meaning of the Ute "War."

methods frightened them into leaving their homes. They wanted undisturbed possession of the range, regardless of the fact that it was public domain, where the Indians had as good a right as the whites.

It should be noted that the posse did not even have a warrant for the arrest of Hatch. The Indian camp was attacked early one morning, about day-break. A general scrimmage followed, during which a child was shot through the legs, one Indian and one of the possemen were killed,—and the attempt to get Hatch failed. One of the Indians, Mancos Jim, was induced to go to the camp and persuade the Indians to come in. All of them started, but before they got to the high bank, the real trouble makers escaped. However, there were four or five men held. They were heavily ironed and an armed guard placed in charge of them. One of the Indians, after his release, stated that the guards indulged in the pleasant pastime of putting their guns to the heads and bodies of the prisoners, threatening to shoot them. One of the prisoners "attempted to escape," by jumping out of the second story window, and he was instantly shot by the guards. The Indian was ironed hand and foot, and the other prisoners were likewise shackled; yet, instead of the three guards endeavoring to prevent the Indian from jumping, they preferred to shoot him down.

The posse did not undertake to pursue the belligerents, and merely marked time, "guarding" Bluff. General H. L. Scott, of the United States Army, was sent by the Government to handle the situation, and he had no difficulty in getting the Indians to surrender, although one Mormon declared at the time that he was "willing to bet a thousand dollars that Scott would not bring them in."

Subsequently Hatch was turned over to the Federal authorities and given a trial. The evidence against him was so weak that it did not take the jury five minutes to acquit him.

Meanwhile, those industrious Utes who were driven from their homes, camped on or near the extension of the Navajo reservation in southeastern Utah. Many of them, in their

hurried leaving, had to abandon their stock and other possessions. They are now at a standstill; they claim that the Navaho Springs reservation is "no good; no wood, no water." And they are right. There is no place for them now on the reservation equal to what they have been driven from, and if the Department attempts to force them to go there, they will lose the homes they made, to say nothing of the discouragements incident to making a new start under adverse conditions,—reducing them from a progressive, independent class to a dependent element that must be put on a ration basis.

In line with the effort to dispossess the Utes, the cattlemen, at the time of my visit, were threatening a number of Navajos living on the public domain, above Bluff, and ordering them to go back on their reservation,—where they never did live.

Both these Utes and the Navajos had done the very thing that Congress sought to encourage, namely, to maintain themselves off the reservation. A law was enacted in 1884 recognizing their right to settle on the public domain, and the fourth section of the Severalty Act of 1887, sought the same end. They should be protected in every possible way. The lawless element, referred to, should likewise be made to realize that there is such a thing as law, and discipline.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY is located at Ignacio, Colorado. The Indians on this reservation are of the same stock as those under the Ute Mountain agency. Originally, it was one large reservation, and when it was diminished, by opening the surplus land to white settlement, the Indians were given the choice of remaining in the vicinity of Ignacio and receiving individual allotments,—accepting new conditions—or making their homes on the Ute Mountain, or Navaho Springs section, where they could live in the old way. The progressive element chose the former, and the non-progressives the latter. Apparently, the progressives have had no occasion to regret their choice; they have good land, with an abundant water supply, and the majority of them are living on their own allotments. Under the

encouragement given them by the present superintendent, Mr. Walter W. West, these Utes have made splendid progress in farming during the past year. The housing conditions are being steadily improved, and an arrangement was made whereby the Indians could purchase necessary farming implements practically at cost and also stock, at a very moderate figure, through the reimbursable plan.

There is a boarding school at the agency, with a capacity for fifty children, but the average attendance has been sixty-six,—a further indication of the progressiveness of this band of Utes. If several small cottages were erected for housing the employes, more children could be cared for at this school. It has been a case of crowd the building or let the children remain in the camps. There is also a day school at Bayfield, which has a good attendance.

These Indians have a one-third interest in the Ute Judgment Fund of \$3,000,000. As that fund draws interest at the rate of four per cent, the sum of \$200 was placed to the individual credit of each member of the tribe, and there has been no difficulty in tiding them over the period until their crops could be harvested.

DULCE, NEW MEXICO, is the headquarters for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, of whom there are about 650. They were in dire straits several years ago, largely due to incompetent or indifferent management. A "house-cleaning" took place a year or so ago that resulted in putting in a high grade superintendent, Mr. Peter Wadsworth, and a new order of things is being developed. About a year ago Commissioner Sells put 3500 head of sheep on the reservation (there is very little arable land), and the lamb crop this year was 2500. In the Spring of this year, the Indian Office purchased 1,000 head of cattle for these Apaches, and with proper care, the income from these two sources will mean much for them. The reservation is well adapted for grazing purposes, and it is being utilized for the benefit of the Indians.

One of the best assets of these Indians is the valuable supply of timber on the reservation, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000. At the time of my visit, arrangements were

in process by which a lumbering operation was to be started, on a contract basis, and it was stipulated that Indian labor was to be used wherever possible. If this plan is carried out, it will mean employment for practically every able-bodied Indian on the reservation who wants to work.

The housing conditions are mostly primitive. These Indians have not held their own in point of population. In 1909 there were 772, and in 1915 the number was 642. The greatest decrease was in 1912, when there was an epidemic of measles, and numerous cases of pneumonia. At that time, the Indians did not have sufficient nourishment. With the improvement noted in conditions, these people ought to be better able to hold their own. There is considerable tuberculosis among them, but not more than five per cent of the tribe has trachoma.

There is a good boarding school near the agency. Its capacity is 108, but the average attendance last year was 111. Twenty of the children are attending non-reservation schools.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING, is now located at the old military post, Fort Washakie. The plant was turned over to the Interior Department, and many of the old buildings are decidedly the worse for wear. On the reservation are 1700 Indians, one-half of them Shoshones, who live on the western portion, and the other half Arapahoes, who occupy the eastern section. The diminished reservation contains 875,000 acres. These Indians, in the past, have been allowed to simply drift along. They are still in a primitive stage, most of them living in tents or tepees. Allotments were given them a few years ago, but in the eagerness to open the reservation to settlement, the work was badly bungled. Some of the Indians have good land, with water, in tracts varying from 20 to 80 acres; others have 160 acres, classed as arable land, but there is no water for it. Then, there are 280 Indians without any allotments.

The superintendent, Mr. J. H. Norris, is a man of energy and ability, and he inherited a bad situation in taking charge of the reservation. One great problem that he had

to face was to get water on the Indian lands before December 31st, 1916. After that date, the water rights are to be adjudicated, by the State authorities, and unless beneficial use of water has been made by or for the Indian allottee, he is in danger of losing it by forfeiture,—according to an act of Congress relinquishing jurisdiction over this question. It has required considerable effort to get the Indians on their allotments, but during the past year more farming was done than ever before, which, of course, meant putting the water on the land. White men are being urged to take up the land on an improvement lease, to increase the amount brought under irrigation, before December 31, 1916. It will take heroic measures to save the water for these Indians, or else an extension of time by the Wyoming State Water Commission.

There is a magnificent tribal herd on the reservation, numbering about 10,000 head, and under Superintendent Norris' care, it has been steadily increasing. This year there was a calf crop of eighty per cent. The country is a splendid one for grazing purposes. When Mr. Norris assumed charge of the Agency, the unsold portion of the ceded land was being used by the whites as a free range, but now they are paying \$31,000 annually for this privilege, which sum is being expended for the benefit of the Indians.

Probably sixty per cent of the Indians have trachoma. At the time of my visit Dr. Ralph H. Ross, a specialist of the Indian Bureau, was engaged in an effort to check this troublesome and very contagious disease. Unfortunately, the building set apart for hospital purposes was wholly inadequate. A nurse had recently been authorized to help care for the patients, but she had not yet arrived.

The reservation boarding school is located about a mile from the Agency. The buildings and equipment are good, and as some of the employees have been in continuous service at this point for a number of years the work has progressed satisfactorily. Attached to the school is a farm of 1200 acres, three-fourths of which is under cultivation. The school has a capacity of 125 pupils, but the average attendance has been 165. A mile or so from the school are some

hot springs, of ample proportions, and the children go there several times a week for baths. The water appears to have some medicinal qualities, and if the dilapidated bath houses now in use could be replaced by something modern and substantial, this school asset would be made very attractive.

At Wind River, a small boarding school is maintained by the Episcopal Church, in charge of Rev. John Roberts, the veteran missionary to these Indians. The Roman Catholics have a substantial-looking school plant at St. Stephen's (among the Arapahoes), with accommodations for one hundred pupils. This is mainly supported by a contract with the Government, out of the Northern Cheyenne Fund. Bishop Thomas, of Wyoming, has just started the erection of an industrial school on the reservation, that will aim to reach not only the children, but also those young people who have been to non-reservation schools, and upon their return home find it difficult to make a satisfactory start—in reality it will be a community center in the broadest sense.

CROW, MONTANA. My last stop in the field was at this point, where I went at the urgent request of a number of those Indians. A very acute situation had developed there because of an order issued by the Indian Office that threatened the existence of the day schools on the reservation maintained by Church organizations, largely at the request of the Indians. Indeed, two of the schools were built entirely by the Indians, because of their intense hatred of the Agency boarding school. I know how badly that school had been managed in the past, and can understand why the Indians refused to send their children there. It is now being rehabilitated,—some new buildings, with modern equipment,—a higher grade of employes is to be put in charge of it; in fact it is the announced intention of the Indian Bureau to make the school a model of its kind. Without pupils, however, the plant would not be of much value. An order was issued by the Indian Office that all girls of ten or over and all boys of twelve or over must attend a boarding school,—designed primarily to build up

the attendance at the Agency boarding school. When this became known on the reservation, a petition signed by upwards of 300 of the Crows, protesting against the order, was forwarded to the Indian Office.

The order was arbitrary, applying only to the Crow reservation. It was also a complete reversal of the position heretofore taken by the Indian Office, based on the compulsory educational laws of the various states, namely, that all children of school age must attend some school, and that the parents had the right to send their children to any school that they may elect, provided it was up to the recognized educational requirements. The Indians claimed that they were trying to follow the ways of the white men, and that the same compulsory educational laws that applied to them should be enforced on a reservation.

I discussed this question with Commissioner Sells, when I met him at San Francisco, and he then sent Supervisor Peairs to the Crow reservation to make an investigation of the subject. When I arrived at the agency I learned that the order had been suspended, pending the completion of the new building.

(On November 20th those opposed to this order were given a hearing by Commissioner Sells, and after further consideration he indefinitely suspended the order.)

Agricultural conditions among the Crows were surprisingly good. I never saw such crops on the reservation as they had this year. If those Indians can be handled, at this juncture, with kindness and intelligence—without any effort to bulldoze them, I believe there will be no reason to complain about the future results.

My next point was Lawrence, Kans., where I attended the Fifth Annual Conference of the Society of American Indians. An account of that meeting appears elsewhere in this report.

Another interesting feature of my stay at Lawrence was the opportunity it afforded me to visit Haskell Institute, the admirable Government Indian school located there.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON AGENCY.

The Thirty-second Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association recited many phases of law and administration which should be adopted by way of improvement of the Indian Service.

The failure of the Indian appropriation act for the current year delayed the inauguration of important plans for the betterment of the Indian Service. The desirable legislation in the interests of the Indians contained in the appropriation act was supported by Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is hoped that many of the important matters embraced in the act will be adopted during the coming session of Congress. We are in the midst of an important era in the development of the Indian and the improvement of administrative methods. Important changes by way of betterment are receiving attention.

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL METHODS.

Commissioner Sells, after careful consideration, has adopted and inaugurated a new course of study, which it is claimed will give to the Indians the best vocational training offered by any school system in the United States. The course very wisely emphasizes vocational training and is divided into the "beginning stage," the second or "finishing stage," and the "finishing stage." The first two stages relate to conditions concerning an improvement of the home and farm, and during this time the boys are required to devote considerable time to practical training in farming and gardening and the rudiments of carpentry, masonry and other trades, while the girls devote a portion of their effort to cooking, laundering, poultry raising, etc.

Before reaching this stage of school work pupils are aided in determining as to the particular activities to which they are best adapted and upon which more emphasis is laid in developing during the third or vocational period of school

life. Claim is made that "non-essentials are eliminated. One-half of each day is given to industrial training and the other half to academic studies." All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives.

It is fortunate that the efficient equipment of H. B. Peairs, Supervisor of Indian Schools, was available in preparing the proposed readjustment of the Indian school work. The Commissioner is to be commended for his effort in equipping the Indian schools for better service in fitting Indian youth for practical living.

TAXING OF INHERITED LANDS.

While the contract of the Government with allottees providing that it will hold allotted lands free of taxation during the trust period should be sacredly adhered to, it is believed advisable to tax inherited allotments. We are convinced that such lands ought to bear a share of the expenses of conducting the state government, alike with other lands. In no case, however, should such a tax become a lien upon land. This provision would limit taxation to income-producing inheritances. Its adoption would relieve the clamor from owners of taxable lands adjacent to allotments now free of taxation, that they are bearing too heavy a burden to alone provide for the administration of state affairs.

STATE LAWS SHOULD GOVERN ALLOTTEES.

Friends of the Indians should urge without ceasing the enactment of legislation which will provide that all Indians who have been allotted lands shall be citizens and be subject to and receive the protection of state laws. This course has been frequently urged in former reports. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Comptroller has decided that public funds available for suppression of the liquor traffic may be expended in connection with efforts of the state in this work of uplift. Hence it should be noted

that the claim that Indians should be under the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the United States in order to suppress the liquor traffic cannot now be urged with so much force, if, indeed, it should ever have influenced legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

An official compilation shows that out of a total of 6002 employes in the Indian Service there are 3874 now under Civil Service, leaving 2128 not thus protected.

The position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Commissioners should be made independent, as far as possible, from outside influence, whether political or otherwise, and should be protected by Civil Service. This would render the head of the Indian Bureau more immune from attack by persons seeking to exploit the Red Man and would strengthen his hand in the effort to protect these wards of the Nation. In no other way may we with confidence hope to secure the best results in Indian administration.

Of the 2128 employes not protected by Civil Service rules, 635 are Indian policemen, and 695 employes receive an annual salary of \$300, or less; these, including 135 cooks, we believe should be placed in the excepted class and be subject to non-competitive examinations only.

Great difficulty is experienced in securing competent cooks, a position now filled by competitive selection. There are 90 vacancies reported in this position by the Civil Service Commission. It is one of the most important positions in the Indian School work, having to do so directly with the health of pupils. The salaries paid cooks are small, which no doubt accounts for the lack of applicants under Civil Service. Superintendents in charge of Indian schools should be free to employ cooks from among available candidates having a record for competency, living within reasonable distance of the schools.

The Commissioner and his Assistants, together with all Financial Clerks, Special Liquor officers, Forest Guards,

Stockmen, Probate Officers and assistants among the Five Civilized Tribes, are among the important positions which should be subject to Civil Service Rules.

Fitness for position and continuity in service are two most essential conditions in connection with employment for the Indian Service. While other Bureaus of the Government are less subject to political influence than the Indian Bureau, except, perhaps, the Patent Office, there is no co-ordinate branch of the Government work in which it is so necessary to exercise care in selection of employes as in the Indian Service, where character and example are such important factors in the uplift of the Red Man.

A substantial advance will have been made by the inclusion of these additional employes within the Civil Service.

THE INSPECTING SERVICE.

The Inspecting officers are the watch-dogs of the Indian Bureau. Upon the efficiency of this force depends, in a large degree, the standard of efficiency of the service. It will be recalled that a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that out of some 33 employes whose duty it was to investigate and report to him upon the situation existing in the Indian Service, perhaps not more than three were regarded as fully competent for the work.

This weakness of the service was recognized and after earnest plea was made to the Indian Committee of Congress six additional inspectors were authorized by the Act approved August 1, 1915. After long delay two of the six authorized have been selected, leaving four of the positions yet vacant. This is regarded as most unfortunate. From reports from the field we must conclude there is no regular inspection of field conditions such as should occur in a well-regulated service. A large number of the former inspecting officers are detailed and stationed at important agencies, having been assigned to these posts to take charge upon the suspension or dismissal of superintendents or others in charge. This fact alone is indicative of the need

of more frequent inspection. This condition has greatly reduced and crippled the force which is the "eyes and ears" of the Commissioner. With the lack of a proper inspecting force unusual delays occur in investigating alleged intolerable conditions in the service, thus creating unrest, rendering possible intrigues and further demoralization. The superintendent, or other official in authority, who is under charges is thus able, through delays incident to final determination of a pending case, oftentimes to punish certain employes who have testified against him. Competent and high-grade employes in the service often prefer to abandon their work rather than be harassed by such methods.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Hon. Gabe E. Parker, formerly Register of the Treasury, was appointed Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, during the early part of the present administration. This position was created to take over the duties, which prior to March 4, 1914, were conducted by the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Superintendent of Union Agency.

Mr. Parker realizes the great responsibility which he has undertaken and solicits the aid and support of the Indians' friends in carrying on the work and securing the best possible results for the Indians under his care. He has reorganized his force of assistants and selected five field agents to supervise the work in the various districts. The chief officer in each district is required to understand the language of the tribe and be proficient in stenography and typewriting as well. The plan comprehends an effort to provide advice at first hand to the allottee at his home so as to minimize the need of the Indian traveling long distances to a district office, which is usually located in a principal town. Furthermore, this arrangement will minimize the danger arising from the many temptations of tribal life designed to entrap the unwary.

The twenty-three policemen, as the service is now organized, are required to live among the allottees and not only aid them when in trouble but to consult with and advise them.

An effort will be made to wipe out all tribal and communal interests and assist in individualizing tribal rights, giving due care to the protection of incompetents.

It seems clear from long experience that where no personal benefit is hoped for, the individual tends to retrograde rather than to advance. The Indian Rights Association has long advocated a division of tribal properties, to be held in trust for individual members or to be paid to their heirs. The belief in the utility of this plan for managing Indian estates is steadily growing.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The regulations of the Indian Office seem ample to secure an honest administration of probate affairs among the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Twenty-one probate attorneys are authorized, eighteen being now employed for this work. The rules prescribe that candidates for appointment as attorney are required to submit their photograph with their application and answer a series of questions calculated to show their fitness for the position. Any one who is a candidate for a public office will not be appointed probate attorney. A daily report of work done, which is summarized monthly and semi-annually, is required.

Official reports show that there are over fifty-two thousand probate cases in the Five Civilized Tribes. At the Muskogee Office alone the Probate Attorney has eight thousand cases, that being claimed to be the largest number in any one probate office outside the City of New York. The discovery of oil and gas on allotted lands has resulted in enormous sums being secured by allottees, which renders it necessary that guardians be appointed to manage their property interests. With so many cases under their

jurisdiction it is not surprising that delays occur in the prosecution and settlement of the various accounts. By reason of the statute of limitation applying, thus relieving guardians of financial and criminal responsibility, it is important that auditors be employed temporarily to make prompt investigations of their accounts, and where fraud is believed to exist to file protests against the approval of such accounts.

Great temptations are open to guardians, by reason of the oil and gas interests, to defraud their wards. In a single case reported \$63,000 have been recovered. For several years the guardian had used his ward's money for private speculation and benefit, and we understand that criminal action has been instituted against the guardian in this case. One item of expense is noted wherein the guardian charged the estate with \$15,000 as expenses during fourteen months of his administration.

In another case, Charley Aubry was appointed guardian for his three children; and when charged with an alleged shortage of \$6,000, he took his life rather than face his accusers.

AUDITORS SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

In addressing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging that auditors be appointed to examine the accounts of guardians, we stated that it is practically impossible for probate attorneys to properly examine these reports, which would comprehend the critical investigation of the guardian's account from its inception, which, in many cases, covers a series of years. It was shown that by operation of law the guardians and their bondsmen are relieved of responsibility, financially, when guardians' reports are accepted by the Probate Court, and there is no recovery by the ward after the lapse of one year following his attaining his majority. The criminal liability ceases in three years after the commitment of the crime incident to the management of guardian in exploitation of the ward's property.

With the great number of cases requiring his attention it is believed impossible for the Probate Attorney to investigate and follow up the transactions of each guardian from the time he assumed charge of his ward's property. We have urged that Auditors be employed to investigate guardians' reports and in conjunction with Probate Attorney secure recovery of misappropriated funds. In the case of one auditor thus far appointed it is shown that where such probing was resorted to, \$250,000 will ultimately be recovered.

Thus far only a beginning has been made in this gigantic task so necessary for the Indian's protection in Oklahoma. The Auditor's work not only embraces recovery of funds but includes a presentation of the acts of guardians to the Grand Jury for action under the criminal code. In Creek County alone it is believed that fully a million dollars of funds belonging to Indian wards have been recklessly and perhaps fraudulently squandered, as shown by hasty examination of reports by guardians, upon which recovery is believed altogether probable.

An exigency exists in this matter. Guardians' reports are pending in the various Probate Courts, and are rapidly being accepted and the guardians discharged, thus precluding action for recovery of funds afterward found to have been misappropriated by the guardians. The Statute of Limitation is daily relieving guardians of liability under the criminal code. It is submitted that the exigency demands that the Government act in this matter without delay.

INVESTMENT OF INDIAN FUNDS.

Probate rules are more stringent than formerly regarding the investment of Indian funds. It is stated that in the city of Sapulpa large sums were invested which belonged to Indian wards, the risks taken being altogether too hazardous. These investments have shrunk to such a degree that it is estimated that not more than one half of the investment can be realized, so great is the depreciation in property values. The service is now greatly improved; the rules for

the guidance of guardians require that the farmer in charge of the Indians shall make an appraisalment of the property which is offered as a security for the payment of the proposed loan by investing the ward's funds. This appraisalment must be approved by the field clerk in charge as well as the probate attorney before the investment can be concluded.

A very wise precaution has been adopted in the matter of educating Indian children. A guardian cannot secure an allowance for expenditure of funds for the expense of schooling his ward unless the items are accompanied by a teacher's certificate, showing the number of days the child attended school during the period in question. This rule acts also on notice to the probate attorney, who should see that the child is placed in school where neglect is shown, and take action looking to the removal of the delinquent guardian.

DELINQUENCY ALLEGED.

An instance is reported in which an effort was made by the State of Oklahoma to recover 125,000 acres, including lands held in trust for Indian allottees, which was purchased of the Indians by lumber companies doing business in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. The State claimed that the land had escheated to the Commonwealth since the charters of the companies limited purchases by them to timbered lands, this limitation being a Constitutional provision. It is estimated that the land in question is worth ten dollars per acre, eight or ten times the price paid the Indians.

One of the Probate Attorneys employed under authority of law to protect the interests of these wards of Government joined with the State's Attorney and became an attorney of record in a suit by the State to establish its reversionary right to the land. The defendants, the land companies, admitted the claims of the State as to the law and facts incident to more than fifty thousand acres involved in the suit.

It is stated that at this juncture when a judgment seemed assured in favor of the State a compromise was agreed upon by which the State relinquished all its claim in suit for the sum of \$17,000, less \$5,000 which was the share paid the attorneys for the State who effected the compromise. Most of the facts in this case are capable of being established, and in justice to the Indians, they should be determined without further delay. The compromise of the questions involved in suit was effected several months ago. The Probate Attorney in question is no doubt drawing his salary at regular intervals from the fund provided by Congress for protection of the Indians who were over-reached in this transaction. In the meantime, members of the tribe evidently are exposed in too great degree to designing tricksters.

Friends of the Red Man are deeply interested in this case and are seeking information regarding it. The whole proceeding should be probed, the facts determined and action thereon taken without further delay.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL ISSUE.

As reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, December 18, 1914, the Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year contained the following item:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, *to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.*

When this item was being considered January 9, 1915, in Committee of the Whole House, it was stricken out on a point of order raised against the words in italics, the reason given being that these words attempted to extend the provisions of an expired agreement.

The item thus omitted by the House was offered to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs as an amendment. The Committee gave considerable time to the consideration of the proposed amendment. On behalf of many members of the Sioux tribe of Indians who objected to the appropriation being made for this purpose, we protested against its adoption, advancing the claim that it was new legislation, therefore not relevant to an appropriation act. The further claim was made that there was no obligation of the Government to continue the appropriation under an expired agreement, so that the funds appropriated for this purpose were clearly a donation from the public moneys of the United States. It was urged that if this position was sound the proposed appropriation was in violation of law. After a long controversy, Congress, on June 10, 1896, and again on June 7, 1897, prohibited further use of public funds for sectarian schools as follows:

"And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school."

The Senate Committee adopted the provision and reported the amendment to the Senate. When the matter came up for consideration by the Senate, Hon. H. C. Lodge raised the point of order that it was new legislation proposed upon an appropriation act, and therefore not germane. The point of order was sustained, and the amendment was defeated.

The extensive hearings in this case are contained in the printed report of the Senate Committee, on H. R. 20150, 63d. Congress, 3d. Session. Further reference to the use of funds for sectarian schools is made elsewhere in this Report.

PIMA WATER RIGHTS.

Interest in the protection of the rights of the Pima Indians in Arizona to the waters of the Gila River for irrigation purposes continues unabated. Exhaustive hearings were had before the Committees on Indian Affairs of the

Senate and House of Representatives when the Annual Indian Appropriation Bill for the current year was under consideration. The question of providing water for the Pima Indians has been of interest to the friends of the Indian for several years. It will be recalled that a plan was outlined, and was carried almost to a successful termination, to provide well-water for the Pimas in lieu of the purer waters of the Gila River to which they were entitled by prior settlement and use. When the claim was well established that the continued use of well-water through its impregnation of alkaline salts would ultimately render the lands unfit for cultivation, the further development of the wells was discontinued, since which time an effort has been centered upon the plan to secure the running waters of the Gila for the Indians' use in irrigation.

The continued agitation has resulted in a greater interest in behalf of the Indians, which was plainly discernible in the last Congress, especially at the hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. That Committee was disposed to be generous, and adopted an amendment providing for a dam in the Gila reservation, which primarily would convey the waters of the Gila to the San Tan District of the reservation, for irrigation purposes. In conjunction with this, a roadway across the breast of the dam would provide a long needed avenue for crossing the Gila River, which in time of flood is almost impassable. The item of amendment as finally adopted by the Committee on Conference of the two houses, reads:

"For beginning the construction of a dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River for the irrigation of Indian land and allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as recommended by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in paragraph two hundred and seventeen of its report to the Secretary of War of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen (House Document Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-one), \$50,000, to remain available until expended, reimbursable as Congress may hereafter provide, the total cost not to exceed \$160,000."

Congress realized the need of protecting the Pimas in the use of water of the Gila for irrigation, by providing for the construction of a dam about ten miles above Florence, Arizona, which is intended to divert the waters for the use of the Pimas further down the river and within the reservation. This proposed legislation is of such general interest that it is quoted in full, as follows:

"For beginning the construction of a dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River at a site above Florence, Arizona, for the irrigation of Indian land and allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation and private lands in Pinal County, Arizona, as estimated by the Board of Engineer Officers of the United States Army in paragraph one hundred and thirty-eight of its report to the Secretary of War, of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen (House Document Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-one), \$75,000, to remain available until expended, reimbursable as Congress may hereafter provide, the total cost not to exceed \$175,000: Provided, That before beginning construction the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such rules and regulations and take such other action as in his opinion may be proper and necessary for the purpose of securing for the Indians of the Gila River Reservation the benefits from such work to which they are legally and equitably entitled, and to enable the United States to control the diversion and distribution of water by said works and canals receiving water diverted thereby; and he may require of the owners of other lands to be benefited thereby agreement for the payment of the charges which he is hereby authorized to fix for diversion of water by said dam."

Unfortunately, the Indian Appropriation Bill in which these items were included finally failed of passage by Congress, so that the good work in behalf of these Indians has temporarily failed. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has reported favorably upon both of the propositions for the benefit of the Pimas, and it is hoped and believed that this legislation will receive favorable action at the next session of Congress. With these two propositions enacted into law, we feel that a brighter day would be dawning for the future of the Pima tribe.

The interests of the Pimas are now being carefully guarded by Superintendent Frank A. Thackery, who brings to them a long tenure in service to the Government among Indians. This equipment, added to the fact that he is resolute and resourceful, is a bulwark against those who would despoil the Pimas. Mr. Thackery has been temporarily appointed to another important position by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, who was quick to recognize his fitness for the arduous task to which he was assigned. The Pimas have appealed to the Department, urging that Mr. Thackery be permitted to return to his duties within their reservation without undue delay.

PAPAGO LAND TITLES—SCHOOL AND WATER PRIVILEGES.

During the summer of 1910 we became interested in protecting the homes of the Papagos living in the public domain in southwestern Arizona. In company with Rev. F. S. Herndon, who was familiar with their condition, I made an extensive tour among this people.

These Indians are without doubt among the very best "first settlers." Their first occupancy of their country was prior to historic record. Following a report made to the Indian Bureau by the Indian Rights Association, showing the needs of the Papagos, agents were sent among them who prepared schedules for allotment of their land, which, although not approved, stood as a barrier between the Indians and outsiders who had been encroaching upon their homes, by giving notice to all the world that the lands are occupied by the Indians and are not available for settlement under public land laws.

These Papagos number about six thousand, and, as already stated, have always lived, so far as is known, in Pima and Pinal Counties, Arizona. This country is adapted to grazing and the Indians have extensive herds of cattle and sheep. They have a crude system of irrigating their fields of wheat and other grains. The waters

from the usually dry streams, or arroyas, are diverted from these temporary streams to the fields after a heavy rainfall in the hills or mountains.

There is no doubt that the fact of the Papagos having been free from the restraints of reservation environment has developed in them the best type of people. They are self-supporting in a desert country where our own race would hesitate to try the experiment of securing a livelihood.

The Government has continued to increase its interest in the Papagos by establishing day schools in sections where water is available. An appropriation of \$50,000 is available for the current fiscal year, being the second annual allowance for school facilities for Papago children. Wells are being provided, which will avoid the necessity of the Papagos driving their stock from the desert into the canyons of the Babakivari Mountains, when their supply of water in the dams constructed by them is exhausted. The permanency of the well-water will result in more settled home life than was possible under former conditions.

The Papagos and their friends have been greatly concerned during the last two years over the fact that the Land Commissioners of the State of Arizona had included a large part of the country occupied by the Indians in their schedule of selections of land for schools donated to the State under authority of the Enabling Act. There was too great delay by the Government in its action for protection of the Papagos. The Commissioner, however, when he investigated the need by personally visiting their homes, readily espoused their cause. Governor Hunt of Arizona is a staunch friend of the oppressed, and his influence in behalf of the Papagos has had a marked effect. The Board of Land Commissioners of the State have withdrawn the selections they made of lands needed by the Indians. Hopes are now entertained that the equitable title of the Papagos will be recognized.

A former Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association referred to the effort of certain parties to secure title



AN INDIAN HOME, PALA, CALIF.



INDIAN HOME, UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, COLO.

to Papago lands through the allegation that the Indians, as citizens,—a political status they occupied in Mexico prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,—conveyed over two million acres of their lands, now claimed by those contesting the Indian title.

There is a suit pending in the Trial Court of the District of Columbia, brought in the name of the Puebló of Santa Rosa, located in the Papago country, which seeks to secure recognition of title to Pueblo claims by purchase from the Papagos. The Government has filed a demurrer to the petition of the white claimants, by virtue of which it is hoped the case will be dismissed. Although argued in the month of April last, no opinion has been rendered by the Trial Court. If the Government is required to file answer, long and tedious litigation will result. It is believed that if the claim of the petitioners is recognized other suits will be instituted and a similar claim made to title by purchase of land occupied by the Papagos. There seems to be little doubt of the title to these lands being vested in the United States and the right should be protected in the interest of the Papagos. There is a well-defined belief that the result of the litigation will be a confirmation of title in the Government for the benefit of the Papago tribe.

COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, indicated that the Secretary favored placing of the full responsibility of citizenship upon Indians as fast as this condition would warrant. The Report says:

“What should the test be in passing upon the fitness of one who is to be sent out into the world? Plainly his ability to handle himself, to care for himself so that he will not become a charge on the community. * * * The man who can do for himself is the man to be released. And he is the man who thinks not in terms of the Indians’ yester-

day but in terms of the Indians' tomorrow. One whose imagination can take that leap and whose activities will not lag behind. It is to be remembered that we are not looking for an ideal Indian nor a model citizen, but for one who should not longer lean upon the Government to manage his affairs."

In carrying out these plans the Secretary has appointed a Competency Commission, whose duty it is to investigate and schedule the names of Indians belonging to certain tribes who will reach the standard set by him and be able to stand alone.

According to the Indian Office report for the year 1914, the population of the four tribes visited by the Commission is given as follows:

Flatheads (Montana).....	2305
Fort Peck (Montana).....	1904
Standing Rock (North Dakota).....	3431
Cheyenne River (South Dakota).....	2691

It is stated that out of a list of about 300 members of the Flathead tribe which it was thought might be capable of managing their own affairs, the Commission selected 20, which is less than one per cent. of the total population. Their report upon Fort Peck and Standing Rock showed that less than 40 persons from the total membership of these tribes were considered competent to the extent that they should be granted fee simple patents to their land or be permitted to manage their monetary affairs.

The work of the Commission at Cheyenne River was more complicated. For some time past the Indian Department has been charging to the tribal funds due to the Indians the partial cost of conducting agency affairs, furnishing of rations, and providing proper school facilities, etc.

Indians of the various reservations are also protesting against a charge being made to their tribal funds for loss suffered through condemnation by Government authority of stock owned by individual members of the tribe, suffering from duress. This objection seems to be well founded.

There is a fund provided by Congress to reimburse owners of stock found to be thus afflicted, and no reason is known why Indians should not have the equal benefit therefrom alike with other races.

The agreements made with the tribe provided that the Government should furnish proper educational facilities and the claim made by the Indians that this expense should not have been charged to their funds is evidently reasonable.

DIVISION OF TRIBAL FUNDS URGED.

The policy of the Government has been for many years to urge that Indians leave their reservations and separate themselves from tribal control and become citizens of the United States. Numerous laws have been enacted to encourage them to assume individual responsibility, at the same time granting to them full right to their share of tribal property. Those who have accepted the proposition of the Government in this respect claim that no part of their share of the tribal property should be used for conducting agency and educational affairs, as they regard it as a double taxation. When separated from the tribe they are subjected to taxation like other citizens and should not be charged with tribal expenses for benefits not shared by them. This class of Indians desires segregation of the tribal fund into individual shares and when that is done they no doubt will accept a fee simple patent for their allotted lands and their full proportion of taxation.

The result of the careful work of the Competency Commission indicates how small a per cent of the Indians are deemed really competent to be placed on a footing entirely independent of Government supervision. While the public accepted with satisfaction the words of the Secretary that the time had come when Indians should be given more freedom and subject to less restraint from the Government, the results ascertained by a Commission of his own choice show a degree of care which continues to be necessary before subjecting allottees to this increased responsibility.

TAXATION OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Important questions are being raised in connection with the issue of fee simple patents. When analyzed it is not strange that the Competency Commission has discovered that a large percentage of the Indians seeking a fee simple title to their land should not be released from Government control. Perhaps a majority of the members of the tribes who have been found competent are not asking for issuance of a fee simple patent for their lands, and this for the reason that they realize that such lands will be immediately subject to taxation. It often occurs that those who are seeking fee simple patents desire the same so that they can dispose of the land without waiting for the expiration of the full trust period.

ISSUING FEE PATENTS OVER PROTEST OF ALLOTTEES.

Another very important question would be raised if it should occur that the Competency Commission have recommended that certain members who do not seek fee simple patents should have the same issued to them. There is no doubt but that the State would proceed to tax the lands covered by the fee simple title and this action would seem to violate the contract with the allottee which provides that the lands shall not be taxable during the trust period of not less than twenty-five years. In any event, it seems clear that allottees have uniformly been led to believe that their allotted lands would not be liable for taxation during the designated term of years stated in the statute. It is a question whether or not this provision is rendered nugatory by the Act of May 8, 1906, amending the General Allotment Act, clothing the Secretary with authority to issue a fee simple patent in his discretion, thereby removing all restrictions as to sale, encumbrance or taxation of the land. It seems clear that the Government should not now break faith with allottees by taking advantage of a technicality of law by which they can set aside a well-established assurance in the minds of the allottees in this respect.

It will be recalled that after allotments were made to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma guaranteeing that lands would be held free of taxation for twenty-one years, Congress passed an Act removing the restrictions from the allotments, whereupon the State proceeded to tax the lands. In the case of *Choate vs. Trapp* the Supreme Court of Oklahoma decided that the State was authorized in collecting taxes from this class of land. On May 13, 1912, the Supreme Court of the United States (224 U. S. 665) reversed this decision. After reviewing various Acts and decisions and the power to amend a public law relating to tribal property, the Supreme Court said:

"But there is a broad distinction between tribal property and private property and between the power to abrogate a statute and the authority to destroy rights acquired under such law. * * * There was here, then, an offer of non-taxable land. Acceptance by the party to whom the offer was made, with the consequent relinquishment of all claim to other lands furnished a part of the consideration, if, indeed, any was needed, in such a case, to support either the grant or the exemption. * * * The patent issued in pursuance of these statutes, gave the Indian as good a title to the exemption as it did to the land itself. Under the provisions of the Fifth Amendment there was no more power to deprive him of the exemption than of any other right in the property."

CONDITIONS AMONG BLACKFEET INDIANS.

Visitors to the Glacier National Park adjoining the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana are often entertained by members of the Blackfeet tribe who visit the hotels frequented by the tourists. By reason of former mismanagement, these Indians were reduced almost to the point of starvation, and their pitiful stories appeal to passing strangers. It is no wonder that by reason of this the claim is made that "misguided philanthropists" have prevented the leasing of the reservation lands, thereby depriving the Indians of succor from this source of revenue. The

Thirty-second Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association in some detail recites the history of the vicious legislation pertaining to the lands of the Blackfeet reservation, which, if carried into effect, would have deprived the Indians of the greater part of their profitable tribal estate.

While some form of acquiescence may have been secured from the Indians through coddling methods or even by threats, which are often resorted to, there is no doubt but that this legislation was practically forced upon the Indians, who had no conception of its far-reaching effect.

The Act of Congress approved March 1, 1907, (34 Stat. 1015) authorized allotment of the lands of the reservation to the members of the tribe, provided for the sale of the surplus lands remaining after allotment and stipulated for the construction of a great irrigating system, estimated to cost three millions of dollars, for which the *entire lands and property* of the tribe were pledged to reimburse the Government, or, to quote the words of the Act: "the cost of said entire work to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of the lands within said reservation."

While the entire proceeds from the tribal estate are thus pledged for the cost of the irrigation scheme, as shown by reference to the article in our Thirty-second Annual Report, 62½ per cent of the land to be irrigated would be sold and settled upon by outsiders.

The friends of the Indians have supported the Indian Bureau in its determination to withhold its approval of the schedule of selections for allotment until the law could be amended so that the cost of irrigation would be borne, *not by all the assets* of the tribe *but by the land irrigated*. It has been held by the Indian Bureau that if allotments were actually made (approved by the Secretary) the remaining provisions of the act would necessarily be carried out, hence the refusal of the Bureau to support allotment.

Great injustice has resulted to the Blackfeet Indians by reason of the long delay in settlement of these questions resulting from the baneful legislation referred to. The Indians have experienced many hardships thereby. It will

be seen that the lands could not with propriety be leased since the law provides that the portion of the reservation not allotted shall be sold to settlers, and since the tribal funds are hypothecated for cost of irrigation, the distress existing could not legally be relieved by drawing upon these funds. An effort is now being made to relieve the situation somewhat by securing consent of the members having lands scheduled for allotment together with the tribal authorities to lease a limited tract by which it is hoped a fund of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 may be realized to expend for tribal needs in the near future.

It is believed that the Indian Bureau has taken the logical course in the past two years by refusing to carry out the law of 1907, thereby protecting the tribe against the hostile and most unwise legislation of Congress. The enemies of the present administration have fostered public sentiment by making the most of conditions now existing for which the administration is not to blame. These agitators are not willing to concede to the officials of the Indian Bureau that an effort is being made by them to protect the interests of the Indians, although temporary hardship must be borne. It will be far better to suffer temporary hardship rather than that the Indians shall lose their surplus lands for grazing purposes, and all their assets be burdened with a debt through irrigation projects from which it is probable they would never recover.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The contemplated legislation incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year, which failed to pass Congress, would have relieved to a great extent a stress upon the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians in Montana.

It was proposed to amend the existing law so that the total assets of the Blackfeet, Flathead and Fort Peck tribes of Indians would not be hypothecated for the reimbursement to the Government of the cost of the irrigation pro-

jects. The funds thus being released, \$150,000, belonging to the Blackfeet tribe, were to be held available for purchase of cattle and for farming equipment. The statute as proposed provides:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to announce, at such time as in his opinion seems proper, the charge for construction of irrigation systems on the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck Indian Reservations in Montana, which shall be made against each acre of land irrigable by the systems on each of said reservations. Such charges shall be assessed against the land irrigable by the systems on each said reservation in the proportion of the total construction cost which each acre of such land bears to the whole area of irrigable land thereunder. * * * *

"That the tribal funds heretofore covered into the Treasury of the United States in partial reimbursement of appropriations made for constructing irrigation systems on said reservations shall be placed to the credit of the tribe and be available for such expenditure for the benefit of the tribe as may be made under existing law. * * * *

"The cost of constructing irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians on these reservations shall be reimbursed to the United States as hereinbefore provided, and no further reimbursements from the tribal funds shall be made on account of said irrigation works, except that all charges against Indian allottees or their heirs herein authorized, unless otherwise paid, may be paid from the individual shares in the tribal funds, when the same is available for distribution, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior."

By the adoption of the foregoing items of legislation during the coming session of Congress the unfortunate situation of these tribes, especially of the Blackfeet Indians, would be greatly relieved. Dissension, however, existed among the members of the tribe regarding proposed legislation. By existing law all the surplus lands will be sold; this will include the grazing land, as well as the irrigable section of the reservation. Effort was made during the last session of Congress to secure the repeal of the provision

to dispose of the grazing lands, but this proposition has thus far not been agreed upon.

Great care must be given this subject by Congress so that the Indians may be fully protected. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is endeavoring to guard against undesirable legislation and to secure the repeal of the present unwise laws affecting these Indians.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Sells has fully endorsed the policy heretofore adopted of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in public schools. This effort has resulted in an increase in the attendance at such schools of 1258 during the past year. Nearly all of the states provide school facilities for Indian children. A year or more ago the State of South Dakota, by statute, placed a limitation upon Indian education in its public schools by providing that non-citizen Indians, wards of the Federal Government, should be denied such school privileges. This was on the principle that the Government should care for its wards.

As a result of the change in the State law, the reservation boarding school at Cheyenne River, South Dakota, now has an enrollment of 135 or more, being an increase of at least 55 pupils over the previous year, at which time the statute was not effective which limited the attendance at the public schools to the class of Indians referred to. By reason of the application of the state law it has also been found necessary to reopen one of the Indian day schools formerly provided for the Cheyenne River band of Sioux.

The Indian Rights Association has uniformly championed the principle embodied in the General Severalty Act, that when Indians were allotted lands they should at once be placed under the laws of the State and become citizens thereof. As citizens no such discrimination could be made against educating Indian children.

More than a year ago the Comptroller of the Treasury

decided that in cases where the State provided opportunity for Indians to attend public schools, the funds of the Government could not be expended for that purpose. This inhibition was cured by a subsequent Act of Congress.

The average cost per pupil for the education of Indian children in the public schools of the various States is from three to ten dollars per quarter. The readiness with which various State school boards agree to accept Indian children may be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the increased attendance will entitle such schools to a larger percentage of State funds for educational purposes.

A rather unfortunate condition exists in California since the Legislature has provided that separate school buildings may be secured for the education of Chinese, Japanese and Indians in the three lower grades, and they can be compelled to attend such schools. In all of the higher grades, however, the Indian children may attend the public schools without such discrimination.

The following table from official sources shows the enrollment and attendance at the different schools during the past two years:

	<i>No.</i>	1914		<i>No.</i>	1915	
		<i>Enrol.</i>	<i>Attend.</i>		<i>Enrol.</i>	<i>Attend.</i>
Reservation						
Boarding	76	9700..	8106	73	9899..	8105
Non-reservation						
Boarding	37	10857..	8881	35	10791..	8824
Government Day						
School	217	7218..	5045	208	7270..	5020
Public Day						
School	Unknown..	25180..	25180	Unknown..	26438..	26438

Congress has limited to \$20,000 per annum the allowance for tuition charges in securing the attendance of Indians in the public schools of the State. This sum should be increased so that whenever and wherever practicable Indian children may enroll in public schools under state control.

TSE-NE-GAT'S TRIAL.

The trial on the charge of murder of Tse-Ne-Gat, a roving member of the Southern Ute Band of Indians, was heard in the United States District Court in Denver, Colo-

rado, in July, 1915. The incidents leading up to the arrest were exciting. A Mexican was found in southwestern Colorado who was believed to have been murdered and the crime was charged to Tse-Ne-Gat.

A posse was organized, which together with the sheriff of the county attempted to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat. The evidence shows that this posse was armed cap-a-pie and that their real purpose was to drive the Indians off the public lands where they had been living for many years and have them confined within the Ute Reservation. If this could have been accomplished the white man's stock would have a largely increased area for pasture free of charge.

The attitude of the sheriff's posse was altogether hostile and Tse-Ne-Gat and his immediate band, fearing that they would be summarily dealt with without a hearing, feared arrest. In fact, there seems to have been no effort made towards conciliating the Indians and assuring them of fair treatment. After a few lives had been sacrificed by the posse, terrorizing the Indians, General Hugh L. Scott of the United States Army, was detailed in an effort to induce Tse-Ne-Gat to surrender. The General's manner in dealing with the offender was strikingly in contrast with that of the posse. Instead of approaching them with a large force, with glittering arms, and show of authority, General Scott, on arriving at the scene, dismissed his attendants, all save an interpreter, and secured an interview with Tse-Ne-Gat, who no doubt readily could have escaped and thus avoided the trial for the alleged crime. The General's reputation for fairness was well-known among the Ute and Navajo Indians and upon his promise that they would be given a fair trial, Tse-Ne-Gat and his friends readily accompanied him and submitted to trial by our laws.

I attended the trial of Tse-Ne-Gat, which occurred in Denver, as already stated. Perhaps greater care was given in the preparation of the case for the defense than in any former trial in our history in which an Indian had been indicted for murder.

This was an opportune occasion to impress the Red Man

with the fairness and dignity of law under our Government. Tse-Ne-Gat, an Indian, was to face his accusers, who were of another race. Palefaces, too, were to sit in judgment to decide his destiny, whether of liberty or death. This was indeed the supreme moment, when the scales of justice should not waver or turn. General Scott realized the great opportunity and urged, as did other friends of Tse-Ne-Gat, that able counsel be employed in the defense. Messrs. MacAlaster and Avery, two able attorneys of Denver, were designated by the Court to prepare the defense of the accused. They performed their duty well. Counsel familiarized themselves with the topography of the country surrounding the scene of the murder, and the character of the witnesses for the prosecution. The attention given to details in the trial of the case evinced the great care with which they proceeded. The jury, which had been carefully selected, so as to eliminate any prejudice against the Red Man, was above the average in mental calibre. In deciding the case before them the jury took but one ballot. Tse-Ne-Gat was acquitted.

The result of this trial should go far towards bringing about a better feeling between the races by removing the fears of the Indian that he will not be justly treated in our Courts. General Scott believed Tse-Ne-Gat innocent. In answer to a note sent to him, commending the care with which the trial was conducted, the General says, in commenting upon the trial and the verdict of the jury:

"I think it is going to have a very fine effect on the Utes and Piutes of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, and the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico, to show that if a man who is summoned submits quietly he will not necessarily be convicted, whether he is guilty or not, and this ramifies over five states. I am very glad to see that Tse-Ne-Gat was acquitted."

THE SCHOOL LAND CASE.

The suit instituted by the United States against the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company to determine the ownership

of Section 16 within the Bad River Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, was decided by Justice Sanborn, sitting in the Court of the Western District of Wisconsin, on February 27th last, against the claim of the Indians.

In 1908, soon after allotments were made to a few Indians within the Bad River Reservation, intended to test the law, the Stearns Lumber Company, by proceedings in the State Court, enjoined the allottees from cutting any part of the valuable pine timber growing on the land. This suit was evidently filed to secure delay so that time would be given to obtain legislation, through Congress, authorizing the settlement of the claim of the Indians to Section 16, by the political tribunal of Congress rather than by Court proceedings. Hence the suits were not prosecuted to judgment. The Stearns Lumber Company claims title to Section 16 by purchase from the State under authority of the Enabling Act granting the land to the State for schools. Justice Sanborn in his opinion held that:

"The ultimate title in fee simple to the real estate described in the first finding of fact is vested in the defendant, subject however to the Indian right of hunting, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, until removed by the President of the United States. The standing timber on said real estate is to be deemed real estate, title to which is vested in the defendant in the same manner as the title to the land itself, but defendant has no right to remove the same so long as the title by occupancy of the Indians remains."

The Bad River Chippewas feel confident of their right in the matter and have urged the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause an examination to be made of the facts and conclusions of law in the case and to recommend to the Department of Justice that an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems difficult to understand how the opinion of the Court was arrived at in view of the line of decisions heretofore rendered by the Supreme Court affecting the principles of law incident to the school land case.

We are advised by the Department of Justice that an appeal has been taken in this case to the Supreme Court. The interests of the Indians in this litigation seem antagonistic to those of the United States for the reason that if the claim on behalf of the Indians is confirmed by the higher court it is probable that the State of Wisconsin will seek to be reimbursed for the value of the land and the pine timber involved in the litigation. Under these conditions it is reasonable to claim that the Indians should have had the privilege of employing special counsel of their choice to represent them and assist the Government in the prosecution of the case in the Courts. The record in the case shows that former counsel for the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company is the present United States District Attorney in Wisconsin, who has charge of the litigation on behalf of the Government to protect the interests of the Indians.

It is confidently believed that the Supreme Court will reverse the finding of the District Court by confirming the claim of the Indians.

TRADING WITH INDIANS.

In that earlier period when an Indian agent could more truthfully say than now, "I am monarch of all I survey," the recommendation of an agent in charge was accepted as final in the granting of a license to trade with Indians. By reason of this almost absolute power, favorites and unscrupulous persons oftentimes secured a monopoly of such trading privileges, which resulted in extortionate prices being charged for merchandise sold to the Indians. This condition was rendered possible from the fact that agencies in past years were frequently established at points remote from white settlements and from the further fact that outsiders were excluded from travelling through or residing within the lands set apart for the Indians.

The Indian Rights Association has been long contending for laws which would counteract and remedy the evils resulting from such monopolies. By the Act approved March

3, 1903, a distinct advance was made towards separating this vital question from political influence.

Section 10 of the Statute provides:

" * * *, any person desiring to trade with the Indians * * * shall, upon establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he is a proper person to engage in such trade, be permitted to do so under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe for the protection of said Indians."

This law was intended to do away with favoritism in issuing licenses to trade and to break down monopolies secured by the exclusion of all traders save those desired by the agent and his friends.

It should no longer be possible to exclude any "proper person" who may desire to engage in trade with Indians. In other words, the test of fitness now should be that any person of good moral character shall be permitted to trade under proper regulations.

THE STATUS OF NEW YORK INDIANS.

The recent opinions affecting the status of the Indians of New York are of great moment, since they seem to foreshadow a judicial determination of the conflicting claims as to jurisdiction between the State and Federal Governments. While the State has made some effort to educate the Indians belonging to the various Reservations in New York, maintaining thirty-three schools for their exclusive use, the supposed lack of authority to enforce its regulations, especially those regarding attendance in schools, has rendered these efforts more or less futile. Likewise, the administration by the State of its general laws over the Indians has not been effective for similar reasons.

Until recently the courts of New York seemed to have upheld the jurisdiction of the State to exercise authority over its Indian population. The case of the Seneca Nation

vs. Appleby, tried in the Supreme Court of the State, primarily upheld the contention of the defendants, successors to the claim of the Ogden Land Company. This claim was chiefly based upon the right of State control over the Indians. The Court of Appeals of the State, however, dismissed the proceedings and held that the Indians were without power to sue. This left the question of jurisdiction between State and Federal authorities undecided.

In the case of Cusic vs. Daley, (78 N. Y. Misc. 757) the Court held that the State had no jurisdiction since the matters in litigation pertained to transactions within an Indian Reservation.

The United States District Court has recently decided in U. S. vs. Chew that a charge of murder within the Tuscarora Reservation was tryable in that Court. The defendant has appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States where it is now pending.

Recently certain Indians were arrested for violation of the State Conservation laws, by fishing with nets on April 21, 1915, within the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. The Deputy Attorney General for the State supported the claim of jurisdiction of the State over the Reservation lands. The Government then instituted habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the Indians who had been arrested, to test the legality of the arrest and imprisonment. After exhaustive examination of the law the Attorney General of the State has decided that the State is without jurisdiction within Indian Reservations.

The Attorney General for the State recites the various Acts of Congress and decisions of the United States Supreme Court in support of his views, and, in closing, says:

"POWER TO TERMINATE FEDERAL GUARDIANSHIP OF TRIBAL INDIANS AND TO BREAK UP THE TRIBAL ORGANIZATION IS EXCLUSIVELY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

"From the more recent enactments of Congress, relative to Indian Allotments, it is apparent that a new policy looking towards the breaking up of the tribal relations, freeing

them from the national guardianship and charging them with the duties and obligations of citizens is being inaugurated.

"Congress has this power and may abandon its guardianship at any time. The states, however, have no power to disintegrate tribal relations by extending state laws over tribal Indians.

"As was said in the case, *Matter of Heff*, 197 U. S. 499,—

"It is for Congress to determine when and how the relationship of guardianship shall be abandoned. It is not within the power of the courts to over-rule the judgment of Congress.

**"CONSERVATION LAWS DO NOT EXTEND OVER THE INDIANS
RESIDING IN TRIBAL RELATIONS UPON RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE BORDERS OF NEW YORK STATE.**

"Accepting as the law of the land, the principles laid down by the courts of the United States as to the status of the tribal Indians within its borders, there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the Conservation Law of the State of New York does not apply to tribal Indians residing on their reservations within the territorial limits of the State."

The views entertained by the Attorney General of the State have been accepted by the United States District Judge in the habeas corpus proceedings and he closes his opinion, dated November 3, 1915, as follows:

"I have received from him (Attorney General of State) an admirable opinion based on an examination by him of the authorities bearing upon the disputed question of jurisdiction in which he reaches the conclusion that the position of the United States government was right and that the New York State Conservation Law does not apply to tribal Indians living on reservations within the territorial limits of the State. I adopt such opinion which is herewith filed and concur in the conclusions therein reached."

If the United States Supreme Court confirms the opinion of the District Court in *U. S. vs. Chew*, now before that Court for consideration, it seems as though the jurisdic-

tion of the Government over tribal Indians in New York State will be fully maintained.

Since the claim of the Ogden Land Company rests largely on decisions of the Court of New York State upholding the State's jurisdiction, the fate of this claim would seem to depend upon a very flimsy title.

SALES OF INDIAN LAND.

REGULATIONS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

Our attention recently was attracted to an official advertisement offering for sale certain allotted Indian lands. After describing the various tracts which it was proposed to offer for sale, the advertisement provided that:

"Written bids, accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount thereof, if received by the Field Representative prior to the hour of sale given above, will be opened and considered at the time of sale the same as if the bidder made such offer orally. Such written bids may be presented to the Field Representative or mailed to him at the above address."

The attention of the Indian Office has been called to the apparent serious defect of the provision that all bids submitted in writing will be opened and considered at the same time at which oral bids are made, thus placing written and oral bids in direct competition with each other, with opportunity for the oral bidder only to increase his bid. It was submitted that this plan of disposing of the land was not believed to be in the best interests of the Indians. It was pointed out that while non-residents are invited to submit written bids, accompanied by ten per cent. of the bid, the bidder who is present in person can, by bidding a merely nominal sum in advance of the written bid, eliminate further consideration of the written bid. It was suggested that, when fully understood, no written bids would be presented for consideration under such conditions.

The rule referred to practically compels non-resident bidders who desire to submit their bids to be present by

either agent or attorney at the time of the sale of the lands, this in contradistinction to the universal rule, as we understand the matter, which has been advocated, if not promulgated, by the Indian Bureau, that no encouragement shall be given or inducements held out for the employment of attorneys in matters pertaining to Indian management. Furthermore, such agent or attorney must be compensated and, in the last analysis, he will be paid through a lower bid being made for land than in a case in which his employment by the bidder was not necessary or required.

The regulations referred to are believed to be, though quite unintentionally, in the interest of combinations created for the purpose of securing Indian lands at the least possible sum, a course of procedure not altogether unknown to Indian land sales or other transactions in the business world. If the amount of the written bid submitted was not disclosed until after the time had expired for submission of the oral bids, the *uncertainty* of the amount of the bids in writing would stimulate oral bidding, with the result that a larger sum would be realized from such sale. Combinations among bidders would thus be rendered practically impossible of formation, since the bidders would be unknown to each other prior to the opening of bids, so that increased competition would result. This statement is no chimerical theory, but is based upon an established principle of business, demonstrated through wide experience.

The regulation quoted from may be in conformity with the rules established for the sale of Indian lands in general. It seems evident that the practice should be discontinued, and the policy of requiring sealed bids should be adopted in lieu thereof. When we reflect that Indian lands alone are worth several hundred millions of dollars, any change that will render these property values more secure to the Indians should be adopted, and we have no doubt that now the attention of the Honorable Commissioner has been called to this apparent defect in the regulations, prompt action will be taken.

WORK OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The failure of the Indian Appropriation Act carried with it the defeat of the provision to continue the work of the Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate Indian Affairs.

The Joint Commission rendered valuable service in behalf of the Indians. Several important investigations were made by it, and recommendations for the improvement of the Indian Service. The members of the Commission were also members of the Indian Committees of the House and added knowledge secured by them regarding needs of the Indians and the Indian Service served a useful purpose when sitting as members of the Indian committees of their respective branches of Congress.

The work of the Commission took a wide range. The conditions existing within several reservations and Indian schools were studied by it and as a consequence the service was rendered more efficient. As a result of the study by the Commission of trachoma and tuberculosis, increased appropriations were secured for stamping out or reducing the ravages of these diseases among the Indians. Many hospitals have already been authorized and tent villages provided, so that the treatment of the afflicted can be undertaken under more favorable conditions.

We trust that all friends of the Indians will urge upon the national legislators the need of a commission of this character being authorized, during the next session of Congress.

MILLE LACS RECOUPING LOSSES.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Reports (1902 and 1903) of the Indian Rights Association, in referring to the wrongs visited upon the Mille Lacs, states:

"A typical case of wrong, of unfulfilled agreements, may be cited in the acts of injustice visited upon the Mille Lac band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota. Under the provisions of the treaty of April 7, 1855, the

Chippewas of Minnesota ceded to the United States a large tract of land, and by further provision of the treaty certain reservations were established, including that of the Mille Lacs. This treaty provided for allotment of land in severalty to the heads of families and to other persons of the bands over twenty years of age. Certain members of the Mille Lac band, believing that their occupancy of the reservation would be permanent, made extensive improvements thereon, which they occupied during their lifetime. Their children are now trying to retain title to these lands and improvements. * * * * *

"The hardest heart would have been touched by hearing the recital of injustice by Wah-we-yea-cum-ig during the recent council proceedings. The Chief told of the promises made by the 'Wild Rice' (Commissioner Rice) in 1889, when a former agreement was made, and of the doubts of his people as to the Government's good faith; of how the 'Wild Rice' at their request had stood with bared head at his side and solemnly agreed before his people and the Great Spirit that the promises then made would be fulfilled by the Government.

"As recently remarked by an officer in the Indian Department, no tribe of Indians in the United States has suffered to the extent the Mille Lacs have by reason of unfulfilled promises and inhuman treatment. * * * * *

"It is to be hoped that in the near future the spirit of justice will so animate the people of this country and be reflected through such legislation that a fair compensation may be accorded the Mille Lacs (so far as a money consideration can condone a wrong), for the wrongs and injuries sustained."

After persistent effort of counsel for the Indians, Congress on February 15, 1909, conferred jurisdiction on the United States Court of Claims to hear a suit in behalf of the Mille Lacs. Under the authority granted, suit was instituted and on May 6, 1912, the Court of Claims rendered judgment in favor of the Mille Lacs for \$827,580.72 against the United States, confirming their claim for compensation for valuable timber lands wrongfully taken from them.

On appeal, the United States Supreme Court held that the Indians should be compensated, but that the assessment of damages was improperly made. Tedious investiga-

tion to show the value of the land and timber was undertaken and tabulations have been made and further voluminous records submitted to the Court of Claims in which it is shown that the "Pine" land wrongfully taken from the Mille Lacs amounted to over 24,000 acres instead of 17,140.62, as at first recorded, aggregating 102,877,410 feet of lumber as against 35,000,000 feet at first claimed. The final judgment in favor of these Indians may reasonably exceed \$1,500,000.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is to be commended for a new departure in Indian administration by extending financial aid to the Mille Lacs to prosecute their interests in the case. These funds were necessary to meet the cost incident to employment of scalers and estimators to determine the value of the timber originally growing upon the land, but long since cut and sold by purchasers from the Government.

There is a growing feeling that the Indian tribes are entitled to separate counsel to prosecute their claims against the United States, who as defendant is usually the interested party in litigation undertaken by the tribes. The Indian Rights Association has long been on record as favoring this policy.

It is a satisfaction to record, after a lapse of so many years, the confirmation by the Court of the position assumed by the Indian Rights Association in arraigning the Government for such flagrant injustice to the Mille Lacs.

S. M. BROSIUS.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The fifth annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Lawrence, Kansas, September 28th to October 2nd, 1915. This Association was represented by its secretary, Mr. Sniffen. We have closely observed the growth of this young organization, and the wisdom with which its affairs have been managed, has increased our respect for the sagacity and ability of its officers. They have demonstrated beyond question that their motives are unselfish, that their ideals are high, and that their methods are practical. The organization is solving the problem of Race leadership, and it is worthy of the confidence and support of all friends of the Indian.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The Society of American Indians assembled in Fifth Annual Conference in the City of Lawrence, Kansas, reaffirms those principles of devotion to the race and to the nation which has been its guiding star from the beginning. With an increased membership in equal representation of native and white Americans, the Society is increasingly impressed with the responsibility resting upon it. The anomalous situation in which the race finds itself and the serious evils which threaten its happiness, integrity and progress are such as to compel the following expression of our beliefs and wishes. We trust that Congress and the nation will consider seriously the requests we make and grant them in full measure. We appeal to the intelligence and to the conscience of the nation.

(1) Congress, thus far has taken no action on the Carter Code Bill, introduced in 1912 at the instance of this Society. So long as the Indian has no definite or assured status in the nation; so long as the Indian does not know who he is and what his privileges and duties are, there can be no hope of substantial progress for our race. With one voice we de-

clare that our first and chief request is that Congress shall provide the means for a careful and wise definition of Indian status, through the prompt passage of the Carter Code Bill or some similar measure.

(2) Our second request is based on the second great legislative need of our race. Our tribes have waited for many years for money owed them, as they believed, by the United States. We therefore urge upon Congress the passage of the amended Stephens Bill, or some similar measure, which will directly open the United States Court of Claims to all the tribes and bands of Indians in the country. Without standing in court, our tribes have waited for years and decades for a determination and settlement of their claims through Congressional action, and the hope of justice has almost died within their hearts. They ought to know soon, and once for all, what their claims are worth.

(3) We realize that the failure of many of the Indians to keep pace with modern thought is due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian Schools. We therefore strongly urge a re-organization of the Indian School system. The School system should be provided with a responsible head in superintendent of education and of the broadest scholastic attainments. To his knowledge and special sympathy should be joined the authority and power to improve and to standardize the system in its every part, especially that Indian school courses may correspond to those of the public schools in the states where they are located.

(4) We recommend that graduates of Indian schools, or of private or public schools of similar grades, shall be given such proportion of their treaty or trust funds as may be required and necessary for their education in the private or public schools of the country, without suffering undue delay.

(5) For reasons long evident and incontrovertible and in harmony with the policy of land allotments, we urge the prompt division in severalty upon the books of the nation of all funds held in trust by the United States for any and all Indian Tribes. We further urge that these individual

accounts to be paid at as early a date as wisdom will allow. Annuities and doles foster pauperism and are a curse to any people that intends to develop independence and retain self-respect as men.

(6) The present confusion of reservation Indians as to their legal rights is due very largely to their lack of essential information. They have no means of knowing what their tribal claims are, of the letter of the laws and rulings governing them. This information should be commonly available, as also should be a report of the wealth, income, and the disbursements of the tribe, through and from rents, leasing or trust funds or other assets. The Indians must know the details that affect their progress to this point. We therefore call upon the Interior Department and the Indian Bureau to prepare a set of simple booklets giving digests of the laws governing reservations and to publish the special rulings of each agency and to place such booklet in the hands of every Indian or other person interested. To these should be added the financial accountings in order that the Indians most affected may be given that confidence in the Government's intent that is so necessary for good citizenship.

(7) Inasmuch as political changes have been the bane of the Indian Bureau System, we call upon Congress to so organize the administration of Indian Affairs to the end that it may be put upon a non-partisan basis; that all contests of personal rights and domestic relations be settled in the courts and that citizenship of Indians may be made to conform as far as possible with the same laws that govern the citizenship of the country.

(8) We invite attention to the fact that the first law enacted by Congress looking to the curtailment of the liquor traffic was enacted through the efforts of Mecheconnequa Little Turtle, the Miami Chief; that the Cherokee legislature began the enactment of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic as early as the year 1819, a quarter of a century before any such laws were enacted by white law-making bodies and the Indian for two centuries has pleaded for the

elimination of this curse. We therefore now call upon all Indians to uphold the illustrious example of these ancestors of ours and to demand the fulfillment of all treaties promising the suppression of liquor in the Indian country and the prohibition of the traffic entirely by State and National legislation.

(9) We recommend more adequate sanitary inspection of Indian communities, and urge that the federal inspectors secure the co-operation of the local authorities in the enforcement of the health law. Definite steps must be at once taken to educate and impress Indian communities with the vital relation between sanitation and health. A sick race cannot be an efficient race.

(10) We request that the Government look with favor upon the Community Center plan fostered by this Society.

(11) We realize that hand in hand with the demand of our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

Our final appeal in submitting this, our Annual Platform, is to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive, constructive factor, in the life of the great nation. We call upon all persons of Indian blood to give of themselves to the uttermost, that their people may live in a higher sense than ever before, and regain in that same sense, a normal place in this country of free men.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirty-third annual conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 20-22, 1915. The Association was officially represented by Mrs. Markoe, Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, Mr. Herbert Welsh, Mr. E. M. Wistar, Mr. M. K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings will be issued, copies of which can be had by applying to Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. For the information of our readers we present that portion of the platform adopted which refers to Indian affairs:

The Thirty-third Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples gratefully recognizes the progress secured toward comparative justice and right and fair administration for the Indian. It approves the stress laid by the present administration on the conservation of the health of the Indians and its insistence on more hospitals and greater medical care, and it applauds the efficient efforts to stop the sale of intoxicants and the use of peyote.

But though much has been done our national responsibility is scarcely less than at an earlier date.

The present condition of the Utes may point our contention and our general recommendations. The Government holds property for this tribe amounting to an average of about \$5000 for each member of the tribe, and yet these people live in squalor, and in moral and spiritual barbarism. The undertaking of the Government to give them an irrigation system at a cost of \$864,000, was so hampered by selfish legislation as to threaten the loss of their water rights, unless the prompt and hopeful action of the Commissioner shall be pursued persistently to the end.

For the Indians in general the government holds a billion of dollars in property and funds, all open to constant attack from the cupidity and greed of the whites and recreant red men. There is no hope of ultimate justice save through an improvement in our laws and in more rigid enforcement of them.

We urge, therefore, that the government shall first *define* the Indian, that he may be protected from those who profess Indian relationship in order that they may share in funds, lands and timber and newly discovered oil and mineral rights:

We urge the defining of his legal status and the codification of the laws regarding him, that the confusion and uncertainty now existing may be done away with:

We urge the extension of the merit system in all appointments in the Indian Service:

We urge increased attention to the educational need of the Indian and lay emphasis on agricultural and other vocational training:

We urge on Congress the need of larger appropriations for educational and medical work in Alaska, under charge of the Bureau of Education:

We urge that legislation shall be enacted that will insure the preparation of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes to assume intelligently the responsibilities of their citizenship, and the protection of those of them who still own their allotted lands when the restrictions on the sale of their lands shall cease:

And we urge, with profound conviction, that to these important efforts to improve his physical condition and conserve his material resources, there be added by our churches and philanthropic agencies a harmonious and larger activity in behalf of the moral and religious instruction of the Indian, without which these efforts for his material good will surely prove ineffectual.

Our present system is full of bad inheritances. We urge instant and more thorough attention to these things to the end that justice be done.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

Oct. 20. 1915. Mohonk Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

BY MR. M. K. SNIFFEN.

Dec. 11, 1914. Annual meeting I. R. A., Philadelphia.

Jan. 13, 1915. Woman's Auxiliary, St. Peter's Church, Phila.

Feb. 7. Church of the Holy Comforter, Philadelphia.

Feb. 11. The Light House, Philadelphia.

April 1. Friends' Twelfth Street Meeting.

April 20. Trinity Parish House, Boston.

April 26. Central North Broad St. Presbyterian Church, Phila.

July 11. Strathhaven Inn, Swarthmore, Pa.

Aug. 9. Indian Conference, San Francisco, Calif.

Sept. 19. Indian School, Wind River, Wyoming.

Sept. 29. Society of American Indians, Lawrence, Kans.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Thirty-second annual report.....	2,600
The Indians of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys, Alaska.....	3,000
Shall Public Funds be Expended for the Support of Sectarian Indian Schools?.....	3,000
The Meaning of the Ute "War".....	3,000
	<hr/>
	11,600
Copies of publications prior to 1915.....	672,150
Total to date.....	683,750

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1915.

Dr.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 4, 1914.....	\$1,014.12
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions.....	8,433.20
Refund of excess expense money.....	42.18
Interest on investments and deposit account.....	154.54
	\$9,644.04

Cr.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:	
Salaries.....	\$5,372.00
Office rent.....	700.00
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	727.66
Postage.....	378.76
Telephone.....	50.18
Travelling expenses (including Washington Agency).	1,566.79
	\$8,795.39
By balance in bank, December 4, 1915*.....	848.65
	\$9,644.04

Respectfully submitted,

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN M. STEERE,

HERBERT S. WELSH,

Auditing Committee.

CHARLES J. RHOADS,

Treasurer.

* Against this balance are fixed charges amounting to \$500.99, due December 31, 1915, in addition to printing and other expenses for the current month.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1914 Dec.			1915 Jan.		
	5. To balance.....	\$1,014.12		Brought forward..	\$1,876.12
	Mrs. John E. Parsons ..	50.00		2. A. S. Grant.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patter- son.....	10.00		Miss Amelia B. Hollen- back.....	25.00
	Mrs. Anna G. DuBois ..	5.00		Johnson Iron Bull....	1.00
	Mrs. William C. Loring ..	5.00		Miss Mary R. Hillard ..	2.00
	Rev. C. F. Cole.....	5.00		4. Mrs. W. Bayard Cut- ting.....	50.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague.....	15.00		Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens ..	5.00
	Charles W. Eliot.....	10.00		Miss Mary P. Lord.....	2.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan.....	2.00		5. Miss Emily Tuckerman ..	10.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley ..	2.00		Joshua L. Baily.....	100.00
	Prof. Winthrop D. Shel- don.....	2.00		Mrs. J. H. Brasser.....	10.00
	7. James Douglas.....	50.00		Miss E. M. Tower.....	5.00
	Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer.....	50.00		7. Mrs. Edward Coles.....	10.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown ..	25.00		Joseph Elkinton.....	5.00
	Miss A. C. Stewart.....	20.00		Miss Cornelia Warren ..	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey.....	5.00		Rev. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50
	John J. Rothermel.....	5.00		Mrs. M. T. L. Gannett ..	2.50
	Mrs. A. S. Logan.....	2.00		Miss H. H. Outerbridge ..	2.00
	Miss Claudina Board- man.....	2.00		E. M. Wistar.....	16.00
	Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	1.00		Mrs. E. M. Wistar.....	2.00
	John L. Cox.....	10.00		Thomas Wistar.....	2.00
	8. H. H. Barton, Jr.....	50.00		6 mos. int. on \$3000 ..	60.00
	Rev. George L. Paine ..	10.00		8. Miss Emily Gray.....	5.00
	Mrs. John Binney.....	5.00		James Schouler.....	4.00
	Miss Lucy S. Sampson ..	2.00		Dr. Franklin Carter.....	5.00
	9. Mrs. S. S. Drury.....	25.00		11. Mrs. E. Randolph.....	10.00
	Wm. Alexander Brown ..	10.00		Mrs. A. E. Rowland.....	2.00
	John B. Garrett.....	10.00		Major B. F. Ritten- house.....	2.00
	Miss Esther F. W. Smith.....	5.00		James P. Tolman.....	2.00
	Abraham S. Schropp....	5.00		12. Charles J. Rhoads.....	50.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann.....	2.00		Herbert S. Welsh.....	10.00
	11. Mrs. J. Pierpont Mor- gan.....	25.00		Herbert Welsh.....	2.00
	Richard M. Colgate....	100.00		Mrs. J. Crosby Brown ..	2.00
	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer.....	50.00		Mrs. J. H. Scattergood ..	5.00
	Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde ..	25.00		A. C. Stohr.....	10.00
	Mrs. J. Emery Owen.....	25.00		12. Mrs. J. S. Howe.....	100.00
	Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr.....	10.00		Charles Chauncey Sav- age.....	150.00
	Mrs. John I. Kane.....	10.00		13. Rev. Charles Wood....	5.00
	Selah B. Strong.....	2.00		F. B. White.....	2.10
	Miss A. A. VanPelt.....	5.00		Miss Mary P. Lord.....	5.00
	14. Lenox Banks.....	25.00		Joseph Lee.....	15.00
	Joseph H. Choate.....	100.00		J. Delancey Verplanck ..	2.00
	John H. Seger.....	3.00		Miss Alice P. Tapley....	50.00
	Henry T. Brown.....	2.00		William H. Scott.....	7.00
	16. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Up- ham.....	2.00		Horace White.....	5.00
	19. Mrs. Paul C. Ransom ..	2.00		Jonathan M. Steere.....	5.00
	George H. Perkins.....	2.00		Mrs. James S. Cox.....	5.00
	Ezra R. Weaver.....	1.00		Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00
	21. Samuel Huntington ..	5.00		Rev. C. E. Grammer.....	5.00
	Mrs. Frederick Cun- ningham.....	2.00		F. H. Strawbridge.....	5.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens ..	2.00		Moorfield Storey.....	10.00
	24. Mrs. E. W. Grew.....	5.00		Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wing.....	5.00
	Gen. R. H. Pratt.....	2.00		J. G. Rosengarten.....	4.00
	Twentieth Century Club.....	2.00		Mrs. H. W. Page.....	2.00
	28. Richard H. Dana.....	5.00		Dr. James J. Putnam....	4.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep.....	50.00		Jones Wister.....	2.00
	de Forest Lockwood....	2.00		Mrs. Charles H. Russell ..	2.00
				H. G. Ward.....	2.00
				Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener ..	2.00
				Mrs. F. W. Whittemore ..	2.00
	Carried forward....	\$1,876.12		Carried forward....	\$2,708.22

1915		Brought forward..\$2,708.22		1915		Brought forward..\$3,076.97	
Jan.	13.	John B. Vreeland	2.00	Jan.	14.	John E. McElroy	2.00
		Mrs. Laurence Henry	2.00			Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore	2.00
		Schwab	2.00			Joshua L. Baily	2.00
		Miss Anne Page	2.50			Miss Carolina W. Andrus	2.00
		A. A. Outerbridge	2.00			F. P. Prichard	2.00
		Miss Eliza G. Peterson	3.00			Mrs. Herbert Beech	10.00
	14.	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	109.00		15.	Mrs. Leverett Bradley	2.00
		Charles Chauncy	27.00			Jacob W. Eyes	2.00
		Mrs. Armenia S. White	10.00			Mrs. Allston Burr	5.00
		Mrs. Ferris Lockwood	12.00			Mrs. Hannah D. Brown	5.00
		Mrs. Jane R. Morris	10.00			Mrs. John Gribbel	5.00
		C. Edward Billquist	10.00			Mrs. John H. Hall	5.00
		Mrs. Edw. VanZandt	12.00			Miss Fanny A. L. Haven	5.00
		Miss Bertha G. Brooks	10.00			John B. Garrett	12.00
		Henry B. Coxe	10.00			Mrs. E. H. Vanlengen	5.00
		Henry Justice	7.00			George McAneny	5.00
		Edward Y. Hartshorne	7.00			Miss A. L. Sears	5.00
		Miss Fanny Chapman	5.00			Mrs. J. Herbert Sawyer	5.00
		Mrs. John Cadwalader	5.00			Miss Sarah H. Hooker	7.00
		P. H. Strubing	5.00			Miss C. B. Convers	3.00
		Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens	5.00			Miss A. Convers	2.00
		Wm. F. Fell	5.00			Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch	2.00
		Charles Richardson	5.00			J. B. Lippincott	2.00
		Mrs. Charles Richardson	5.00			Rev. Alfred Elwyn	2.00
		Miss Gertrude White	5.00			F. B. Reeves	2.00
		Hon. J. Willis Martin	5.00			Miss Lucy S. Sampson	2.00
		Henry S. Panoast	5.00			Mrs. E. B. Crowell	2.00
		Miles White, Jr.	5.00			Dr. H. M. Fisher	2.00
		Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts	3.00			James Douglas	2.00
		Mrs. Charles Savage	3.00			George D. Watrous	2.00
		Mrs. George Hollingsworth	3.00			James W. Bayard	2.00
		Mrs. Lewis W. Francis	3.00			Miss Anna Palen	2.00
		Mrs. John F. Keator	6.00			Miss A. A. T. VanPelt	2.00
		Miss Helen Landell	2.50			Mrs. Charles E. Dana	2.00
		Miss Mary B. Landell	2.50			Miss E. H. Wisner	2.00
		Robert Logan	2.00			Miss Anne Heygate Hall	2.00
		A. Sydney Logan	2.00			Miss Anna Randolph	3.00
		Mrs. A. Sydney Logan	2.00			Mrs. F. B. Carter	2.00
		Miss Juliana Wood	2.00			Mrs. Alfred Winsor	3.00
		Miss Mary Massey	2.00			H. F. Wanning	6.00
		Miss Laura C. Outerbridge	4.00			Albert R. Mayer	3.00
		Mrs. Alex. W. Wister	2.00			Mrs. Edward W. Grew	2.00
		John Story Jenks	2.00			Henry J. Davis	2.00
		Arthur C. Parker	2.00			Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
		Miss Margaret C. Maule	2.00			R. H. Dana	2.00
		Samuel Dickson	2.00			The Misses Matlack	2.00
		Mrs. John Markoe	2.00			Miss C. A. French	2.00
		James S. Hiatt	2.00			A. B. Weimer	2.00
		Frederick Straus	2.00			Miss Anna L. Dawes	2.00
		Miss Frances S. Holkins	2.00			Gen. A. R. Buffington	2.00
		James Williamson	2.00			Mrs. A. R. Buffington	2.00
		Rev. J. A. Harris	2.00			Miss Elisabeth Gilman	2.00
		George Burnham, Jr.	2.00			A. S. Schropp	2.00
		Mrs. J. B. Gibson	2.25			Lincoln N. Kinnicutt	6.00
		Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden	2.00			Miss Clyde	2.00
		Mrs. George W. Lane	2.00			Miss Mary Osgood	2.00
		Dr. E. W. Emerson	2.00			Hodges	2.00
		E. P. Dutton	2.00		16.	Mrs. J. B. Ames	27.00
		Miss Lucy Lowell	2.00			Miss Annie Fuller	12.00
		Mrs. A. S. Quinton	2.00			Miss Helen C. Butler	10.00
		Miss Mary W. Henderson	2.00			Miss Harriet E. Freeman	5.00
		Mrs. James M. Hubbard	2.00			Edward S. Buckley, Jr.	5.00
		Mrs. Joseph H. Brasier	2.00			Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes	5.00
		Owen Wister, Jr.	2.00			Mrs. Isaac Sprague	5.00
		F. B. White	2.00			Dr. Charles F. Meserve	2.00
						Rev. Reese F. Alsop	3.00
						Mrs. John Binney	2.00
						Mrs. John Meigs	2.00

Carried forward ..\$3,076.97

Carried forward ..\$3,328.97



INDIAN HOME, UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, COLO.



INDIAN HOME, JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION, NEW MEX.



THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

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1915	Brought forward..	\$3,328.97
Jan.	16. H. A. Wilder.....	2.00
	Mrs. Anna G. Dubois.....	3.00
	Miss Lucy D. Akerly....	2.25
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman..	3.00
	Mrs. J. B. Lippincott....	2.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumpelly..	2.00
	Simon Redbird.....	4.00
	Mrs. Ida Vose Wood- bury.....	2.00
	Mrs. David P. Kimball..	25.00
18.	Mrs. Matthew Semple....	10.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	10.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson.....	5.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower....	5.00
	George E. Gamble.....	5.00
	Mrs. John W. Elliot.....	5.00
	Miss Carolina A. Fox....	5.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris..	5.00
	Miss Helen W. Ludlow....	4.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts....	4.00
	Mrs. T. S. Kirkbride....	2.00
	Henry C. Mercer.....	2.00
	Mrs. William B. Rice....	2.00
	Mrs. Harold Peabody....	2.00
	Miss M. T. Sedgwick....	2.00
	Miss Gertrude Lansing..	2.00
	Benjamin H. Miller.....	2.00
	William H. Arnold.....	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth Cochran..	2.00
	Miss Agnes Cochran.....	2.00
	Wilberforce Eames.....	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins....	2.00
	Miss Emily Howland....	3.00
	M. S. Erlinger.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Innes Kane....	2.00
	Miss Virginia W. Mc- Neil.....	2.00
	Rev. Sherman Coolidge..	2.00
	Rev. Alexander Henry....	2.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst....	2.00
	John R. Livermore.....	2.00
	Miss Florence Bascom....	2.00
	Rev. J. H. Dennison....	2.50
	Mrs. J. H. Dennison....	2.50
	Rev. J. DeW. Perry.....	2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell.....	2.00
	Miss Morton.....	2.00
19.	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads....	27.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin.....	25.00
	William Burnham.....	12.00
	Wm. J. Schieffelin.....	4.00
	Mrs. Wm. J. Schieffelin..	2.00
	Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin..	2.00
	Miss Edith F. Biddle....	2.00
	Mrs. Seth Low.....	2.00
	Charles L. Huston.....	2.00
	William N. Allen.....	2.00
	Rev. H. Burt.....	2.00
	Mrs. Mary E. Wister....	2.00
	Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll....	2.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes....	2.00
	John J. Wilkinson.....	2.00
	Mrs. Desmond Fitz- gerald.....	2.00
	Mrs. Thomas P. Cope, Jr.....	2.00
	Dr. G. M. White.....	4.00
	Mrs. Walter C. Roe.....	2.00
	Mrs. Rachel C. Evans....	5.00
	Mrs. T. K. Lothrop.....	15.00
	Miss Ellen K. Egbert....	5.00
	Arthur B. Emmons.....	27.00

Carried forward...\$3,638.22

1915	Brought forward..	\$3,638.22
Jan.	19. Seth K. Humphrey....	27.00
	Mrs. James O. Watson....	12.00
	Miss Susan J. Allen.....	10.00
	Mrs. W. C. Loring.....	10.00
	Stansbury Hagar.....	10.00
	Mrs. Frank N. Bird.....	5.00
20.	Thomas Martindale....	5.00
	Miss Alice H. South- worth.....	7.00
	Mrs. William Howell Reed.....	3.00
	Miss M. Boswell.....	3.00
	Miss Hope Stewart.....	3.00
	Miss Norma Stewart....	3.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson....	3.00
	Charles Phelps Noyes....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner....	2.00
	Col. H. L. Higginson....	2.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughn.....	2.00
	John C. Shaffer.....	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. T. Rothrock....	2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart.....	2.00
	Reuben Haines.....	2.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart..	2.00
	Miss Harriet Gray.....	2.00
21.	Miss Ethel Paine.....	25.00
	Hon. M. Slusser.....	2.50
	Mrs. M. Slusser.....	2.50
	George M. Newhall.....	10.00
	Theodore Bullard.....	5.00
	Mrs. Joseph W. Hodson..	5.00
	Frederick W. Taylor....	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge.....	2.00
	A. A. Carey.....	2.00
	Wm. F. Murphy.....	2.00
	Prof. Irving Fisher.....	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith....	2.00
	William H. Gladden....	4.00
	A. R. Perkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep.....	2.00
	C. B. Spencer.....	2.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell....	2.00
	Mrs. Julian M. Fox.....	2.00
	H. N. Silliman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Talcott Williams..	5.00
22.	Mrs. E. C. Sterling.....	5.00
	Theodore J. Lewis.....	5.00
	Miss H. Meyer.....	4.00
	John J. Rothermel.....	2.00
	Howard H. Williams....	2.00
	George W. Wickersham..	2.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens..	2.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick....	2.00
23.	W. Frederick Snyder....	2.00
	Alfred G. Rolfe.....	10.00
	Joseph Lapsley Wilson..	5.00
	Francis C. Haines.....	5.00
	Mrs. S. G. M. Maule....	5.00
	Effingham Perot.....	2.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester..	4.00
	Mrs. Henry Holt.....	2.00
	Edward Pennoek.....	2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis..	2.00
	Selah B. Strong.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles S. Minot..	2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes..	2.50
25.	Miss Heloise Meyer.....	20.00
	Mrs. H. S. C. Birnie....	10.00
	J. Montgomery Hare....	5.00
	Miss Mary Drummond....	5.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd.....	5.00

Carried forward...\$3,958.72

1915	Brought forward..	\$3,958.72
Jan.	25. Miss Lucy D. Gillette ..	5.00
	Mrs. Edward B. Meigs ..	3.00
	Miss Mattie Jones	3.00
	Herbert L. Clark	2.00
	W. A. Margrave	4.00
	Joseph L. Bittenweiser ..	2.00
26.	Mrs. Emma Longe-	
	necker	5.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding ..	5.00
	Miss E. A. Hare	2.00
	Mrs. T. Fred Brown	2.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins	2.00
27.	John Cadwalader	2.00
	Charles E. Pancoast	2.00
	John B. McIlhenny	2.00
	Mrs. John B. McIl-	
	henny	2.00
28.	D. B. Gamble	15.00
	Mrs. Brinton Coxe	12.00
	Edmund J. D. Coxe	2.00
	F. P. Capron	2.00
	Mrs. E. W. Clark	2.00
	T. M. Osborne	2.00
29.	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle ..	10.00
	John Gayton	2.00
	Charles J. Bonaparte	2.00
	Mrs. Charles J. Bona-	
	parte	2.00
30.	Rev. William P. Lee	2.00
	Edward F. Mason	3.00
	Mrs. T. William Kim-	
	ber	2.00
	Miss Ellen W. Egbert	2.00
	Mrs. G. L. Gates	2.00
Feb.	1. Samuel Huntington	5.00
	A. Stein	2.00
	Miss Mary C. Peabody	2.00
	Mrs. C. T. Ogden	2.00
	I. Homer Sweetser	4.00
	2. Miss Louisa S. Cheever ..	12.00
	Mrs. Winslow Upton	3.00
	Miss Mary Janet Miller ..	2.00
	Scheyichbi Campfire	
	Girls	2.00
	Isaac H. Clothier	2.00
	Walter Smedley	2.00
	3. Chm. Missy. Com. Wel-	
	lesley College	5.00
	Mrs. William Pierson	
	Hamilton	2.00
	Dr. John W. Elliot	2.00
	Francis Fisher Kane	2.00
	5. J. E. Frenning	3.00
	Rev. H. B. Frisell	2.00
	Miss H. E. Fain	2.00
	William Drayton	2.00
	Frank H. Longshore	2.00
	6. M. C. Morris	2.00
	George H. Deacon	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Wharton	2.00
	John D. Archuleta	6.00
	9. Mrs. Z. Belcher	2.00
	W. W. Ellsworth	2.00
	10. Mrs. John S. Harrison ..	5.00
	Mrs. Ada D. South-	
	worth	5.00
	Mrs. Henry S. Bisbing ..	5.00
	Mrs. Walter C. Cabot	2.00
	Miss Kate Kelsey	2.00
	Miss Isabel Howland	2.10
11.	Bryan Lathrop	5.00
	Whirlwind Man	1.00

Carried forward .. \$4,166.82

1915	Brought forward..	\$4,166.82
Feb.	13. Miss Georgina Schuyler ..	2.00
	J. Q. A. Whittmore	2.00
	15. John G. Pacer	2.00
	Rev. Henry L. Beets	2.00
	Miss Bertha V. Appold	5.00
16.	Baltimore Yearly Meet-	
	ing	100.00
	Joseph J. Janney	2.00
	Mrs. A. T. Cope	5.00
	Mrs. C. George Currie	27.00
17.	Mrs. William H. Forbes	25.00
	Harry A. Flint	2.00
	S. Ashton Souder	2.00
	Miss Maria D. Williams ..	2.00
18.	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett	50.00
	Rev. H. M. Bowman	2.00
	George H. Fisher	15.00
	T. Wistar Brown, 3d	12.00
	George S. Fiske	6.00
	Mrs. Mary H. Loines	5.00
	Warren K. Moorehead	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall	2.00
	Thomas C. Day	2.00
20.	Miss E. W. Thackery	5.00
	Miss A. C. Watmough	5.00
21.	Miss L. Jean Richards	2.00
	Miss A. M. Richards	2.00
	Miss Manderson	2.00
	Mrs. James N. Mohr	4.00
	Mrs. May S. Wood	2.00
	Charles Delaney	2.00
	Henry V. Stilwell	3.00
26.	Cleveland H. Dodge	100.00
	Miss Emma B. Luders	7.50
	Miss Annie E. Luders	7.50
	Mrs. J. W. Steacey	4.00
	Miss Mary Woodman	16.00
March	1. Mrs. E. Walter Clark	50.00
	Miss E. H. Winsor	20.00
	J. Bunford Samuel	10.00
	Mrs. David M. Little	4.00
	Mrs. E. F. Garrett	3.00
	2. Mrs. Seth Low	25.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner	3.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clay-	
	berger	7.00
	3. Wm. N. Rice	5.00
	Mrs. N. Dubois Miller	2.00
	4. Mrs. James S. Cox	25.00
	5. Miss A. S. Penfield	2.00
	8. John Caspar Wister	8.00
	Refund telephone call61
	9. Miss Harriet Blanch-	
	ard	50.00
	10. Wm. P. Bancroft	70.00
	William Burnham	50.00
	George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
	Frank H. Moss	10.00
	Thomas Wistar, Jr.	5.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge	25.00
	Col. C. R. Codman	20.00
	Rev. H. McA. Robin-	
	son	2.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope	4.00
11.	Clement L. Webster	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins	25.00
	T. Broom Belfield	25.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawr-	
	ence	5.00
12.	Dr. F. P. Sprague	20.00
	The Misses Miller	5.00
	Charles Chipley	2.00

Carried forward .. \$5,112.43

1915	Brought forward..	\$5,112.43
March	12. G. H. Condict	2.00
	15. Prof. H. W. Farnum	20.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	10.00
	16. Mrs. John W. Carter	3.00
	18. C. Cresson Wistar	2.00
	Thos. C. Day	10.00
	20. Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney	25.00
	22. Mrs. W. W. Farr	10.00
	26. Miss Jane G. Mason	10.00
	Levi Chubbuck	2.00
	Mrs. E. N. Potter	2.00
	29. Dr. E. J. deBell	10.00
	31. Int. on deposit ac.	16.83
April	1. J. W. F. Podmore	2.00
	3. John E. Carter	20.00
	Miss Louisa L. Schuyler	2.00
	5. J. LeRoy White	2.00
	7. Mrs. Z. Chafee	50.00
	J. Del. Verplanck	10.00
	8. Miss Harriet E. Freeman	10.00
	12. Charles Collins	25.00
	Miss A. L. Tierney	2.00
	16. Mrs. Edward D. Toland	5.00
	Charles H. Stephens	2.00
	19. Richard W. Davis	5.00
	S. Davis Page	15.00
	Miss Mary Coles	25.00
	21. Miss F. Arline Tryon	4.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale	3.00
	George H. Perkins	2.00
	24. J. D. Archuleta	12.00
	Herbert Marten	2.00
	Mrs. Lillian A. Evans	2.00
	George T. Cruft	2.00
	Rev. John N. Lewis	2.00
	26. Mrs. Mary P. Fearing	2.00
	27. Miss R. C. Boardman	10.00
	28. Mrs. Joseph A. Ropes	25.00
May	3. Mrs. Frank Wood	2.00
	Mrs. B. J. Lang	2.00
	Hon. Seth Low	25.00
	Anonymous	4.00
	M. A. DeW. Howe	2.00
	Mrs. Harriet Devoe	2.00
	Daniel Goodvoice	4.00
	4. R. Fulton Cutting	100.00
	Miss Anna M. Hock-scher	5.00
	Francis B. Reeves	4.00
	Mrs. Philip Gardner	2.00
	5. Miss Ellen W. Gray	10.00
	6. Henry D. Woods	100.00
	7. Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett	25.00
	Dr. F. O. Allen, Jr.	12.00
	Miss Hetty B. Garrett	5.00
	Miss Billings	1.00
	8. Samuel Thorne	25.00
	Mrs. G. Livingston Bishop	2.00
	Hon. Charles S. Fairchild	2.50
	Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild	2.50
	12. Miss Florence B. Kane	5.00
	Mrs. Henry N. Paul	3.00
	13. Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan	5.00
	18. Carl G. Barth	25.00
	Edward S. Harkness	25.00

Carried forward ..\$5,876.26

1915	Brought forward..	\$5,876.26
May	18. Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25.00
	Arthur N. Leeds	2.00
	22. Theodore L. Lewis	5.00
	J. G. Rosengarten	10.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan	10.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge	15.00
	Mrs. E. Randolph	5.00
	Miss L. C. Outerbridge	2.00
	Francis Stokes	5.00
	A. S. Schropp	5.00
	Arthur B. Emmons	20.00
	John B. Garrett	5.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley	25.00
	Edmund L. Baylies	10.00
	Mrs. H. L. Stevens	10.00
	Miss M. D. Williams	3.00
	James Douglas	20.00
	Stansbury Hagar	5.00
	Charles H. Field	5.00
	Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Gannett and friend	5.00
	Mrs. Jane Rhoads Morris	5.00
	Miss Eliza G. Peterson	2.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley	2.00
	Rev. C. F. Dole	2.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd	4.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown	20.00
	Miss Juliana Wood	20.00
	John E. Carter	5.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins	2.00
	Charles C. Savage	50.00
	Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde	15.00
	Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer	10.00
	Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton	25.00
	Irving Fisher	5.00
	Mrs. J. B. Foster	1.00
	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett	25.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin	10.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Schieffelin	5.00
	Wm. North Rice	1.00
	Mrs. S. S. Drury	10.00
	24. Mrs. James S. Cox	10.00
	Miss Manderson	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey	5.00
	Raphael Pumpelly	5.00
	Edward Pennock	2.00
	Miss Gertrude R. White	5.00
	25. Miss Caroline A. Fox	5.00
	Cash	50.00
	Miss Cornelia A. French	10.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague	15.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads	5.00
	Miss A. A. T. VanPelt	2.00
	Dr. F. F. Capron	1.00
	26. Miss Harriet Gray	10.00
	Mrs. A. S. White	8.00
	Mrs. Wm. H. Forbes	25.00
	Miss Ellen W. Gray	5.00
	27. Rev. George L. Paine	5.00
	Miss Virginia Butler	5.00
	Miss Ethel L. Paine	10.00
	28. John C. Havemeyer	20.00
	Miss Mary T. Mason	5.00
	Francis B. Reeves	3.00
	Mrs. Z. Chafee	25.00
	29. Mrs. W. H. Reed	10.00
	Mrs. James B. Ames	5.00

Carried forward ..\$6,547.26

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

1915	Brought forward..	\$6,547.86	1915	Brought forward..	\$7,217.76
May	29. Mrs. Charles A. Miner.	5.00	July	7. Harold A. Loring	2.00
	Francis C. Haines	5.00		Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge	2.00
June	1. C. Sidney Shepard	25.00		10. Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00
	Miss Martha M. Brown	5.00		Miss Emily Gray	5.00
	Henry Many Cartridge	2.00		12. Miss Virginia Butler	25.00
	Miss Mary L. Carter	3.00		John V. Farwell	5.00
	2. Mrs. Wm. Pierson			13. Edwin H. Brown	2.00
	Hamilton	100.00		17. J. Rodman Paul	2.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall	10.00		Miss Heloise Meyer	5.00
	3. Mr. and Mrs. Edward			Mrs. J. Ferris Lock-	
	W. Clark	50.00		wood	10.00
	The Misses Luders	2.00		19. Miss Helen C. Butler	10.00
	John J. Rothermal	1.00		26. Eugene Delano	27.00
	4. J. Rodman Paul	15.00		M. K. Sniffen, refund	
	Miss E. H. Wisner	10.00		expense money	41.57
	Mrs. Henry S. Lowber	5.00	Aug.	13. Mrs. Talcott Williams	2.00
	Mrs. Virginia W. Mc-			Miss Orad D. Clark	2.00
	Neill	1.00		19. Miss Alice Ives Gilman	3.00
	7. Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer	25.00		24. Mrs. George C. Currie	25.00
	8. Miss Edith F. Biddle	25.00		Miss R. C. Boardman	5.00
	Henry L. Davis	10.00		27. Mrs. F. C. Shattuch	25.00
	Mrs. R. N. Toppan	10.00		30. Miss Julia H. Thomp-	
	10. Mrs. Eckley B. Cox	100.00		son	5.00
	Mrs. W. Scott, Fits	25.00	Sept.	3. Miss E. F. Mason	800.00
	14. George Burnham, Jr.	25.00		Mrs. Wm. Pierson	
	J. J. Goodwin	25.00		Hamilton	100.00
	Miss Mary Drummond	5.00		Dr. F. W. Wunderlich	5.00
	16. Mrs. Walter C. Cabot	20.00		16. Col. J. S. Lockwood	4.00
	Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis	10.00		22. Baltimore Yearly Meet-	
	Mrs. Jones Wister	2.00		ing of Friends	100.00
	17. Mrs. Matthew Sample	10.00		J. LeRoy White	5.00
	Miss Alice Lewishon	2.00		S. Applegate	2.00
	19. Mrs. Woerishoffer	25.00		24. George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
	24. Mrs. J. W. Elliot	10.00		S. Davis Page	15.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann	1.50		30. Int. on deposit ac.	17.71
	26. Ralph B. Williams	25.00	Oct.	15. Miss Ida M. Mason	1,000.00
July	2. 6 mos. int. \$3000 Read-			Henry St. Pierre	26.00
	ing Co. Gen. mtg.	60.00		16. Mrs. R. Aldrich	10.00
	Harold A. Sweetland	2.00		18. Miss Carrie A. Gilman	5.00
	Rt. Rev. F. K. Brookes	3.00	Nov.	1. J. W. Cledening	2.00
	Cash	2.00		Rev. J. S. Murrow	4.00
	7. John D. Archuleta	7.00	Dec.	2. Mrs. Baird S. Cooper	2.00
	Henry Marrowbone	2.00			
	Carried forward..	\$7,217.76			\$9,644.04

Payments from December 5, 1914, to December 4, 1915.

Cr.	
Office rent	\$700.00
Postage	378.76
Telephone service	50.18
Stationery and supplies	22.05
Wm. Fell Co., printing	693.75
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencil lists	11.86
Salaries	5,372.00
S. M. Brosius, travelling expenses	769.47
M. K. Sniffen, travelling expenses	797.32
	\$8,795.39
Balance on hand, December 4, 1915	848.65
	\$9,644.04

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D.,	550 Park Ave., New York City.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D.,	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Applegate, S.,	2609 Regent St., Berkeley, Calif.
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[No. 109—SECOND SERIES,—2250.]

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 14, 1916.

THE CHARITIES BUREAU OF THE PHILADELPHIA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENDORSES THIS ORGANI-
ZATION AS WORTHY OF PUBLIC SUPPORT.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
995 DREXEL BUILDING.
1916.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.



MR. S. M. BROSIUS
Washington Agent of the Association

Photo. by Buck

THE
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 14, 1916.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
995 DREXEL BUILDING.
1916.



Testament

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The Thirty-fourth Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

The result of our work during the year just closed shows abundant reason for encouragement. In it is afforded a striking illustration of what Secretary Stanton had in mind when he said to the late Bishop Whipple: "Go to the people. Congress never redresses a wrong until the people demand it"; or, inversely stated: "Congress will not inflict a wrong against the vigorous protest of the people."

When the sixty-fourth Congress convened (December 6, 1915) there began a most determined onslaught on the rights of the Indians by the introduction of a flood of vicious measures affecting the interest of the Indians. We went to the people with the facts; they acted promptly in sending protests to their Congressmen, and not one of the measures in question became a law. We are grateful to Hon. Joseph H. Choate for his able analysis of these bills, in a letter to Senator Ashurst that was widely commented on by the press of the country. Renewed attempts will doubtless be made to push through Congress some, at least, of these objectionable measures during the present winter, and we trust that our friends will stand ready to act with us, as they did before, in helping to block them.

The Budget Plan, under which we are now working, has been decidedly successful, making it easy for those who wish to help us to do so through such conditions as they may personally determine. It has helped us also through freedom from anxiety and uncertainty as to the amount of money we could depend upon to do our work. Our record is still intact—thirty-four years' work and never a dollar of debt!

It is gratifying to note that this Association has been indorsed as one worthy of public support by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Bureau of Charities. Our friends will also be interested to know that steps have been taken for incorporating the Association.

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

A review of Indian affairs under President Wilson's first administration makes it evident that substantial results have been gained. Commissioner Sells is a man of high ideals, and he has proved on more than one occasion that his position is not a *job*, but an *opportunity*. He declined the offer of an important position with the Interstate Commerce Commission at a much higher salary, and he refused to become a candidate for Congress under conditions where the nomination was practically equivalent to an election, because of his interest in the Indian and a desire to advance his welfare.

Under Mr. Sells' administration greater progress was made in using the natural resources of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians than has heretofore been the case. He realized the opportunity for developing the cattle industry for the Indians, and his management increased its value to \$28,824,439, as against \$14,602,534 in 1911—almost doubling it. The receipts from grazing privileges on the reservations also show a marked increase, and the Indian is becoming a real factor in the cattle industry.

The same care in protecting Indian interests was shown in handling the question of rentals and royalties in connec-

tion with the Oklahoma oil leases—full value was demanded and obtained before these transactions were approved.

The educational work has been remodeled and put on a firm and comprehensive basis, especial emphasis being placed on vocational training.

Especial emphasis has been laid on the matter of health and hygiene; hospitals have been multiplied, and the number of physicians and field matrons has been greatly augmented. A campaign to "save the babies" was also inaugurated, and has been vigorously pushed. The Commissioner has proceeded on the theory that it is useless to conserve the Indian's property if his death is a foregone conclusion.

The inability of many Indians to make a start in agriculture for lack of equipment was met by securing liberal appropriations from Congress of reimbursable funds.

The crusade against the liquor traffic has been greatly accelerated.

The establishment of a large reservation for the Papago Indians in Arizona, in the face of an unfavorable prospect—all these things show remarkable energy and a keen understanding of what was needed, marking a greater advance than has ever been made by a previous administration.

There is, however, one grave administrative defect not yet remedied, from which the Indian service has suffered for many years, namely, the failure to clean up promptly and completely the cases of employes against whom there have been preferred and proved charges of official misconduct, or of such irregularity or immorality in their private lives as may be detrimental to the Indians; and the long-continued policy of transferring men against whom charges have been proved, instead of removing them from the service in disgrace. In many cases such transfers amount to a promotion instead of a demotion or a reprimand. This policy is extravagant and injurious. It is extravagant because the official so transferred, however desirous he may be of making another and a better start, cannot fail to be hampered by the rumors that accompany

him as to his unfitness or inefficiency in his former post, and some time as well as money and material is wasted in his effort to adapt himself to his new surroundings, while experience has shown that the probabilities are that he will be as great if not a greater failure in the position to which he is transferred than he was in the first instance. After this process has been repeated several times, each one involving fresh waste and expense, attention must be turned to procuring a better and more efficient man, who must also go through the experience and expense of getting accustomed to his duties. The question of "hiring and firing" has become a very important problem in modern business. Under the most efficient organization it has been found to be expensive—in some establishments each case of replacing the one "fired" means a loss of \$140 or more. It is infinitely more expensive as now practised in the Indian Service.

The policy is also injurious for the reason that it produces and increases friction, irritation, and demoralization on all sides—among the employes, among the Indians, and with the white population at or adjacent to the reservation concerned.

Another and most important consideration is that a Commissioner can never expect to realize high ideals in the Indian Service through the instrumentality of subordinates who are without ideals of any sort, or who are untrustworthy and incompetent.

We believe that the conduct of Indian affairs would be much more successful, and that the Bureau would encounter less actual opposition from a strong policy of removal than it must inevitably expect if incompetent and unworthy men are carried in the service by transfer. A policy of antagonism and resistance to such men and their peremptory removal would probably bring down upon a Commissioner the antagonism and animosity of the men removed and their political sponsors; but the power for evil of such men would have been most effectually checked and broken by their dismissal. They would then be discredited, while the Commissioner would inevitably occupy

the position in the public eye of being girt with sword and shield and standing in full armor as the uncompromising defender of the Indian.

This pernicious system has obtained in the Indian Service through a number of administrations. No Commissioner has apparently been able or willing to cope with it. Commissioner Sells has shown a wonderful ability in meeting large issues. If he will apply himself to this transfer system with thoroughness and determination and forever put an end to it, he will have earned for himself enduring fame, to say nothing of the increased efficiency of the service.

REPORT ON FIELD WORK.

BY M. K. SNIFFEN.

Leaving Philadelphia July 31, 1916, my first stop was at Reserve, Wisconsin—the Courte d'Orielle reservation, a tract of about 69,000 acres on which are located 1300 Chippewa Indians. It is beautifully situated, in the heart of the lake region of the State.

I had corresponded with members of this tribe, and they were anxious that I should visit them. There had been much complaint against the former Superintendent, who was transferred elsewhere in the Service. His successor assumed charge several months prior to my visit, and the Indians seemed much pleased with the manner in which he took hold of things. He promised them a "square deal," and they declare that is all they ask. Consequently, there was a much better feeling among the Indians than was the case when they were sending in complaints.

One matter that was causing the Indians considerable concern was a proposition of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Power Company to build a large storage dam that would flood a large section (approximately 23 square miles) of the reservation, on which there were upward of 100 allotments, including a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian church and the cemeteries of the Indians, as well as their rice and cranberry fields. I explained to the Indians that the recent Appropriation Act contained a provision stipulating that the proposition must first be approved by the tribe before it could be effective, and that it rested with them whether or not the dam was to be built. They had not understood this and seemed relieved. I also suggested to them the importance of each allottee in that section of the proposed reservoir site making beneficial use of his land, so that those

behind the project would not be in a position to claim that sentiment should not stand in the way of a plan to help thousands of people because a few Indians, who were not using the desired lands, were opposing it.

Heretofore the resources of this reservation have been its timber. Most of these Indians are competent loggers, and in the past have made a good income. Like most of the race, however, the money was spent as fast as it was earned, and they have nothing to show for their labors. There is still, according to estimates, at least 50,000,000 feet of standing timber on the reservation, and much of this is being cut under contracts. The Indians complained that the price they received was less than that paid for the same grade of timber elsewhere in the State, and they felt they ought to get the market value for the lumber. Later, in conversation with the Superintendent, I learned that an effort was being made to have the timber prices revised, so that this matter would be more equitable for the Indians.

When the timber supply is exhausted, the Indians will face the situation of making their living out of the soil, or falling back on the Government for rations. The land, when cleared, is good for farming, but a very small percentage of the tribe was raising sufficient for their own needs. Where an ample supply of potatoes, for instance, could have been raised, they would buy them in small lots at very high prices.

While these Indians are good workers for others, they have been slow to develop their own places. It is only fair to state, however, that money is required for the necessary equipment, and without it they can hardly be expected to make a fair start. Some of the reimbursable funds, properly placed on this reservation, would be a great boon to these Indians. As a matter of fact, they are greatly in need—more than ever—of some friendly help and guidance. If this can be judiciously rendered, it will go far to eliminate factionalism and give them an upward start. There is quite a large element that clings to the old past, holding that they are wards of the Government and, according to

the terms of some early treaties, they have a right to expect rations indefinitely.

Practically all the reservation was allotted to these Indians, and under the treaty of 1854. According to the allotment certificates, the Government agrees to hold the land in trust for the allottee forever, although it is stipulated that he is not to sell, lease, or alienate any of it without the consent of the President of the United States.

These Indians are citizens and voters. An experiment in self-government was attempted by them. The town of Reserve, within the reservation, was organized and incorporated about 1900, and practically all the officials were Indians. Owing to factionalism and apparent inability to do things in a business-like manner, the experiment was a failure. It was claimed by the whites residing within the town's jurisdiction that the taxes levied were unfair and excessive, and they refused to pay them. It was also alleged that such sums as were collected had been improperly expended—mostly for salaries to officials who rendered no adequate service therefor. Whether that is the case or not, the fact remains that the town is now bankrupt; its charter will probably be surrendered or revoked, and the adjustment of its obligations assumed by the county. Incidentally, this would not be a very good argument for the use of those who are endeavoring to secure the passage of such measures as the bill of Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, to confer upon Indian tribes the right to recall their superintendents.

The Government maintains one day school on the reservation that accommodates 20 pupils; the Roman Catholic Church conducts a mission contract boarding school, with a capacity for 40 children, and a number of the Indians attend the district public school near Reserve.

I visited the non-reservation boarding school at Hayward, Wisconsin, 25 miles from Reserve, where Superintendent McQuigg makes his headquarters. The school has a capacity of 200. The plant is well located, and was undergoing considerable necessary repair. Mr. McQuigg seems

much interested in the Indians under his charge, and anxious to aid their progress to the extent of his ability.

DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA, was my next stop. An investigation was being made by an inspector, and matters at the Agency were hardly in a normal condition. There were two factions among the employes—one working against the superintendent, Mr. C. M. Ziebach, and the other for him. The outcome of this investigation has not been announced as this report goes to press.

The Agency is an old military post. Most of the buildings are in wretched condition, and some of them showed the effects of two cyclones that visited the place a week before I did.

There are about 1000 Cut Head Sioux on the reservation. They seem to be making good progress along agricultural lines, but this year their crops were badly damaged by the rust and hail. The land was allotted to them about 1893, and the trust period will expire in 1918. Seventy per cent. of the Indians live on their own allotments, and the entire tribe is classed as self-supporting. The Indians are citizens and vote.

A hospital was recently constructed at the Agency. About 30 per cent. of the tribe is afflicted with tuberculosis, and probably 25 per cent. with trachoma. The educational facilities would seem to be ample, with two boarding schools not more than a mile apart. The one at the Agency has a capacity for 250 children, and the former Roman Catholic Mission School, which was "covered in" to the Indian Service by President Taft's order, with the Grey Nun teachers, cares for 110 pupils.

North Dakota is now "dry," and there has not been much trouble in the matter of liquor being supplied to the Indians.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, NORTH DAKOTA, is on a small reservation set aside by an agreement of 1904 for Chippewa Indians, and is located six miles from the town of Rolla. There are, however, about 3300 Indians under the jurisdiction of Superintendent Craig, most of whom are

located on the public domain in Montana and North Dakota.

Under the agreement of 1904 it was provided that those who could not secure allotments on the reservation (which consisted of but two townships) were privileged to take them on the public domain. In 1907 the then superintendent of these Indians asked for instructions from the Department with regard to continuing to allot Indians who had been added to the rolls since the date of the 1904 agreement (by birth or otherwise), and he was directed by office letter of October 12, 1907, to proceed as in the past. That decision of the Department was reversed, early in 1916, by A. A. Jones, assistant secretary of the Interior, who held, in an opinion in the case of Voight *vs.* Bruce, that the rolls closed at the time of the agreement. Consequently all the selections made since then for those born after 1904, if that decision stands, are invalid. About 1500 holdings, or selections, are affected. Many of the Indians living on them for years, who have made substantial improvements, are in danger of losing their all. There are upward of 100 allotments for which a patent in fee was granted, that were sold to white men, and the title of the present holders is doubtless affected by this decision.

To say now to those Indians who have had possession of this land for years that the word of the United States Government is worthless, and all their work on the land they accepted is for naught, would be a great wrong. If the Department blundered in its decision of September 30, 1907, the innocent Indians should not be the ones to suffer. Under these circumstances it would be only just that the decision of Mr. Jones should be revoked, or at least suspended, until remedial legislation can be secured from Congress, closing the rolls as of the date of the Act and validating all those selections or allotments made up to that time. The matter was brought to the attention of the Interior Department, but the Secretary's office thus far shows no indication of taking any action favorable to the Indians.

A hospital was just about completed, with a capacity for

24 patients—something that has been greatly needed. The Agency buildings are practically new, and present a very neat appearance. There are five day schools on the reservation, all in charge of high-grade teachers.

Agricultural conditions on the reservation were excellent; the crops, at the time of my visit, had not been injured by rust or hail.

The Superintendent, Mr. R. C. Craige, impressed me as a high-grade man who was deeply interested in his work.

FORT BERTHOLD, NORTH DAKOTA.—On this reservation are 1183 Indians—the Mandan, Gros Ventre, and Aricka-rees. The lands were allotted under three different schedules, giving each Indian 160 acres of agricultural land, or 320 acres of grazing land. For years these Indians have been fairly successful farmers, and this year it was estimated that 60,000 acres were being farmed. In 1915 they raised 80,000 bushels of grain, so that they are making a good showing in agriculture.

A good deal of the surplus tribal land has been sold, and there is now nearly \$800,000 in the United States Treasury to be distributed among the Indians. There is an abundance of low-grade coal on the reservation, and in a country where timber is scarce and the winter temperature gets down to 52 degrees or more below zero, the fuel question is not a serious one.

The boarding school at this point was formerly conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, but it was "covered in" the service under the Taft order, with its corps of employes, and it is now supported entirely by the Government. The teachers are nuns, and wear the distinctive garb of the order to which they belong. There are three day schools on the reservation, and as is the case on the other northern reservations, it can hardly be expected that the attendance will be normal when the thermometer registers 50 or 60 degrees below zero.

The Missouri River separates this reservation, and as there is no bridge by which the other side can be reached conveniently, it is difficult for the Superintendent to do the most effective work for all the Indians.

FORT PECK, MONTANA.—There are 1938 Yankton and Assiniboine Sioux Indians under this Agency. All received allotments, and the surplus land was thrown open to settlement. In spite of the fact that they have received considerable money from the sale of deceased Indians' land, they have done a good deal of farming. The opening of the reservation has brought the Indians in direct contact with the whites. Poplar, where the Agency is located, is now a thriving town of about 600, with an up-to-date hotel, numerous stores, and a fine school building.

The Agency boarding school, with a capacity of 100 pupils, is still maintained; there are four day schools scattered over what was once the reservation, and a hospital was recently completed at the Agency.

The Superintendent, Mr. Lohmiller, recently resigned, and his successor had not been appointed up to the time of my visit.

FORT BELKNAP, MONTANA.—The situation at this point is both hopeful and unsatisfactory, paradoxical as that may sound. There are 1234 Assiniboine and Gros Ventre Indians on the reservation. They are very progressive, but are practically at a standstill, so far as any permanent advancement is concerned. The land has not yet been allotted, but it should be without delay; the Indians are clamoring for it, and are anxious to be able to go ahead to develop permanent homes. This they cannot now do with any satisfaction because of uncertainty about their holdings. These Indians are unusually industrious as a class. I attended a meeting of their Business Council (12 members), and instead of wanting "heap much talk," they were anxious to expedite matters so that they could get back to their farm work. The Superintendent, Mr. Rastall, had considerable freighting, fence building, etc., to be done, but the Indians were too busy with their own affairs to accept employment from the Government, not even caring to help in the cattle round-up.

I spent three days in a trip over the reservation, in company with Superintendent Rastall. It is a splendid grazing country and well watered. There is a tribal herd of good

cattle that is developing nicely. It is supported from the grazing receipts (about \$16,000 per annum); and as the temperature reaches 62 degrees below zero during the winter, the cattle require considerable oversight to prevent a heavy loss. In meeting this condition a good market is afforded the Indians for the large amount of hay they stacked this year.

The lands in the Hays and Lodge Pole districts, at the foot of the mountains, are very fertile, and were being used to good advantage by the Indians, but everywhere the question of permanent allotments came up; the Indians want to know just where they stand on land matters.

In the Hays district a good deal of wheat is raised, and if a small mill could be furnished to grind it into flour, it would not only be a great saving to them, but they could sell their surplus to the white mining camp, 10 miles away. Now the nearest mill is at Harlem, a distance of 40 miles.

It is estimated that the reservation contains 60,000,000 feet of timber, 95 per cent. of which is yellow pine. A small saw-mill has been in operation, furnishing sufficient lumber for local needs.

There is a day school at Lodge Pole,—an old log building,—but that is to be replaced by a modern plant. At St. Paul, in the Hays district, the Roman Catholic Church has a well-equipped mission boarding school, with accommodations for 70 pupils.

The Agency boarding school has been allowed to run down—just as though the Bureau had forgotten its existence—and is badly in need of repairs. The school and the Agency depend for a water supply largely on the Milk River, a stream that has been condemned by the State authorities of Montana, and no town along its banks will use the water unless it has been chemically treated. The Federal authorities should be as careful in protecting the health of these Indians and the Agency employes as the State of Montana is in trying to safeguard its own citizens—but it is not. There is a good spring seven miles from the Agency, from which drinking-water is hauled once a week, but when con-

ditions are such that it cannot be brought in regularly, there is nothing available but the Milk River.

There is no hospital on the reservation, but one is badly needed. There are, however, two physicians: one stationed at the Agency and the other at Hays.

I was pleased with Superintendent Rastall and his desire to take the Indians into his confidence. His plan is to discuss matters with the Business Council, so that they will understand any given policy and thus be able to explain it to their people. Working along these lines may be a little slow, but it is educational and promotes good feeling among the Indians; it is intelligent leading rather than arbitrary driving.

The time is ripe for a forward move on this reservation, but legislation will be required before any real progress can be accomplished.

Superintendent Rastall also has charge of Rocky Boy's band. Four townships of the old Fort Assiniboine military reservation were aside set recently for their permanent homes. For some years these Indians were a homeless band, wandering about Montana, usually in destitute circumstances. They claim to be Chippewas, but it is believed that they are Crees, who came from Canada. However, they were on United States soil, and their needs were so urgent and apparent that Congress appropriated \$5,000 for their relief. At present there are about 300 of them, but the prospect of an allotment of 160 acres of good land is bringing in "all sorts and conditions," who claim they belong to the Rocky Boy clan. A committee of the original band is to be selected to pass on the merits of each claimant, with a view to eliminating all whose claims are not well founded. Rations were issued to the band last winter, and that policy may have to be continued this year to tide them over until they can realize something from their own labors.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONTANA, has about 2600 Indians (Pieguns) on the Agency roll. There are a number of mixed-bloods, who are divided into two factions, and one or both can be depended upon to keep things stirred up.

Consequently Superintendent Ellis (an experienced and high-grade man) has an interesting time in trying to follow a course that will be pleasing all around and at the same time secure results.

This reservation has recently been the subject of one or more Congressional investigations and one by Inspector Linnen. Undoubtedly matters were in bad shape under a former superintendent; there had been much want and suffering among the full-bloods, especially in winter, when the temperature reaches 50 and 60 degrees below zero.

I traveled over the reservation to see what was being done to improve the housing conditions, especially among the full-bloods. Some progress had been made, but the money available was not sufficient to do what was required,—less than \$2000 allowed where about \$35,000 is needed,—and if the Indian Office cannot supply additional funds for the purpose, there is apt to be a good deal of suffering during the coming winter. The Indians had been encouraged to build new cabins and repair their old ones, and after they started this work it was found that there was not sufficient material available to complete the task. I saw many unfinished houses: frames up in position, but without lumber, etc., further progress was impossible. This has a discouraging effect on the Indians. What little money had been apportioned for this object, however, was used to good advantage.

A hospital was finished during the present year that ought to be of great benefit to these Indians. Dr. Dewey, an eye specialist of the Indian Service, was treating the numerous cases of trachoma; Mrs. Elsie E. Newton, Supervisor of Health, has been on the reservation for several months in connection with the "cleaning-up" campaign; there are now three physicians and several field matrons on the reservation, and it looks as though the Indians were receiving some benefit as a result of the recent agitation—Congressional and otherwise.

As there is frost on the reservation nearly every month in the year, it can hardly be expected that these Indians can depend upon agriculture for a livelihood; quite a little farm-

ing is attempted, but its success is always problematical. The natural industry is cattle raising, as there is an abundance of grass and water. There is a tribal herd of 2600 as a nucleus for building up this business on a community basis. Many individuals have their own herds, and some of the mixed bloods have reached a very comfortable station from this business. The reservation is not without contrasts in condition, for there were 500 Indians to whom rations were issued regularly, and the number will doubtless have to be increased during the winter, as the majority, especially the full-bloods, are in very poor circumstances.

The Indians received allotments of land, but the Department wisely withheld approval of them until legislation was secured (at the recent session of Congress), amending the act authorizing the opening of the reservation. The latter mortgaged practically the entire assets of the tribe to guarantee the cost of the irrigation work on the eastern portion of the reservation. The recent act charges the cost on a pro rata basis against all the land brought under the irrigation scheme.

There are very few Indian allotments on the eastern end of the reservation, and there is very little to attract the people to that section. If this land were sold, it would furnish the Indians with funds for necessary improvements, or enable the authorities to increase the tribal herd. A bill was introduced in Congress by Senator Walsh to open to settlement this section of the reservation, which was agreed to by the tribe; but afterward one of the factions sent a delegate to Washington to oppose the measure.

Around the Agency has grown up the town of Browning, with a population of about 400. Some substantial buildings are being erected on the surveyed townsite, but until the reservation is formally opened no one has any legal title to his improvements. At present the town is unorganized and practically running itself, although technically it is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. The agency is poorly located: it is on the edge of a swamp, and a little

stream runs through it that is little better than an open sewer.

The reservation boarding school is situated five miles from Browning, and the Roman Catholic Church has a boarding school in a fine valley near Old Agency that accommodates 140 pupils.

THE PAPAGO INDIANS.

In company with Rev. F. S. Herndon, who for twenty-three years has been doing missionary work among the Papagos, I made a trip of about 600 miles over the new reservation set aside for these Indians by the Executive order of January 14, 1916,* the southern boundary line of which extends to the Mexican border.

For the past five years our Association had urged upon the Government the importance of taking some action that would protect the land rights of these industrious and deserving Indians, who for centuries had wrested a living from the big desert in southwestern Arizona, on the public domain. In 1915 Commissioner Sells made an extensive trip among the Papagos and personally studied every phase of the situation. It did not take him long to appreciate the fact that Indians who could make a living under such adverse natural conditions were worthy of all the help and encouragement that the Government could give them. With his characteristic energy the Commissioner promptly set things in motion, with the result that nine or ten wells were drilled at different points, with a gasoline pump attached, to furnish an ample water-supply to the Indians for their stock and for domestic use; five day schools have been erected, and a reservation of 2,750,000 acres was set aside by Executive order. There were few who believed, at a time when the Government's policy was to do away with reservations, that such an order was probable; but Commissioner Sells knew the urgent needs of the Indians and succeeded in bringing it about. It was an achievement of which he may be proud—another big event in his adminis-

* See page 43.

tration, and one marking the dawn of a new day for the Papagos.

Our first stop, after leaving Tucson, was at Piedra Blanca, where we were joined by José Pablo, who acted as our interpreter and guide. José and his wife were educated at the splendid mission school of the Presbyterian Church at Tucson. Both are intelligent and industrious, and were developing a home at the foot of the mountains with a feeling of security, since the reservation was established. They had a number of milch cows, chickens, turkeys, and pigs, and the available arable land was under cultivation.

Our trip (in an automobile) consumed eight days. We visited about 45 of the villages scattered over this big desert tract, meeting the Indians and observing their agricultural efforts. In this arid region the people must, of course, depend upon "dry farming," and they average one good crop every three years. At nearly every village was a small pond, or reservoir, into which the rain water was diverted by ditches. Heretofore the Indians would remain in the lowlands during the rainy season, and until the water in their reservoirs was exhausted. Then they were forced to go to the foothills, where there were some springs or wells. In those sections where the new wells have been dug, assuring a continuous water-supply, the Indians will now doubtless remain permanently.

The visit of Commissioner Sells to the Papagos had a marked beneficial effect. Always industrious, these Indians made even greater effort this year, and the amount of land under cultivation and the area fenced are more than ever. Their crops consist of corn, beans, wheat, melons, pumpkins, and sorgham.

There was considerable apprehension among the Papagos over the vociferous protests being made by a small group of Tucson people against the creation of the reservation, but the feeling that Commissioner Sells was their friend and knew the exact situation made them feel that they would be protected. As a matter of fact, 2,750,000 acres does seem like a large area for 6000 Indians, but it must be remembered



PAPAGO VILLAGE, ARIZONA.



TYPE OF PAPAGO HOME, ARIZONA.

that the land is in the heart of the desert. So poor is the grazing that it is estimated that about 140 acres are required to support each head of cattle on the range. The Indians have a fair amount of stock, and now that their land rights are clearly defined, the number is likely to increase.

When I visited the Papagos three years ago I was given a copy of their petition to the Indian Bureau requesting the establishment of day schools and assistance in digging wells. It was therefore pleasant to see how these needs were being met—nine wells in successful operation and five school plants just about completed.

A hospital is to be built in the near future, and there is great need for it. As might be expected, the cases of trachoma and tuberculosis are numerous, and at the time of my visit there was much trouble from dysentery. Dr. Norris, a competent physician, is located at Indian Oasis, and he has plenty of work to do in a large area. There ought to be at least two additional physicians to cover the reservation—and no doubt they will be supplied.

Mr. Hodgson, the Government farmer, is also stationed temporarily at Indian Oasis, and if two men of his type could be placed at different points on the reservation, it would have a beneficial effect on the Papagos, who are not slow to adopt improved agricultural methods.

It was a good move to put Superintendent J. D. Martin in charge of the reservation. At present the Agency is at San Xavier, but it ought to be located out in the field, where Mr. Martin can be in close contact with the Indians and avoid the long trips that are now necessary to reach them. Mr. Martin is a man of energy and ability, and it is hoped that matters will soon be so adjusted that he will be in a position to do the most effective work.

Mr. Herndon has charge of the Presbyterian missionary work among the Papagos, and he is traveling constantly over the reservation. He is a fine type of the Christian gentleman, and has been to them a tower of strength in the efforts leading up to the establishment of the reservation. He takes a deep interest in all that concerns these Indians,

whether it be material or spiritual, and it is not strange that he has gained a strong hold on their affections during his twenty-three years' contact with them.

* * *

In January and February, 1916, I made a visit to the Seminole Indians of Florida, being accompanied on a part of the journey by Mr. Joseph Elkinton. A report of this expedition will be made in a separate publication.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON AGENCY.

Each recurring administration of Indian Affairs inaugurates new policies in the management of the nation's wards. Occasionally a new feature becomes a shibboleth of the particular term. The administration of Commissioner Sells has been marked by the adoption of methods in several activities which, we believe, will be beneficial to the Indians.

USE OF REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The policy of providing a reimbursable fund to encourage industry and self-support among Indians was continued for the current year, \$300,000 being appropriated for this purpose to be repaid to the Government before June 30, 1925, without interest, making the total amount of public funds thus far advanced for this object \$1,975,000, all of which is to be returned to the United States Treasury.

There is danger that Indians may be unduly influenced to accept this class of aid. Instances were called to my attention during the year in which Indians have refused to accept the cattle sent to particular reservations, the claim being made that they were required to pay an exorbitant price for the stock or that there were not sufficient lands available for grazing purposes. While the object of the appropriation is to be commended, great care should be exercised in ascertaining, prior to the purchase of stock, if all conditions are favorable, including the prior request from individual Indians for these benefits.

Another form of providing reimbursable funds in individual Indian cases has been to deduct the required amount from the beneficiary's pro rata share of the undivided (tribal) funds. This practice seems to be fraught with danger in that it may result in injustice to those members of

the tribe who do not participate in this class of benefits. Although the Government may be willing to assume the risk of loss in the reimbursable appropriations, as guardian it is charged with the greatest care when subjecting to possible loss the property of its wards. While a certain sum may be ascertained to be the pro rata share on a fixed date, a much smaller sum might be found to be due as such share at a later date, by reason of large expenditures for general purposes having been deducted by the Government from the communal funds. The individual share may also be reduced by increased tribal membership, while the tribal fund from which to derive a pro rata division is reduced by the advances to individuals under the reimbursable policy.

SEGREGATION OF FUNDS.

In season and out of season we have urged that the funds belonging to Indian tribes should be broken up and the pro rata shares allotted and credited to the individual members and made available for payment to the beneficiaries in the discretion of the Indian Department. Such allotment of tribal funds would carry with it the closing of the membership rolls of the tribe, so that children born afterward would inherit their patrimony from their kin rather than from a perpetual communal fund. This would probably eliminate the greatest existing evil in the present Indian policy, and be an incentive to Indians to rely upon their individual efforts at self-support.

With the membership rolls closed and allotment of funds to individuals accomplished, there would thus be removed one of the chief obstacles which now exist against the expenditure of individual shares for beneficial purposes.

Authority of law now exists under which the \$48,000,000 held by the Government as guardian may be allotted to the Indians. The individualizing of the funds should be prosecuted without further delay.

SUPPRESSING DISEASE.

Congress has responded liberally to the recommendations for increased facilities for stamping out the ravages of tuberculosis and trachoma. In the annual appropriation act \$350,000 was provided for the current year for the prevention and treatment of all contagious and infectious diseases. Of this amount, \$90,000 is authorized to be expended in the construction and equipment of new hospitals, at a unit cost of \$15,000. There are now 55 hospitals and four sanatoria with a capacity for treating fully 1700 Indian patients. These preventive measures should soon mark a decrease in the percentage of Indians afflicted with trachoma and tuberculosis. The latest tabulation shows that while the percentage of those in the whole population in the registration area, exclusive of the Indians, is 10.4 per cent. for tuberculosis, the death-rate among Indians, so far as tabulated, is reported to be 22.11 per cent. These percentages indicate the necessity for a continuance of the interest in stamping out the diseases among Indians as well as to remove a menace to the public. By reason of the lack of care of Indians in adopting sanitary methods in living, they seem to be peculiarly susceptible to trachoma, the greatest infection probably existing among the Shoshones, in Wyoming, 63 per cent. of the tribe being affected. Active measures are being taken to prevent the spread of this disease and for its early eradication.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

During the year important matters have been presented to Congress for its consideration. Quite an active endeavor has been evinced in securing legislation seeking to remove the Indians from Federal guardianship. This effort has been signalized by the introduction of bills to authorize Indians to nominate and recall superintendents in charge of reservations; to provide for a commission form of government to perform the duties now devolving upon the Commissioner

of Indian Affairs, and, as in the legislation known as the Hastings bill, to transfer jurisdiction over lands and funds to members of the Five Civilized Tribes from the Secretary of the Interior to the superintendent in charge of these Indians.

The legislation known as the Johnson bill (S. 5335) provides that from and after its passage "no person shall be retained in the capacity of either agent or superintendent of any Indian Agency . . . of South Dakota, the Indian residents of which have declared, or may declare, by a majority vote of the male adults over twenty-one years of age, against the retention of any person as the agent or superintendent of such agency."

Members of Congress under the influence and irresistible pressure brought by their constituents often feel obliged to urge the enactment of legislation which they would not recommend if left untrammelled.

Effort has been made by the Indian Rights Association to present these questions for consideration by the public and to show the probable evil effects upon the Indians in case the legislation is adopted. A letter addressed by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Honorary President of the Indian Rights Association, to Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, protesting against the removal of Federal control over the Indians, says:

"The welfare of our Indians is a solemn national obligation. We have no more sacred trust than the protection of the weak from being over-reached by the strong. From the earliest times the intent of our people has been to give the Indian that protection."

In clothing the Indians with the right to secure a superintendent of their choice, Mr. Choate says, in the same communication:

"Any one familiar with Indians can readily imagine how the more dependent full bloods would thus become the easy prey of conniving mixed bloods and unscrupulous whites.

As so aptly stated by Rev. Sherman Coolidge, president of the Society of American Indians, 'By such law the very worst elements will seek to control Indian tribes.'

In addition to the protest of the Rev. Sherman Coolidge, Mr. Arthur G. Parker, as Secretary of the Society of American Indians (recently selected as its President), who is engaged in educational work for the State of New York, says:

"There is precedent enough to show the danger of State control in Indian matters, where these matters are not properly adjusted and where the mass of Indians are, by reason of ignorance or disability, unable to protect themselves."

Senator Johnson's bill (above referred to) granting to Indians the right to recall superintendents, was considered by the Senate on August 5, 1916, but not agreed to. The objections summarized by us to this class of legislation were embodied in the following appeal to the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, who objected to the passage of the bill at that time:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1916.

"Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, United States Senate.

"Dear Sir: Your interest is urged in securing the defeat of Senate Bill No. 5335 (Calendar No. 649) introduced by Senator Johnson of South Dakota. This bill provides that a majority of the male adult members of any Indian tribe in South Dakota shall have the right to declare against the retention of the agent or superintendent in charge at any Indian agency in South Dakota, and such official shall thereafter be immediately removed by the Secretary of the Interior.

"The Indian question is one of national interest, and it is most fortunate that the control of the Red Man was removed from the local influences of the States. This Government control seems as necessary in South Dakota as elsewhere. If the bill in question is approved, it will be a distinct blow to the classified Civil Service, and would relegate to the Indians, who lack experience in business matters, the right to cause the removal of competent officials.

"As was said by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate in his letter to Chairman Ashurst, of the Committee of Indian Affairs (see Congressional Record, April 7, 1916):

"Any one familiar with Indians can readily imagine how the more dependent full bloods would thus become the easy prey of conniving mixed bloods and unscrupulous whites. As so aptly stated by Rev. Sherman Coolidge, president of the Society of American Indians, "By such law the very worst elements will seek to control Indian tribes."

"We respectfully submit that the right to select superintendents is one of the highest prerogatives, and it seems apparent that when Indians have become sufficiently advanced to exercise that right, they are fully equipped to transact all their business affairs, and should be completely released from the protection of the Federal Government as guardian.

"It would no doubt be disastrous to our Indian population to thus too hastily remove the safeguards now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"We are enclosing a copy of the letter of the Honorable Joseph H. Choate, above referred to.

"Trusting you will exert your influence to defeat the legislation in question, we are,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) "S. M. BROSIUS,

"Agent, Indian Rights Association."

Representative Harry L. Gandy, of South Dakota, introduced in the House (H. R. 17,126) a bill containing provisions similar to those advocated by Senator Johnson.

AN IMMINENT DANGER.

If the judgment of various friends of the Indians, as related, is well founded, the gravity of the situation is apparent.

There is little doubt in the minds of students of the Indian situation that the failure of the Government to provide suitable persons as superintendents in charge of Indian reservations is one of the prime causes of the support which has been given in Congress to grant to Indians increased

authority, such as the right to recall superintendents. We are frank to confess that, from our observation, we believe superintendents are sometimes upheld by the Indian Department or transferred to some other reservation in instances where they should have been relieved. We believe that the Indian Bureau should be conducted upon an even higher plane than a well-managed business concern, having chiefly in view the financial success of the enterprise—this for the reason that the moral element is so important a factor in the administration of Indian affairs. We believe that it is not obligatory upon the Indian Department, in the question of his unfitness, to hold such an invulnerable indictment against a superintendent as may be required in a criminal charge to convict an offender against the law.

The moral atmosphere incident to the administration of an official in charge of Indians and the general verdict deduced by a thorough inspection of conditions within a reservation by a competent and fearless officer—this testimony, while not often admissible, perhaps, in determining a case on trial in a court of law, is deemed all-sufficient to show the incompetence and unfitness of one placed in charge of the temporal and moral uplift of these wards of the Government.

ARE FEE SIMPLE PATENTS COMPULSORY?

Under the policy adopted by the Secretary of the Interior in the early part of the present administration, the work of liberating Indians has been enlarged upon, and three Competency Commissions have been recently investigating as to the fitness of Indians belonging to the various tribes to be freed from Government control, and be given full authority to manage their own affairs. Early in the year the Commission visited Cheyenne River Agency in South Dakota and scheduled quite a number of the Indians as being qualified to conduct their own business.

It has been the experience of the Competency Commissions that those members of the tribe who are best fitted by

reason of business experience to be relieved entirely of Government control are usually of the class who do not desire to be relieved. Their position can be readily understood when it is remembered that the issuance of fee simple patents is supposed to carry with it the responsibility for the payment of taxes on the allotted land, and the allottee adjudged competent to manage his own affairs is also keen enough to realize that it will be to his financial advantage for the Government to continue its guardianship.

A point which is well taken by the allottees at Cheyenne River is that, if fee simple patents to their lands are to be forced upon them, they should at the same time be given control of their proportionate share of the tribal funds and other property. There is force in their contention that if the lands become taxable and the Government continues its control over the funds of the tribe, which is now drawn from to support the Government schools within the reservation and to provide the expenses of conducting agency affairs, they as beneficiaries of the tribal fund will be doubly taxed.

The Indian Rights Association has been in the forefront of those who have urged the breaking up of communal funds, in the same manner as it has favored the allotment of lands. It is believed that no substantial progress can be made toward bringing the Indians into harmonious relations with our form of Government and removing obstacles in their advancement until provision is made for segregating tribal funds and paying out the same to beneficiaries as fast as is conformable with proper safeguards.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Cheyenne River Indians will seek the aid of the courts in determining the right of the Government to force upon them a fee simple patent in apparent violation of the contract embodied in the allotment certificate. The Cheyenne River Indians were allotted, under the provisions of the act approved May 8, 1906, which amended the General Allotment Act of 1887, Sec. 5 of which provides:

“ . . . that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in

trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever."

The subsequent act of May 8, 1906, however, amending Sec. 6 of the General Allotment Act, contains a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, "at any time to cause to be issued to such allottee a patent in fee simple, and thereafter all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land shall be removed . . ."

It is altogether probable that a case involving the rights of the Indians to hold their land free from taxation for a period of twenty-five years will be carried to the highest court of the land. There is little doubt as to their claim that it was represented to the Indians that their lands should be free from taxation during the life of the trust period of twenty-five years. This feeling has been entertained also by the friends of the Indians since the enactment of the legislation. So, at least, a great moral wrong will be committed by causing the lands to be charged with taxes at an earlier date.

The work of determining the competency of the allottees, however, should be prosecuted with vigor through Competency Commissions, or otherwise, so that greater responsibility may devolve upon allottees—an important factor in preparation for citizenship.

SUPPORT OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

A further effort was made to prevent the adoption of the annual appropriation from public funds for support of sectarian schools among the Sioux tribes. Congress granted the expenditure of \$200,000 by providing, by a fiction of law, a unilateral extension of the agreement made with these Indians in 1877. A sop was given by Congress to the oppo-

nents of this union of Church and State by incorporating in the Indian appropriation act a clause authorizing an investigation of the facilities provided by the Government for the education of the children of the Sioux tribes, including those now in the mission schools. The item is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause investigation to be made as to the probable cost of providing on the various Sioux Indian reservations adequate school facilities for the children of the Sioux tribes who are now without Government or public school facilities on the respective reservations, and to make a report thereof to Congress on or before the first Monday in January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, together with a complete and detailed statement of the per capita cost per annum, including mileage paid, now expended for the education of the Sioux Indian children in all the schools, whether on or off the respective reservations, and there is hereby appropriated for the expense of such investigation and report the sum of \$1000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available."

It is thought that the continued appropriation of public funds for this purpose is illegal. The Controller of the Treasury should be called upon to decide the question of the legality of paying out funds of the people for support of sectarian education. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs about a year ago was requested to recommend that the contentions in the case be submitted to the Controller for his decision, but thus far he has failed to act in the matter.

HOMELESS NAVAJOS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Several hundred Navajo Indians have for years made their homes on the public lands in Arizona, immediately south of the Moqui Indian Reservation, Arizona. Persistent efforts have been made by the Indians' friends to secure title to the lands which they have occupied. At the time of the official survey the surveyor noted in his schedule of the lands many instances where Navajo hogans [houses] were located. The survey antedated the granting of the land to the Atchi-

son, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company and connecting lines. Notwithstanding the occupancy of the Indians, patents were issued to alternate sections of the land within the grant extending 50 miles in width on either side of the railroad. Under these conditions it is readily understood why a large portion of the land formerly occupied by the Navajos is now owned by private individuals, since it has been to the interest of the railroad company to dispose of its lands and secure settlers of the country as rapidly as possible. There remain numerous tracts of the railroad land which have not been disposed of, and an effort has been made to secure these lands for Indian homes.

In 1907 friends of the Indians secured an appropriation of \$40,000, to be expended in purchase of lands for the Navajos. Until quite recently but a small portion of this fund has been expended. The former price placed upon the land by the railroad company was \$1.00 per acre. Announcement was recently made, however, that they refused to sell at that price, and that they now hold the land at an advanced figure.

In urging upon the Government the need of securing the desirable railroad tracts, we have been confronted with the fact that there is no authority of law to exchange public lands for railroad land. To cure this defect legislation should be enacted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange public lands, located elsewhere, for the railroad lands which have been occupied for many years by these Indians. This would not require a further appropriation of public funds, and it is not believed that there would be any reasonable opposition, since the lands are already occupied by the Indians.

It is well understood by those who have investigated the Navajo problem that, although their present reservation in Arizona and New Mexico embraces an immense acreage, it is included in what was formerly known as the Great American Desert, and is for the most part barren. The Indians have been obliged to move from place to place with the varying seasons and climatic conditions in order to find suit-

able grazing tracts for their flocks of sheep. So serious has this situation been, it is related by way of illustration, that when a newly married couple seek a location for a home they find suitable lands are fully occupied by other members of the tribe.

To meet the needs of the Navajo reservation the Government is making experiments to determine the feasibility of increasing the irrigable area. The work of sinking wells to secure a greater water supply has been proceeding for two or three years. Efforts are also being made to secure the greatest benefits possible from the surface waters in the streams bordering upon the reservation. As is well known, there is little running water in streams within the reservation except in a few cases of overflow from springs.

SCHOOLS NEEDED.

The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1916 provided \$100,000 for schools for the Navajo nation, in part fulfilment of the treaty with the tribe concluded in 1868. In Article 6 of the treaty the United States obligated itself to provide a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education for every 30 children of the tribe between the ages of six and sixteen.

Prior to June 30, 1913, there seemed to be no serious intent on the part of the Government to comply with the provision for education of the Navajos under treaty agreement. The obligation being insisted upon, \$100,000 has been appropriated since that time. Including the increased appropriation of the last three years, only 2000 of the 7000 Navajo children of school age have been provided opportunity for education either in day or boarding school. This is not only a great wrong to the Navajo tribe, but is in violation of the solemn agreement of the Government to provide for the education of the Navajo youth. It is estimated that it will require an annual appropriation of \$300,000, to continue for ten years if the Government hopes to provide school facilities for all the Navajo children. The treaty agreement is a

binding obligation of the Government, but apart from this there is the moral duty resting upon the American people to bring to these first inhabitants the benefits of our civilization.

PROGRESS AT UINTAH AND OURAY.

The situation regarding the irrigation of lands allotted within the Uintah and Ouray Reservation at Fort Duchesne, Utah, is serious, and would be most dangerous but for the fact that for some time past the administration of the reservation's affairs has been in the hands of Albert H. Kneale, a most competent official.

At the time of allotting the lands of the reservation it was provided by Congress that all the waters within the reservation should be subject to the laws of the State, and these laws provide for a definite time within which beneficial use may be made of the water for irrigation of land. There was a total of 82,000 acres of irrigable land allotted to the Indians. Of this amount, approximately 17,600 acres have been sold, leaving 64,400 acres which must be brought under cultivation, and beneficial use of the water made within the time limited by law. In the month of June, 1919, the time expires within which the Government may make use of the water on the allotted lands. Since but little can be done during spring months, provision must be made for protecting the water-right of the Indians during the fall of 1918, for the reason that farming operations for the season close about that time. On September 1, 1916, there remained 31,000 acres of irrigable land allotted to the Indians, for which beneficial use of water had not been provided.

The Uintah and Ouray Indians are hunters and stockmen, rather than farmers, so that it has been found very difficult to impress upon them the need of diligence in applying the water to the land, in order to save the right to its use. Under these conditions it was wisely concluded by the Government to lease the lands not cultivated by the allottees to outside renters, so that the right to water would not be lost to the Indians.

After surmounting great difficulties, Superintendent Kneale, who has been in charge of these Indians for the past two years, feels confident that he will be able to bring all the irrigable allotments under cultivation within the time limited by law. In order to do this he has found it necessary to lease the lands for a series of years, under attractive terms, as an added inducement to prospective lessees. The allotments of the Indians comprise the most fertile lands of the reservation, and for this reason are very attractive to outsiders seeking homes in that section. No doubt there will be great pressure brought to bear upon the Government to dispose of inherited allotments and the lands of allottees who have been adjudged capable of managing their own affairs.

The Uintah and Ouray Indians are becoming quite successful stock-raisers, having extensive herds of cattle and sheep. The chief range for their stock is within a tract comprising 250,000 acres, set apart for the Indians for grazing purposes. In addition to this, between 2000 and 3000 head of sheep are pastured within the Uintah Forest Reserve.

The records show that 35 members of the tribe have 3010 head of cattle and 2600 sheep in the grazing tract. Of these, 30 are full-blooded Indians. Three thousand sheep are pastured in other locations within the reservation. William Wash, a full-blooded Uintah, has the largest herd of cattle, having 500 head, together with 600 sheep, estimated to be worth \$29,000. Thirty-four members of the tribe own from 20 to 150 head of cattle. The fact that the full-blooded members of the tribe are the most careful managers augurs well for these Indians.

Serious difficulty has been encountered within the last two years by reason of the Indians being deprived of the water for irrigation, settlers on the river above the Indian allotments having converted the same to their own use. To remedy this wrong, injunction proceedings were instituted to prevent such illegal use. The order of the United States District Court, on July 26, 1916, granted a temporary injunction against the illegal appropriation of the water, so

that until the case is decided by the court in the hearing set for the October term, 1916, the Indians will be protected in their water-rights. Special Attorney J. F. Truesdell was assigned by the Department of Justice to take charge of these injunction proceedings, and the success of the contest thus far indicates the ability with which he has handled the case.

Much difficulty has been experienced in the past in inducing the allottees to take an interest in the cultivation of their land. Under the business-like supervision of Superintendent Kneale, who is impressing the Indians with his sincerity of purpose, little if any opposition is now manifested. Red Cap, one of the leaders of the hostile band, has indicated his desire to improve his allotment for a home.

THE RAVAGES OF PEYOTE.

An effort in the past few years to prevent the use of anhalonium, or peyote, by Indians has not been altogether successful. No Federal provision of law has been secured, although urged by the Indian Bureau and many students of the Indian problem. Judging from the results of efforts heretofore made to suppress its use, the devotees of peyote evidently maintain lobbyists to oppose legislation intended to place a ban on the drug. The peyote button is obtained by cutting the top from a small cactus which grows in Mexico. These buttons are collected and shipped into the Indian country.

It is urged by the Indians who are addicted to the peyote habit that the drug is used in their religious ceremonies, and therefore no interdiction should be promulgated regarding its use, since such an effort would be to deny to the cult freedom of religion, in violation of the guarantee of the Constitution. If that view is accepted, any vicious practice or use of drugs which undermines the morals and health may be upheld with equal force if it is associated in any manner with so-called religious ceremonies.

Various Indian tribes are being seriously affected by the

use of peyote. Its advocates, we are informed, seek to influence the most thrifty Indians; and once under their control, liberal contributions for the parent organization follow. Among the latest victims succumbing to this enchantment are the Uintah and Ouray Indians in Utah. It is alleged that secret agents visit this reservation for the purpose of introducing the use of the drug, and derive financial contributions from their victims. So successful have they been in their efforts that the postmaster located in a town near the reservation is reported to have stated that in his opinion not less than \$800 were forwarded to the headquarters of promoters and agents for disseminating propaganda favorable to peyote by the traveling representative of the Indians, who operated among the Uintah and Ouray tribes. It is stated that nearly one-half of the Uintah and Ouray Indians, numbering 1160 persons, have become devotees of the peyote habit.

The baneful effects upon the followers are soon apparent. The successful farmer neglects his fields and home; his health is often affected, and interest is lost in the things which tend to better living. The testimony of Dr. Henry B. Lloyd, resident physician at Fort Duchesne Indian Agency, is convincing. He cited the case of a victim of peyote who had always been industrious, but who, after being won over to the habit, relied wholly upon the medicinal benefits of the drug for every ailment, using it at all times to secure superhuman intelligence; to read thoughts, and to learn of the contents of books without more than a glance at their pages. This devotee removed his child from the Government school in order that he might teach him to use the drug and thereby become wise. Dr. Lloyd cites instances in which the use of peyote has undermined the health. Several deaths are reported as directly traceable to the habit.

From a moral and religious standpoint the effect of peyote is even more apparent. Its followers seem to abandon Christian teaching, and in their frequent nightly gatherings indulge in excesses through the midnight hour, in which men and women participate. It is claimed that in these noctur-

nal debaucheries there is often a total abandonment of virtue, especially among the women. To refer to a single instance: A member of the tribe came to the agency at Fort Duchesne and reported that his wife had attended a peyote meeting the night before, and having eaten some of the peyote, became crazed, tore off her clothing, and danced about almost naked in the presence of all those assembled. This was related by the Indians as not an unusual occurrence. The late Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, the celebrated specialist in nervous diseases, after a thorough investigation of the effects of peyote upon the system, said:

"I predict a perilous reign of the habit when the agent once becomes obtainable. The temptation to call again the enchanting magic will be too much for some men to resist after they have set foot in this land of fair colors, so much to charm and so little to disgust."

Many Indians are appealing for legislation restricting the importation and use of peyote. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bonnin, intelligent and educated Indians, located at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, have joined in a statement reciting the evil effects following the use of the drug. Rev. M. J. Hersey, missionary of the Episcopal Church, located within the reservation, vouches for and concurs in their statement, which follows:

"FORT DUCHESNE, UTAH, October 12, 1916.

"My dear Mr. Brosius: We, the undersigned Indians, make the following statements regarding the use of peyote among Indians, particularly the Utes of Uintah and Ouray Reservation:

"1. It excites the baser passions and is demoralizing—similar in its abnormal effects to that of opium, morphine, and cocaine.

"2. It creates false notions in the minds of the users, preventing sound logic and rational thought with which to meet the problems of their daily lives. Believing that peyote is the comforter sent by God, they reject the teachings of the Church. Believing that peyote reveals the secret thoughts of man and gives superhuman knowledge of the

contents of books, they deprecate the necessity of schools. Believing peyote a cure-all for every human ailment, they ignore the advice and aid of physicians. Attending the weekly peyote meetings, they waste time, strength, and money, consequently neglecting their homes and farms.

"3. It has spread with alarming rapidity within the last two years, and now has close to 50 per cent. of the tribe.

"4. It appears to have been the direct cause of the deaths of 25 persons among these Utes within the last two years.

"5. After a careful study of the spread of peyote among the Utes, where we have labored some fourteen years, it appears to us that an unscrupulous organization, through its agents, is promoting the Peyote cult, under a religious guise, solely for the easy money gotten from their superstitious victims. From reliable sources we derive the information that large collections of money are taken up at the weekly meetings, and no accounting made whatever. The Utes, who had cattle, sheep, and horses, were the very ones first singled out by the shrewd peyote agent. It is the money from sale of stock, together with \$15 subsistence checks, that is taken without any concern for the inevitable wreckage of body, mind, and soul of the pitiable victims.

"6. Since the use of peyote is spreading rapidly and is undermining the uplift work of the churches and our benevolent Government; since it is an American principle to protect helpless, downtrodden people from the ruthless hand of the oppressor; to restrain the unscrupulous greed of those who traffic upon the ignorance and superstition of a people, we do implore all earnest citizens of America for a Federal law to protect us against the traffic in and the indiscriminate use of peyote.

(Signed) "GERTRUDE BONNIN,
RAYMOND T. BONNIN."

"I have read the above, relative to the use of peyote. I hereby vouch for the veracity of these statements, and do concur with Mr. and Mrs. Bonnin in imploring some Federal action against this great evil, peyote.

(Signed) "M. J. HERSEY,
"Episcopal Missionary."

The State Board of Pharmacy of Utah proposes to urge measures before the coming legislature to prohibit the introduction of peyote within the State. The Board will act in harmony with an effort seeking Federal control of the drug.

Voluminous evidence has been collected from various sources, including statements regarding the effect of the use of the drug upon various Indian tribes. These reports are available in the archives of the Indian Bureau. Hon. H. M. Gandy, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill (H. R. 10,669) which seeks to prohibit traffic in anhalonium, or peyote, among the Indians. The bill stipulates suitable fine and imprisonment for violation of the provisions of the proposed legislation. If the friends of the Indians would combine in appealing to their representatives in the House and Senate to favor legislation such as is outlined in the Gandy bill, it is believed that desirable laws may be secured before the termination of the present Congress on March 4th, 1917.

LEGISLATION FAVORABLE TO THE PIMAS.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year includes provision for two diversion dams, which will inure to the benefit of the Pima Indians belonging to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona. Authority is granted to construct a diversion dam with bridge superstructure and necessary controlling works at a suitable place on the Gila River for the purpose of irrigating the Indian allotments.

Funds are also authorized to be expended in the construction of a similar dam on the Gila, 10 or 12 miles above the border of the Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior is empowered to ascertain the respective rights and priorities of the Pima Indian lands, together with private and public lands, and adjust the use of the water upon an equitable basis. The Secretary is given ample power to secure satisfactory adjustments of the right to use water for irrigation before he shall direct the construction of the dam.

Temporary delay has been caused in undertaking the work of providing these dams, by reason of the increased cost of materials over the amount estimated for.

The Pimas have profited by the advice given them by Superintendent Thackery, that increased acreage under irri-

gation would result in their favor when the final "account of stock" is taken upon which to base a division of the water for irrigation.

There is a marked contrast between the former needy condition of the Pimas and their present hopeful attitude. Ample rains during the past season have added to their comfort through providing more abundant harvests.

The Experimental Farm of the Government, located at the Pima Agency, has proved an important factor in raising the standard of farming among the Pimas. In the one product of Egyptian cotton wonderful results are being realized. About four years ago a single stalk of Egyptian cotton at the Experimental Farm station at Yuma was observed to be of a wonderfully silky and strong fiber. The seed from this one stalk being carefully nurtured has resulted in an increase to 15 acres of growing cotton for the present year. Experiments last year by various firms have resulted in a great demand for this particular variety, one automobile company desiring the whole crop of this kind for use in the manufacture of its tires. The statement is made that this variety is the highest grade of cotton in the world.

The future of the Pimas seems assured, a happy transformation from their condition a decade or more ago.

PROTECTION FOR THE PAPAGOS.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RESERVATION.

As shown in our thirty-third annual report, the result of a former investigation of conditions existing among the Papago Indians in Arizona was that the Indian Bureau directed schedules of allotments to be made by its officials which embraced more than 3000 tracts of land for the homes of Papago Indians. These schedules were not approved, however, chiefly for the reason that there was a variance between the approved Government survey and the survey of the allotting agents. The work, however, proved to be most valuable in protecting the Papagos from the incursions



DAY SCHOOL, PAPAGO RESERVATION, ARIZ.



DESERT WELL, PAPAGO RESERVATION, ARIZ.

of stockmen and land-seekers bent upon securing titles to Indian homes.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urged that a reservation be created for the Papagos so as to prevent further settlement of outsiders in their country. His recommendations were approved, and on January 14, 1916, the following executive order was promulgated:

"Exclusive of a tribal right to the minerals contained therein, all surveyed lands and all unsurveyed lands, which, when surveyed, will fall within the townships and ranges hereinafter described, be and the same hereby are withdrawn and set apart as a reservation for the Papago Indians in Arizona: [descriptions omitted] . . .

"The foregoing reservation is hereby created with the understanding that it shall not interfere with prospecting for minerals under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, or the filing of entries in accordance with the mineral land laws of the United States; AND FURTHER, That nothing contained herein shall affect any existing legal right of any person to any of the lands herein described.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The reservation thus created contains in excess of 3,700,000 acres of land, of which 650,000 are mountainous, and includes the principal part of the country, which has for generations been occupied by these Indians.

As might reasonably be expected, considerable opposition has developed in having so large an area of land withdrawn from public settlement. This opposition culminated in a rehearing of the matter between the Government officials and the Chamber of Commerce of Tucson, representing the general public, together with persons interested in grazing privileges on the lands withdrawn. The boundaries of the reservation, as originally granted, were made to follow the lines of the public survey rather than the crest of the mountain ranges. The suggestion of the committee representing the Chamber of Commerce of Tucson that the boundaries should, wherever possible, follow the crest of the mountain

ranges, seems well taken, since these would furnish a natural boundary, easily distinguished both by Indians and outsiders. As a result of the negotiations between the contending parties, a mutual agreement was arrived at, making slight changes in the boundary lines, together with a considerable concession on the north side by eliminating possibly 300,000 acres, so as to afford more ready access to the Ajo mines. Very few Papagos reside within the tract agreed to be restored to the public domain. The agreement reached by the joint commission having the investigation in charge, we understand, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

Certainly Commissioner Sells is to be congratulated upon the good work accomplished in this case, since the Government long ago abandoned the policy of creating large executive order reservations for Indian occupancy. The need of the Papagos, however, was insistent, and their claim of right for protection so equitable that the Commissioner's action surely has the unqualified approval of the friends of the Indians.

Now that the Government holds the legal title to the lands, it is taking active steps to advance the interests of the Indians in their effort at self-support. Already, five day schools have been established at various points in the Papago Reservation, at each of which wells have been sunk to provide water for the use of the school and surrounding Indians, while four additional wells have been constructed at other points. The depth of the wells varies from 75 to 400 feet, and are provided with gasoline power pumps. The day schools which have been established have accommodations for the necessary employes; a noontime lunch is to be provided for the pupils, who in many cases are compelled to travel quite a distance to school. While it is no doubt within the province and duty of the Government to provide day-school privileges and necessary equipment for these Indians, due caution should be taken to see that too much is not being done by the guardian for its wards, which may result in pauperizing the Papagos, who are now a self-reliant people.

THE CASE OF THE HUNTER HEIRS.

The thirty-third annual report of the Association referred to a suit brought in a trial court in the District of Columbia by parties known as the Hunter heirs, suing in the name of the Pueblos of Santa Rosa *vs.* the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office. The plaintiff sought to enjoin the Government from taking steps toward surveying or disposing as public land of any part of the Santa Rosa Valley, which has been the home of the Papago Indians in Arizona from time immemorial.

While the area involved in the suit was about 200,000 acres, it was believed to be a test case which, if successful, would have decided title to perhaps 2,000,000 acres of the Papago lands.

The plaintiffs in the action claimed title under a deed executed many years ago by chiefs of the Papagos. The Court dismissed the suit, upholding the Government's contention that the title of the Indians was only a right of occupancy which precludes a right to convey.

It is understood that the claimants have conducted quite a flourishing business in the sale of various tracts of the coveted land. Purchasers, it seems, may always be found ready to be separated from their money, but we hope the decision of this case will be a warning for the future.

NEED OF EXTENDING THE PENAL CODE.

Friends of the Indian have long recognized the need of assimilation of the Indians with other residents of the community in which they live. An aid to this end is found in providing laws alike applicable to the Indian and his neighbor.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently decided (*U. S. vs. Dennis Quiver*) that the crime of adultery committed by one Indian with another Indian on an Indian reservation is not punishable under State or Federal laws. After reviewing the several statutes relating to the punishments for crimes, the Court says:

"We have now referred to all the statutes. There is none dealing with bigamy, polygamy, incest, adultery, or fornication, which in terms refers to Indians, their matters always having been left to the tribal customs and laws and to such preventive and corrective measures as reasonably could be taken by the administrative officers."

Missionary workers in the Indian field have for a long time recognized the need of providing some penalty for the immoral practices among Indians, for which an adequate penalty is provided in similar offenses by other residents of the State and nation.

It is gratifying to note that the State of Arizona has authorized all bonded superintendents or agencies to issue marriage licenses under direction of the clerk of the proper court of the County in which the school or agency is located.

A distinct advance would be recorded by providing similar laws in all the States coincident with the Federal statute bringing Indians within the law providing for some form of punishment for the commission of adultery and kindred practices of immorality. The need is imperative, and Congress should urge and adopt proper means for suppressing or prohibiting these violations of the moral code.

THREATENED REMOVAL OF THE KOOTENAI.

In February last there was quite a controversy as to the desirability of transferring the Kootenai Indians, who have allotments in the Kootenai Valley, near Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, to the Colville Reservation, Washington. According to information derived from a personal visit to the reservation and from official sources there are about 114 members of the Kootenai band in the valley along the Pend d'Oreille river, and it appears that 46 full bloods of the band have been allotted lands in mountain and valley, 20 of whom are now living. The allotted lands aggregate about 4000 acres, and are held in trust by the Government.

Very little attention, it is claimed, has been given these Indians by the Bureau, and only within a year has a day

school been established among them, where a teacher and housekeeper are stationed under Government supervision. The interest which has been aroused in their behalf is a result of the effort to secure their removal. No doubt if the Indians were removed, a more thrifty class of people might secure possession of their lands and thus increase the volume of trade at Bonner's Ferry and surrounding points.

From all information that we can secure, the Indians do not want to be removed from their present homes, and it seems that even had they been willing to be transferred to another section of country there appear to be no vacant lands where the Government could provide them homes. The Government has replied to these suggestions of removal by stating that there are no lands within Colville Reservation where Indians of another tribe can be located. And the Colvilles must first agree to the removal of any Indians to their reservation, since they are the sole proprietors. While there may be in the minds of the people of Bonner's Ferry and vicinity good reason for believing that these Kootenais should be deprived of their present home, there seems to be in law or equity no reason for such action.

Now that the agitation regarding the Kootenais has somewhat subsided, we urge that it is more than ever the duty of the Government to render them proper medical attention and provide for their education, so as to remove these causes for necessitating their removal elsewhere.

It is recorded of the Kootenais that they have for generations lived in their present homes. When the boundary between the British possessions and the United States was established, about the year 1850, it was found that a portion of the Kootenai tribe was on Canadian soil. A reservation was soon established by the Canadian Government where this branch of the tribe now resides.

Those living both in Canada and in the United States are devoted Catholics. The members of the tribe are educated chiefly at Cranbrook, the Canadian Government granting to the Catholic Church an annuity for maintaining a school at their mission; this partnership between Church and State

being in contrast to the policy authorized in the United States.

With an enrollment of 28 pupils in the day school near Bonner's Ferry, the reports show an average attendance of 26½ during about seven months previous to the close of the last fiscal year. Friends of the Indian are looking to the Government to take whatever steps may be necessary for the protection of the Kootenais.

STATUS OF INDIANS OF NEW YORK.

FISHING RIGHTS DENIED.

In affirming the decision of the State Court, an opinion of more than usual interest was given by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1916, relating to the privilege enjoyed by Indians of New York to fish in the waters of the State outside the boundaries of the Indian reservations.

Fayette Kennedy and two companions, members of the Seneca Nation, were arrested for securing fish outside the limits of the Cattaraugus Reservation, in violation of the laws of New York. It was claimed for the Indians that they were fishing within the boundaries of the land conveyed by treaty of Big Tree to Robert Morris, September, 1797, which reserved for them the right to fish in the waters of the ceded territory.

The paragraph incorporated in the grant, upon which the Indians relied to uphold their claim of right to fish, reads:

"Also, excepting and reserving to them, the said parties of the first part and their heirs, the privilege of fishing and hunting on the said tract of land hereby intended to be conveyed."

In announcing the decision of the United States Supreme Court the Chief Justice stated that Mr. Justice Hughes prepared the opinion, which was approved by the Court before his resignation. The Court says:

"It is not to be doubted that the power to preserve fish and game within its borders is inherent in the sovereignty of

the State, subject, of course, to any valid exercise of authority under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. . . .

"It has frequently been said that treaties with the Indians should be construed in the sense in which the Indians understood them. But it is idle to suppose that there was any actual anticipation at the time the treaty was made of the conditions now existing to which the legislation in question was addressed. Adopted when game was plentiful—when the cultivation contemplated by the whites was not expected to interfere with its abundance—it can hardly be supposed that the thought of the Indians was concerned with the necessary exercise of inherent power under modern conditions for the preservation of wild life. But the existence of the sovereignty of the State was well understood, and this conception involved all that was necessarily implied in that sovereignty, whether fully appreciated or not. We do not think that it is a proper construction of the reservation in the conveyance to regard it as an attempt either to reserve sovereignty prerogative or so to divide the inherent power of preservation as to make its competent exercise impossible. Rather are we of the opinion that the clause is fully satisfied by considering it a reservation of a privilege of fishing and hunting upon the granted lands in common with the grantees, and others to whom the privilege might be extended, but subject nevertheless to that necessary power of appropriate regulation, as to all those privileged, which inhered in the sovereignty of the State over the lands where the privilege was exercised."

SOVEREIGNTY OVER RESERVATIONS.

The status of New York Indians within and outside the reservations in that State is more or less confusing. The State, as we have seen, may exercise jurisdiction over ceded lands. A different decision in the case of the United States against Hamilton et al. being arrived at in the *habeas corpus* proceedings regarding the legality of imprisoning two Seneca Indians upon charges filed by the State Game Protector for fishing without a license within the boundaries of the Cattaraugus Reservation, in violation of the conservation laws of the State.

Hon. A. F. Jenks, Deputy Attorney General of New York, represented the State in upholding its jurisdiction over

reservations. After a careful study of the contentions, the Indian Attorney General reached the conclusion that the prisoners should be discharged.

The findings of the Attorney General are too lengthy to quote in full. The principal captions only are cited from the brief, together with the closing argument:

"II. The Federal Government Has Always Claimed Guardianship and Control Over the Indian Tribes."

"III. The Power of Congress to Govern Indian Tribes by Legislation, and Thereby to Abrogate or Supersede Indian Treaties Has Been Upheld by the Supreme Court."

"IV. The Principle That a State May Act in the Absence of Affirmative Legislation on the Part of Congress Is Not Applicable to the Government of Tribal Indians."

"V. Federal and State Authorities Hold That State Laws Do Not Apply to Indians Living in Their Tribal Relations."

"VI. Power to Terminate Federal Guardianship of Tribal Indians and to Break Up the Tribal Organization is Exclusively in the Federal Government."

"VII. Conservation Laws Do Not Extend Over Indians Residing in Tribal Relations Upon Reservations Within the Borders of New York State."

"Accepting as the law of the land the principles laid down by the courts of the United States as to the status of the tribal Indians within its borders, there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the Conservation Law of the State of New York does not apply to tribal Indians residing on their reservations within the territorial limits of the State."

The Federal Court adopted the findings of the Attorney General of the State, so that until a decision is rendered by the United States Supreme Court, or legislation adopted by Congress, the Federal Government may exercise jurisdiction over New York Indian reservations.

By reason of the great need of better supervision over these Indians it is hoped that the jurisdiction will be permanently determined without delay by the highest court.

Influence will be exerted to secure action during the closing session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, relegating to the

State of New York authority concerning the management of Indians in that State, reserving, however, under Federal control, the dominion of their lands.

THE HEFF DECISION REVERSED.

Previous to May 8, 1906, Indians to whom an allotment of land had been made were clothed with rights of citizens upon the date of the issuance of a trust patent. The Supreme Court of the United States, on April 10, 1905, in the matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488), held that when an Indian allottee was by law declared to be a citizen and subject to the laws of the State, he was by that act released from Federal control under police regulations adopted by Congress prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

The result of the Court's decision was a perceptible increase in drunkenness among the Indians, since there was no punishment under the Federal statute for furnishing intoxicants to allottees. This condition no doubt was chiefly responsible for the enactment of the legislation of May 8, 1906, known as the Burke Act, which provides that Indians receiving an allotment of land shall not become citizens of the State until the termination of the trust period.

In the effort of the Government to lessen the use of intoxicating liquors by its Indian wards appeals have been made to the courts from time to time. The Supreme Court of the nation, on June 12th last, in the case of the United States *vs.* Nice, reversed its decision, given in the Heff case, above referred to, and, after reviewing the various contentions, held that the General Allotment Act of 1887, together with other legislation show—

“That the tribal relation and the wardship of the Indians were not to be disturbed by the allotments and trust patents, we find that both Congress and the administrative officers of the Government have proceeded upon that theory. This is shown in a long series of appropriation and other acts and in the annual reports of the Indian Office.

“As, therefore, these allottees remain tribal Indians and under national guardianship, the power of Congress to

regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to them, as is done by the act of 1890, is not debatable.

"We recognize that a different construction was placed upon Sec. 6 of the act of 1887 in *Matter of Heff*, 197 U. S. 488, but after reexamining the question in the light of other provisions in the act and of many later enactments clearly reflecting what was intended by Congress, we are constrained to hold that the decision in that case is not well grounded, and it is accordingly overruled."

INDIAN TITLES IN CALIFORNIA IMPERILLED.

In April, 1915, the Citizens' Water Company of San Jacinto, California, filed court proceedings to quiet title and in ejectment against the Saboba band of Mission Indians residing on their reservation in southern California. The numerous bands of Mission Indians in California hold the right of occupation to their homes under authority of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, confirmed with Mexico in 1848. So long ago as 1886 similar proceedings in the case of *Byrnes vs.* Alas were undertaken in an effort to eject the Saboba Indians from their reservation. The decision of the trial court was adverse to the Indians, and upon request being made to the Indian Rights Association, an appeal bond was provided by Mr. Herbert Welsh and the case carried to the Supreme Court of California. This resulted in a unanimous decision of the Court, January 31, 1888, in favor of the Indians, confirming their right to occupy the lands. The Indian title was further fortified by the transfer of the tax deeds from the State of California to the United States in 1911, the taxes having been unpaid by the grantee of the Mexican claimant during a period of about nine years.

The sovereignty of the Mexican Government comprehended the Mission Indian lands in California previous to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. History tells us that early in the sixteenth century King Philip commanded that the farms and lands which shall be given to the Spaniards shall be without prejudice to the Indians, and a clause in the Spanish grants provides that "he, the grantee, shall in

no way disturb or molest the Indians who are established or living thereon at the present time." This right of occupation of the Indians was confirmed by a clause in the treaty with the United States, our Government agreeing that the Indian occupants within the ceded territory should have the same recognition and protection under our Government as they enjoyed under Mexican laws. The Supreme Court of California, in recognizing the right of occupation of the land by the Mission Indians, in the opinion in *Byrnes vs. Alas et al.*, above referred to, said:

"The defendants . . . are Mission and Pueblo Indians, claiming the land by virtue of their possession and the continuous, open, and exclusive use and occupancy by their predecessors and ancestors ever since the year 1815. . . . After the acquisition of California from Mexico, the United States was bound, under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to respect and protect the titles, both legal and equitable, acquired previous to the cession. . . ."

The court gave full consideration to the claim of the Spanish grantees that, by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1851, the Indians lost whatever rights they may previously have had from the fact that they did not present their claim to the Commissioners authorized by the act within two years after its passage, as the law provided. In relation to this contention of the claimants the court said:

"The fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1851, provides the decrees, or any patent issued under the act, shall be conclusive between the United States and claimants only and shall not affect the interests of third persons. Under this clause the rights of the Indians were preserved without presenting their claims. The patentee took the title in fee subject to the Indian right of occupancy. The rights of the defendants and their ancestors, existing before the change of sovereignty, were preserved to them."

It may seem strange that the title in the Government in trust for the Saboba Indians confirmed by the Supreme Court of California, and later strengthened by tax title to

the lands, should now be the subject of controversy. The present action is accounted for by reason of the decision of the United States Supreme Court affecting the Indians of Warner's Ranch, rendered subsequent to that of the Supreme Court of California in the Saboba case. The Indians of Warner's Ranch claim the right of occupation under conditions similar to those existing in the Saboba controversy. In the Warner Ranch case the United States Supreme Court took cognizance of the fact that the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1851, to determine land titles, having made no showing to the contrary, concluded that they did their duty and that the Indians were not at that time occupying the land.

No doubt relying upon the decision in that case, the Citizens' Water Company of San Jacinto now hopes to reverse the opinion of the Supreme Court of California in the former litigation in their title in the Saboba lands.

The situation is fraught with danger to the Mission Indians, not only of the Saboba band, but to those occupying other reservations in California, as is shown in

THE TEJON CASE.

The right of the Indians entitled to live within the Tejon Ranch in Kern County, California, is being questioned by a suit now pending in the court of original jurisdiction in that county. The principles involved in this attack upon the Indian right of occupation of the land is similar to that in the Saboba case heretofore alluded to.

Following the sanguinary conflicts between the Indians and the settlers during the discovery of gold in California in 1849, the Government, in 1852, established the position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and appointed Lieutenant (later General) E. F. Beale Superintendent in charge. Not long after, Superintendent Beale bought the Tejon Ranch from the then owners, some of whom, at least, were Spanish grantees, and during his lifetime the Indians were not seriously disturbed in their

occupancy of the land. The ranch is now owned by a syndicate of capitalists with headquarters in Los Angeles. It has often been stated that a corporation has no soul, and this belief seems to be strengthened by the evident purpose of the corporation to compel the removal of the Indians from their homes within the Ranch.

It is said that there were not less than 300 members of the Tejon band occupying the ranch at the time of the transfer of dominion from Mexico to the United States. A census taken in 1915 shows that 81 Indians at that time were living within the ranch. In recent years there has been a disposition on the part of the ranch owners to limit the privileges enjoyed by these Indians. This action has resulted in hardship more or less acute, so that the Indians gradually sought a living elsewhere.

Recent efforts to eject the Indians have been taken in various ways; for instance, it is claimed that when a member of the tribe dies, the lands he lived upon are immediately confiscated by the ranch owner and no other Indian allowed to live upon the land as his heir or grantee.

In seeking recognition by the Indians of the ownership of the land, a subtle plan has been to reserve a portion of the sums due the Indians for labor on the ranch and give the laborer a receipt for the amount withheld, which reads to the effect that it is in part payment for rent of the land.

During my visit to the homes of these Indians I was impressed with their quiet demeanor. They realize that they are helpless, and hope that their friends may intercede for them in protecting their right of occupancy to their homes, which have come to them as a heritage from their ancestors.

The remnant remaining in the Tejon Ranch are located in a cañon where it broadens to the valley, and the love of the Indians for the picturesque in nature is exemplified by the settlement of this little band along the stream which affords but scant water for the irrigation of their fields. These 81 Tejon Indians are now limited to 21 acres of land. The syndicate claiming title to the land occupied by the Indians prohibits them from pasturing cattle on the ranch

lands, and the little band are permitted to keep very few horses, and now have only 15 head of all kinds of live stock. One of the Indians secured a few pigs, and was immediately notified by the lords of the ranch that he must dispose of them or they would all be killed. Fruit can be successfully raised on the Indian lands, and in one garden of perhaps half an acre there were peaches, pears, plums, pomegranates, apples, figs, grapes, olives, quinces, and walnuts. Nearly all these were of the better varieties and luscious.

No school is provided for these Indians. There are 36 children, of whom 24 are over five years of age. In 1914 Mr. R. L. Stockton, Superintendent of Schools of Kern County, authorized the employment of a teacher, and the Indians provided seats and arranged for a day school to be held in the old church which they had built at their own expense. The school was successfully conducted during a seven months' term, and the Indians were very anxious that it should be continued. The successor of Superintendent Stockton, however, evidently taking counsel from the manager of Tejon Ranch, refused to further provide a teacher for the school. The Indians claim that since they built the church they should control the uses to which it may be placed. They are nominally Catholics, and they state that the priest recognized the right of the claimants to title of the ranch by entering into a lease of the church covering a period of five years, a stipulation of the lease being that the building should be used *only* for church purposes, thus depriving the Indians of the opportunity to continue their school. Incendiarism has been resorted to. The house and barn of the chief were burned, and other acts of vandalism committed.

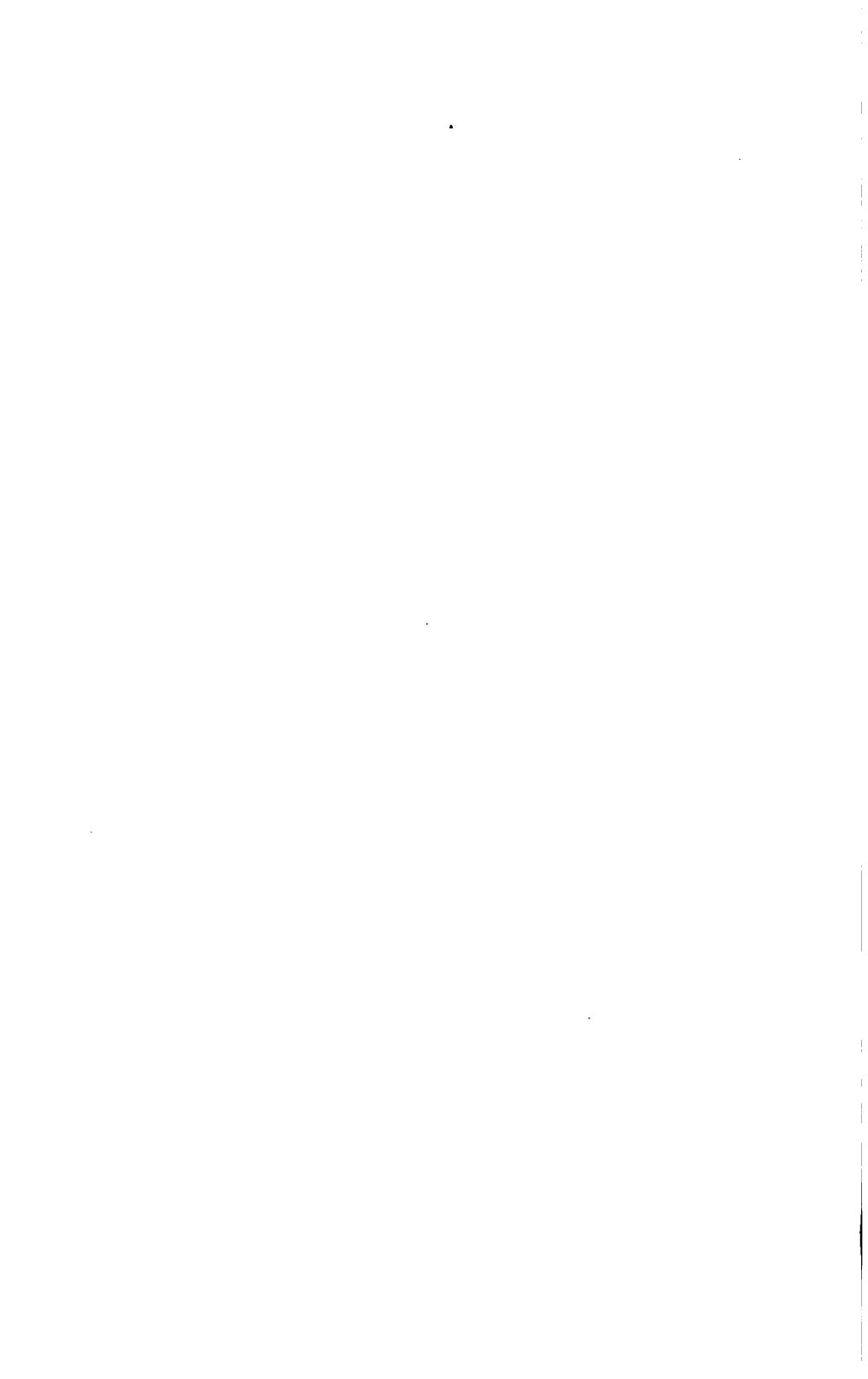
After listening to a recital of the many wrongs suffered by the Tejon band I was reminded of those other bands of Mission Indians in California who had been subjected to even greater hardships, as related in the story of "Ramona." Fortunately for the Indians in California, they have hosts of friends who are already eliciting increased interest in their behalf.



NEW TYPE OF HOSPITAL FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS.



UNFINISHED HOUSE, BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.



The Government should initiate proceedings in the Federal Courts intended to confirm the right of the Indians in California to have quiet enjoyment of their homes, a right guaranteed to them under Mexican control, which we have acknowledged by solemn obligation of treaty.

RELIEF FOR MONTANA INDIANS.

Exceptional interest in securing relief for Indians in Montana has continued for the year. As shown in former reports, the act approved March 1, 1907, authorizing the allotment of lands in the Blackfeet reservation, provided for the sale of the surplus lands and for the construction of an irrigation system estimated to cost \$3,000,000. The statute stipulated that the entire assets of the tribe, including funds and lands, were thereby pledged to meet the cost of the irrigation scheme, although it was shown that over three-fifths of the land to be irrigated would be available for settlement by outsiders. With so great a wrong threatening the Indians by carrying out the provisions of the law, the Indian Office delayed action hoping to secure remedial legislation.

The act of May 18, 1916, cures many of the defects and releases the tribal funds from escrow, which were held by the Government as a guarantee for reimbursing itself for the outlay of the irrigation project. The law provides that the irrigable land *only* shall be charged with the cost of the project. The tribal funds being thus released, the legislation authorizes the expenditure of not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle for the use of individual Indians, and the purchase of seeds and necessary farming equipment to enable them to become self-supporting, the carrying out of the provisions to be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make proper regulations for repayment by the beneficiaries who have profited by the loan under the reimbursement plan.

The irrigable lands which have been allotted to the Indians bear the same proportion of the cost of irrigation as the tracts which will be available for settlement by outsiders,

and the act of May 18, 1916, provides that "all charges against Indian allottees or their heirs herein authorized, unless otherwise paid, may be paid from the individual shares in the tribal funds, when the same is available for distribution, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior."

A surplus of approximately 619,000 acres of the tribal land remains after the members of the Blackfeet tribe will have received their quota of land by allotment.

An effort has been made to authorize the disposal of the unallotted land in the reservation lying east of the line between ranges 7 and 8. This tract embraces some 154,000 acres, of which 42,000 of irrigable land have been allotted, and hence will not be available for settlement.

A spirited contest has been pursued between the members of the tribe, the full-bloods for the most part opposing the sale of any part of the reservation; the members favoring the sale urge that a fund would thus be provided for the purchase of stock. The eastern section of the reservation is sparsely settled. It is said that not exceeding half a dozen allottees are living upon or improving their irrigable land included in the tract proposed to be opened to settlement. In event the eastern portion of the reservation, which is not allotted, is disposed of as proposed, a fund of perhaps \$700,000 may be realized which, judiciously managed, would place the Blackfeet tribe upon a fairly safe basis of self-support.

The 460,000 acres in the western part of the reservation which would remain intact for tribal benefit, it is estimated, will safely maintain 70,000 head of cattle. The land is well watered, and, lying next to the mountain, there is better protection for stock than on the plains to the eastward. This is one of the few desirable grazing fields which remain in the vast western empire.

About 13,000 head of cattle are now owned by a few members of the tribe, and the Government has purchased for tribal benefit some 2800 head additional during the past season. As indicated by the fact that the cattle are owned

chiefly by a few individuals, the greater number of the Blackfeet Indians are very poor, grazing being the chief source of income. On account of the elevation, the cropping season within the Blackfeet Reservation is short, thus limiting the product of the farm and garden.

Similar legislation is contained in the act of May 18, 1916, giving relief to the Flathead and Fort Peck Indians, so that the land to be irrigated shall bear the total expense of the cost of irrigation.

It is difficult to understand what argument was presented to Congress in order to secure the apparently vicious legislation which the foregoing act has remedied, wherein the surplus lands of these tribes should be charged with any portion of the cost of irrigating other lands which would be benefited only by the irrigation project. When the wrong was clearly and fully presented to Congress, it was not difficult to convince the legislators that remedial legislation should be adopted.

TRUST ALLOTMENTS SUBJECT TO DEBTS.

In April last the Supreme Court of Kansas decided that an Iowa Indian allotment in that State, patented to the heir of the allottee, is subject to the debts of the heir contracted prior to the issuance of the patent in fee. The statutes under which the allotment was made contained the usual clause rendering the sale or incumbrance of the land illegal during the twenty-five-year trust period, and provide:

"That at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall not be subject to taxation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise."

This decision may affect all allotments of land now held in trust by the Iowas in Kansas and Nebraska, which originally aggregated 12,000 acres.

The decision of the Kansas Supreme Court seems contrary to the whole fabric built up for the protection of allotted Indians, who had been assured, under the General Severalty Act, after which the Iowa allotment laws were patterned, that their lands would not be liable for debts contracted during the life of the trust, while they were becoming familiar with our laws and learning, through contact in business affairs, that prudence and care so necessary in supporting themselves.

If the lands allotted the Iowas are not free from seizure and sale for debts contracted prior to the termination of the trust, it would have been a far better policy to have given full title to the allottee in the first instance, in lieu of the trust certificate. In that event, allottees would not have been encouraged to improve their allotments, in building and otherwise investing their money, which may, under the Kansas decision, be subjected to their unpaid debts covering a prior period of so many years.

We cannot reconcile the decision with the intent of Congress to safeguard the allottee against his own weaknesses and lack of experience. Every proper effort should be made to secure a test case from the jurisdiction of the Kansas Court for consideration by the United States Supreme Court.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FAVORED.

One of the basic principles of this Association being the promotion of the civilization of the Indian and his progress in industry and education, it has consistently favored the policy of encouraging the attendance of Indian pupils in the public schools of the various States.

It is gratifying to note that popular education has for some years been the policy of the Indian Bureau. During the present Administration a notable increase in the number of Indian pupils attending the public day schools has been

made. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there were 25,180 pupils in the public schools of the States, and the report for the fiscal year 1916 shows that 28,463 pupils were in attendance at these schools, being an increase of over 13 per cent. during a period of two years.

The attendance at the various Reservation and non-Reservation schools for the last fiscal year is shown by the following table:

RECAPITULATION: DATA OF FISCAL YEAR 1916.

No.	KIND	CAPACITY	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE
<i>Government</i>					
25	Nonreservation.....	8,528	9,385	8,384	7,642.6
10	Five Tribe School....	1,019	1,227	1,026	939.3
35	Reservation Bdg.....	9,547	10,612	9,410	8,581.9
74		9,401	10,012	8,783	8,003.3
215		8,009	7,140	5,963	4,713.2
324		26,957	27,764	24,156	21,298.4
<i>Mission</i>					
9	Contract Bdg.....	1,185	1,107	1,011	825.2
42	Non-contract Bdg....	4,228	3,158	2,961	2,624.7
23	Non-contract Day....	1,149	686	654	506.8
74	Private Bdg.....	6,562	4,951	4,626	3,956.7
2		185	65	60	47.7
400	Grand Total.....	33,694	32,780	28,842	25,302.8

Pupils in public schools..... 28,463

Total all classes..... 61,243

Indian children of school age in the United States (eligible),
80,979.

The appropriation of \$20,000 available for meeting the tuition charges and securing the attendance of Indian pupils in the public schools for 1916 was found inadequate. For the current year, however, sufficient funds are available for this purpose, so that the report for the next year should show even greater progress toward assimilation of Indian and white pupils in the public schools.

As stated in former reports, the Indian Rights Association has uniformly championed the principle embodied in the General Severalty Act, that allotment of land to Indians should *ipso facto* place them under State laws with rights of citizenship. As citizens, no discrimination could be made against educating Indian children, such as has been done in the State of South Dakota in prohibiting non-citizen Indians from securing the benefits of the public school system in that State.

Since superintendents of Indian schools are solicitous to increase the enrollment of pupils, it is important and desirable that there should be an impartial canvass of the Indian school field by disinterested officials to determine the particular Indian children who should be released or barred from the Government schools. It is believed that a large number of the pupils now enrolled in these schools should be attending public day schools. By this elimination a substantial decrease in the appropriation may be made as well as resulting benefits to Indian children by the rivalry through their mingling with white children.

We are pleased to note that the Society of American Indians, which represents the intelligent and progressive element of the Indians, has recorded views in unison with the policy herein outlined. The Sixth Annual Conference of the Society, which convened at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in September, 1916, adopted the following clause as a part of its platform:

"We cannot urge too strongly upon the Congress that provision should be made, and the Indian pupils encouraged, to make use of the Federal schools merely as the stepping stones to attendance in white schools, where contact with other American youth makes for patriotic, competent citizenship; and all Indian pupils over twenty-one years of age having completed a prescribed course of study should be deemed fully competent, given control of their own property, and thrown upon their own resources."

S. M. BROSIUS.

INDIAN PROGRESS.

As a matter of general interest, we give the following data, compiled by the Indian Bureau from the reports of its superintendents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

The Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 335,753.

Out of a total of 52,556 families upon which the Office has information, 42,116 live in permanent houses and 10,446 live in tepees, tents, and temporary structures. Of these permanent houses, 25,511 have wooden floors.

Including the Five Civilized Tribes, 292,720 are known to wear modern attire; 180,504 are citizens of the United States.

There are known to be 656 missionaries working among the Indians and 617 churches among the Indians.

Of 1893 marriages, 498 were by tribal custom and 1395 by proper legal procedure.

The tribal property belonging to the Indians is valued at \$225,720,815. The individual property is valued at \$427,697,647, a total of \$653,418,462.

The number of Indians employed in the United States Indian Service during the fiscal year 1916 is 16,706, whose earnings were \$1,350,425.

Employed by private parties, 9,246 Indians earned \$1,027,952.

Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three Indians were farming for themselves a total of 678,527 acres, and the value of the products raised was \$5,293,719.

There were 43,309 Indians engaged in stock raising, who used 30,605,228 acres of grazing land. The value of stock owned by the Indians is \$28,824,439.

During the fiscal year 1916, 12,999 Indians received rations, costing \$334,849; 2,875 Indians received wagons, tools, and implements issued gratuitously to the value of \$97,898. These, of course, do not include Indians receiving rations or miscellaneous issues for which they perform labor in payment.

Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, not including Indians employed by others:

INDUSTRY	NO. ENGAGED	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Basket making.....	4,059	\$48,930
Bead work.....	3,134	35,033
Blanket weaving.....	3,673	318,518
Lace making.....	289	4,693
Pottery.....	1,948	11,088
Fishing.....	2,939	180,712
Wood-cutting.....	3,770	252,514
Others.....	7,144	355,345
Total.....	26,956	\$1,206,833

Tribal land leased for grazing and farming purposes aggregated 9,859,393 acres, the rental therefor being \$629,913.

To June 30, 1916, 218,713 allotments, covering 35,564,708 acres, have been approved.

There are 86,730 Indian children of school age, 5,751 of whom are ineligible for attendance at school by reason of physical or mental deformities, ill health, absence from reservation, or other reason, leaving 80,979 Indian children eligible for school attendance. Sixty-one thousand two hundred and forty-three of these eligible children are in school; 19,736 are not in any school.

The schools provided have a capacity for 33,694 pupils, exclusive of public schools.

Of 71,685 Indians examined for disease, 8,695 were found to have tuberculosis in some of its forms (4,302 of which were active cases); and 16,314 were found to have trachoma.

It is estimated that nearly 23,500 of the Indians in the United States have tuberculosis.

Based on an Indian population of 190,920, the birth rate per thousand during the fiscal year 1916 is shown to be 31.85, and the death-rate, 23.33.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The Sixth Annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 26-30, 1916. This Association was represented by its secretary, Mr.

Sniffen. The Society is increasing its power and usefulness, planting the seed that must inevitably produce larger results among the race.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The Society of American Indians assembled in sixth annual conference in the city of Cedar Rapids, Ia., more conscious than ever of the complex situation in which a kindly and benevolent government has placed the appealing to the people, the congress, and the executive officers of the nation for such sympathetic counsel and assistance as may be necessary in working out a plan for a legal educational and administrative policy which, when adopted, shall contemplate the speedy and just settlement of all causes of Indian discontent, by placing them on an equal footing with other Americans, do adopt the following platform:

1. We believe that the time has come when we ought to call upon the country and upon congress to look to the closing of the Indian bureau so soon as trust funds, treaty rights, and other just obligations can be individualized, paid or fulfilled. It should be seen that the Indian bureau was never intended as a permanent part of the interior department, but merely a temporary function. With the progress and education of Indians they should be invested with the full privileges of citizens, without burdensome restrictions. As its jurisdiction is removed the books of the bureau should be closed until there is a final elimination. As citizens and taxpayers, struggling side by side with other Americans we are willing to trust our liberties and fortunes to the several communities of which we form a part.

2. It is believed that the preparation and introduction in Indian schools of the new vocational courses of study, marks an epoch in Indian education. Furthermore we cannot urge too strongly upon the congress that provision should be made, and the Indian pupils encouraged, to make use of the federal schools merely as the stepping stones to attendance in white schools, where contact with other American youth makes for patriotic competent citizenship; and all Indian pupils over twenty-one (21) years of age, having completed a prescribed course of study should be deemed fully competent, given control of their own property, and thrown upon their own resources.

3. We commend the efforts of the officials of the bureau for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, and we urge upon our own people the adoption of habits of total

abstinence, which we are convinced are conducive to happiness and prosperity. We urge unequivocally upon the congress the passage of the Gandy bill to prohibit the commerce in and use of peyote among our people, because of its known baneful effects upon the users in mind and morals.

4. We commend all efforts to improve sanitary and health conditions on reservations, and to save the lives of the Indian babies, which efforts have already resulted in greatly reducing the death-rate. We trust that the health campaign will continue unabated until the baneful effects of reservation life and ignorance shall have been wiped out for both infants and adults.

5. We reaffirm the principles so ardently and justly urged by former conferences of the society. We reiterate our pleas made in our Denver and Lawrence platforms calling for a definition of the legal status of the Indian, for the individualization of trust funds and the early adjudication of all tribal claims. We renew our appeal as made in our memorial to the president of the United States December 11, 1914.

We again call upon our own people to the exercise of all manly and womanly virtues, fighting with courage the battles of life, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress so essential to the ultimate salvation of our race.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Conference of the Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples was held by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 18-20, 1916. The Association was officially represented by President Grammer, Vice-president Wistar, Mr. H. H. Barton, Jr., Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, Mr. M. K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings will be issued, copies of which can be had by applying to Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. For the information of our readers we present that portion of the platform adopted which refers to Indian affairs:

PLATFORM OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL LAKE MOHONK
CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT
PEOPLES, 1916.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples recommends that the number of hospitals for the Indian service be increased and urges improvement of sanitary conditions where they are at present seriously deficient, and further recommends an increase of the annual appropriation by Congress for the educational facilities among the Navajos. The Conference wishes also to set its approval upon the progress made in industrial and vocational education and in health conditions.

We heartily commend the work of the various Christian missionary bodies, which are now more than ever before exhibiting a higher degree of coöperation in meeting the spiritual needs and longings of the Indian.

The Conference deplores the fact that the continued uncertainty as to the legal status of the Indians of the State of New York causes serious injury to their industrial, intellectual, and moral advancement and prevents the enforcement of the laws of the State relating to vice and crime, the public health and education. It is a matter of congratulation that an able investigation into this legal status has been recently made by a Deputy Attorney General of the State. We recommend that the results of this investigation be submitted to the Department of Justice of the National Government for its consideration and also that Congress be requested to pass a broad enabling act, under which the State of New York may enact all needful legislation for the improvement of these Indians and the benefit of the State. The Conference makes this specific recommendation because of the exceptional historic and legal situation of these Indians.

The ultimate solution of the perplexing Indian problem will be reached only when the Indians, by an academic, industrial, and moral education, have been prepared to receive all the privileges and assume all the duties of American citizenship. Until that time such Indians as are not so prepared are the wards of the Nation. The Nation is in duty bound to protect their rights, promote their interests, and provide for their education. Experience has proved that it is fulfilled very imperfectly and under great disadvantages special legislation enacted to meet special exigencies and administered by a Bureau whose head changes with every change in the national administration. A permanent, stable,

and developing policy is essential. We therefore urge the creation of a non-partizan, independent commission, permanent in its character, which should make a careful examination of the mass of Indian legislation on our statute books, much of it local and fragmentary, and from it develop an Indian law, general in its provisions, comprehensive in its policy, forward looking in its purpose. Such law, when enacted by the Congress, should take the place of all existing legislation except permanent treaties, and thereafter the administration of this law and the application of its principles to the varying conditions of the various tribes should be left by the Congress to the commission, to which should be committed the entire charge of the Indian service. We urge this plan, not only to secure greater economy and efficiency, but also to promote a consistent, continuing, and developing policy—a need recognized as of the utmost importance by all workers in the Indian service. The ultimate object of this policy should be to bring the present abnormal condition of the Indian to an end as speedily as possible by the incorporation of the Indian in the general citizenship of the nation.

Until the reorganization of the work for the Indian upon the principles above outlined, we deprecate as unwise and dangerous legislation which will remove all authority respecting our Western Indians from the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The policy of all Indian administration should include at the earliest possible date the segregation and individualization of Indian tribal property, in order that competent Indians may have available immediately all resources to which they are entitled and that they may be completely severed from the guardianship of the Government.

We urge that immediate steps be taken by the enactment of new legislation or otherwise, further to protect all incompetent Indians, especially the full bloods, in order that their property rights may be conserved and their resources expended for their benefit under proper supervision, looking to the correction of the flagrant abuses now rampant as particularly brought to our attention as existing among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

- December 15, 1915. Annual Meeting of the Indian Rights Association.
- January 30, 1916. First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
- February 7. Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

BY MR. M. K. SNIFFEN.

- December 15, 1915. Annual Meeting of the Indian Rights Association.
- March 16, 1916. High School, Wayne, Penna.
- April 12. West Side Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Phila.
- April 19. Woman's Auxiliary, White Marsh, Pa.
- July 11. Pocono Manor, Penna.
- July 13. Pocono Manor, Penna.
- September 29. Conference Society of American Indians, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- October 20. Indian Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1916.

Thirty-third Annual Report.....	2,500
A Threatened Raid on the Crow Indian lands.....	4,500
National Protection for Oklahoma Indians.....	4,000
Care of the Five Civilized Tribes.....	3,500
Threatened Exploitation of Indians.....	3,500
Letter of Hon. Joseph H. Choate.....	5,000
Vicious Indian Legislation.....	3,000
The Johnson Bill.....	3,000
	<hr/>
	29,000
Copies of publications issued prior to 1916.....	683,750
Total to date.....	712,750

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to the Indian Rights Association (of Philadelphia, Pa.), the sum ofdollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to the Indian Rights Association (of Philadelphia, Pa.), its successors and assigns, the following described real estate, to wit: all that certain.....

In order that all bequests and devises for religious and charitable purposes shall be valid, the will or codicil containing such provisions must, in Pennsylvania, be executed at least one calendar month before the death of the testator, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NOTE: Various similar requirements are made by the laws of other states. Friends living outside of Pennsylvania desiring to remember this Society in their will, are requested to note carefully the provisions of the state in which they live.

The Charities Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce endorses this Association as worthy of public support.

Just as this report goes to press an application for a charter was presented to the Court, and it is expected that the Association will soon be an incorporated body.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 7, 1916.

Dr.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage, 4's.
To \$1,000 New York Connecting Ry. Co., 1st mortgage bond 4½'s.

Cash.

To Balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 4, 1915.....	\$848.65
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and Contributions.....	9,507.95
Refund of excess expense money.....	102.04
Interest on investments and deposit account.....	182.40
Legacy, estate of Rose Hollingsworth, deceased.....	1,000.00
	\$11,641.04

Cr.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage, 4's.
By \$1,000 New York Connecting Ry. Co., 1st mortgage bond 4½'s.

Cash

By amounts paid, as follows:

Salaries.....	\$5,898.00
Office rent.....	700.00
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	924.14
Postage.....	450.00
Telephone.....	64.33
Traveling expenses (including Washington Agency)....	2,290.34
Brown Bros. & Co., 1 New York Connecting Ry. Co., 1st mortgage bond, with accrued interest.....	1,011.50
	\$11,338.31

By balance in bank, December 7, 1916.....	302.73
	\$11,641.04

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN M. STEERE,
HERBERT S. WELSH,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1915 Dec.	5. To balance.....	\$848.65
	8. George T. Craft.....	5.00
	Mrs. Lewis W. Francis.....	3.00
	Mrs. Eugene DuBois.....	5.00
	Dr. Charles W. Eliot.....	10.00
	W. Graham Tyler.....	5.00
	Frederick Strauss.....	2.00
	9. Mrs. Amory E. Rowland.....	2.00
	Alfred G. Rolfe.....	5.00
	Miss A. A. T. VanPelt.....	5.00
	George D. Watrous.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte.....	2.00
	Miss C. A. French.....	5.00
	Mrs. J. M. Hodson.....	5.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens.....	2.00
	Mrs. May W. Wood.....	7.00
	Mrs. John W. Elliott.....	10.00
	10. Frank H. Moss.....	25.00
	Miss J. E. Bell.....	25.00
	Ezra R. Weaver.....	50
	Dr. F. P. Sprague.....	20.00
	Miss Lucy S. Sampson.....	2.00
	Mrs. John E. Parsons.....	100.00
	George Burnham, Jr.....	25.00
	Rev. Dr. Mottet.....	1.00
	Mrs. E. R. Thayer.....	50.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown.....	10.00
	11. Hon. Joseph H. Choate.....	100.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	20.00
	Miss A. C. Stewart.....	20.00
	Mrs. James S. Cox.....	10.00
	Milton S. Erlanger.....	2.00
	13. Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch.....	20.00
	Mrs. Paul C. Ransom.....	2.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence.....	5.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan.....	10.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames.....	25.00
	Mrs. A. S. Logan.....	2.00
	Miss Alice C. Fletcher.....	5.00
	Mrs. S. S. Drury.....	25.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague.....	10.00
	Col. C. R. Codman.....	25.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley.....	5.00
	Dr. E. W. Emerson.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Gribbel.....	10.00
	Edward E. Ayer.....	25.00
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden.....	3.00
	Miss Clarinda Boardman.....	5.00
	14. John L. Cox.....	10.00
	15. Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer.....	50.00
	James Douglas.....	50.00
	Mrs. J. Emory Owen.....	20.00
	Henry L. Davis.....	5.00
	Mrs. Edward W. Grew.....	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey.....	5.00
	F. P. Capron.....	2.00
	Dr. Charles F. Meserve.....	2.00
	Miss Ethel L. Paine.....	25.00
	16. H. H. Barton, Jr.....	50.00
	Miss E. M. Tower.....	5.00

Carried forward..\$1,742.15

1915 Dec.	Brought forward..	\$1,742.15
	16. Mrs. F. Cunningham.....	5.00
	Mrs. Arthur Wiener.....	2.00
	17. Rev. George L. Paine.....	10.00
	Mrs. John Binney.....	5.00
	18. Mrs. J. P. Morgan.....	25.00
	S. K. Humphrey.....	25.00
	Miss Caroline A. Fox.....	5.00
	Edwin Eells.....	1.00
	20. Richard M. Colgate.....	100.00
	Miss Mary Coles.....	50.00
	Jane Rhoads Morris.....	15.00
	General Charles L. Peirson.....	25.00
	Miss Esther Morton Smith.....	5.00
	Rev. Charles Wood, D.D.....	5.00
	23. John C. Lowry.....	10.00
	Miss Frances R. Morse.....	10.00
	Miss Heloise Meyer.....	24.00
	Arthur B. Emmens.....	27.00
	28. Mrs. Mary H. Loines.....	10.00
1916 Jan.	3. 6 mos. interest on Reading Co. Bonds.....	60.00
	Miss S. J. Allen.....	10.00
	Miss Bertha C. Brooks.....	10.00
	Mrs. Wm. C. Loring.....	5.00
	Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin.....	6.00
	Miss Lucy Lowell.....	2.10
	Miss Mary P. Lord.....	2.00
	Mrs. C. T. Ogden.....	2.00
	4. Mrs. Joseph H. Braxier.....	10.00
	Mrs. David P. Kimball.....	25.00
	Mrs. H. L. Stevens.....	10.00
	A. C. Stohr.....	10.00
	E. M. Wistar.....	20.00
	Miss Tuckerman.....	10.00
	5. Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00
	P. H. Strubing.....	5.00
	Mrs. Ada D. Southworth.....	5.00
	6. Mrs. Allston Burr.....	5.00
	Dr. Franklin Carter.....	10.00
	Stansbury Hagar.....	10.00
	Miles White, Jr.....	5.00
	Mrs. V. W. McNeil.....	2.00
	Mrs. Henry V. Stilwell.....	3.00
	7. Miss Ellen W. Gray.....	10.00
	Dr. F. O. Allen, Jr.....	12.00
	Rev. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50
	Mrs. M. T. L. Gannett.....	2.50
	8. Mrs. Edward Coles.....	10.00
	Joseph Lee.....	15.00
	J. C. Havemeyer.....	20.00
	Miss Harriet E. Freeman.....	5.00
	Mrs. J. Henry Scattergood.....	5.00
	Mrs. E. K. Upham.....	5.00
	10. Joshua L. Baily.....	100.00
	George H. Perkins.....	2.00
	John J. Rothermel.....	6.00

Carried forward..\$2,528.25

1916	Brought forward..\$2,528.25
Jan. 10.	Miss Emily Gray..... 5.00
	Mrs. J. Crosby Brown..... 2.00
14.	Benjamin H. Miller..... 5.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann..... 3.00
	Miss Eliza G. Peterson..... 5.00
	Mrs. J. H. Sawyer..... 5.00
	John Gayton..... 2.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin..... 25.00
	William Burnham..... 12.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner..... 20.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood..... 7.00
	Mrs. John Cadwalader..... 10.00
	Henry Justice..... 7.00
	Theodore J. Lewis..... 10.00
	Mrs. C. Pardee..... 7.00
	George H. Fisher..... 15.00
	Edward Y. Hartshorne..... 7.00
	William P. Gest..... 10.00
	Mrs. Matthew Semple..... 12.00
	Miss Harriet Devoe..... 7.00
	Samuel Huntington..... 5.00
	Miss Fanny Chapman..... 5.00
	Mrs. E. H. VanIngen..... 5.00
	Mrs. Anna G. Dubois..... 5.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans..... 5.00
	Horace White..... 5.00
	Herbert S. Welsh..... 5.00
	Edward S. Buckley, Jr..... 5.00
	Francis B. Reeves..... 5.00
	F. H. Strawbridge..... 5.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle..... 5.00
	Henry J. Davis..... 5.00
	Mrs. G. S. M. Maule..... 5.00
	John Story Jenks..... 5.00
	Rev. C. E. Grammer..... 5.00
	Mrs. John Gribbel..... 5.00
	Joseph Lapsley Wilson..... 5.00
	Miss F. Arline Tryon..... 3.00
	Mrs. J. W. Steacy..... 3.00
	Mrs. Charles Savage..... 3.00
	Miss H. H. Outerbridge..... 3.00
	Hon. J. Willis Martin..... 3.00
	Mrs. Mary P. Fearing..... 3.00
	Mrs. J. M. Hubbard..... 3.00
	Mrs. Edward B. Meigs..... 3.00
	Miss Henderson..... 3.00
	Miss Mary R. Hillard..... 3.00
	Reuben Haines..... 2.00
	Henry Marrowbone..... 2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart..... 2.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart..... 2.00
	Miss Lucy D. Akerly..... 2.00
	Frank H. Moss..... 2.00
	Mrs. Charles H. Russell..... 2.00
	Mrs. Alexander W. Wister..... 2.00
	F. P. Prichard..... 2.00
	James Wilson Bayard..... 2.00
	Henry C. Mercer..... 2.00
	Miss Laura C. Outerbridge..... 4.00
	Wilberforce Eames..... 2.00
	Miss Margaret C. Maule..... 2.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd..... 4.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks..... 2.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier..... 2.00
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden..... 2.00
	Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild..... 2.00
	Hon. Charles S. Fairchild..... 2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell..... 2.00

Carried forward..\$2,865.25

1916	Brought forward..\$2,865.25
Jan. 14.	Miss Mary W. Henderson..... 2.00
	Frederick Strauss..... 2.00
	Edward Webster..... 2.00
	A. B. Weimer..... 2.00
	Mrs. John Markoe..... 2.00
	The Misses Matlack..... 2.00
	John Cadwalader..... 2.00
	Rev. J. Andrews Harris..... 2.00
	Effingham Perot..... 2.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley..... 2.00
	Mrs. B. J. Lang..... 2.00
	P. H. Strubing..... 2.00
	Miss Kate Kelsey..... 2.00
	Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge..... 2.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan..... 3.00
	A. Sydney Logan..... 2.00
	Robert Logan..... 2.00
	John J. Wilkinson..... 2.00
	Miss Helen Landell..... 2.00
	George W. Wickersham..... 2.00
	H. G. Ward..... 2.00
	W. Frederick Snyder..... 2.00
	Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts..... 2.00
	Miss Clyde..... 2.00
	W. W. Ellsworth..... 2.00
	S. K. Humphrey..... 2.00
	Miss Maria D. Williams..... 2.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst..... 2.00
	Miss Fanny A. L. Haven..... 2.00
	Rev. J. DeWolf Perry..... 2.00
	Mrs. W. D. Lewis..... 4.00
	Miss Mary Massey..... 2.00
	General A. R. Buffington..... 2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington..... 2.00
	Charles Delany..... 2.00
	H. H. Barton, Jr..... 25.00
	James E. Clark..... 50.00
	Henry L. Higginson..... 2.00
15.	Henry L. Davis..... 10.00
	W. F. Humble..... 6.00
	Rev. J. H. Dennison..... 2.50
	Mrs. J. H. Dennison..... 2.50
	Miss S. S. Hopkins..... 3.00
	Charles Richardson..... 5.00
	Mrs. Charles Richardson..... 5.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague..... 5.00
	Mrs. H. L. Stevens..... 2.00
	H. A. Wilder..... 2.00
	Miss Carrie L. Richardson..... 2.00
	Miss Adele Brewer..... 2.00
	Miss Frances S. Holkins..... 2.00
	William H. Scott..... 5.00
	Henry S. Pancoast..... 5.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames..... 5.00
	Wm. F. Fell..... 5.00
	C. Edward Billquist..... 10.00
	Mrs. Sara W. Rhoads..... 22.00
	Miss Alice H. Southworth..... 7.00
	Mrs. Amory E. Rowland..... 3.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor..... 3.00
	Dr. E. W. Emerson..... 3.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown..... 2.00
	Mrs. A. S. Qinton..... 2.00
	Miss Annie E. Luders..... 3.00

Carried forward..\$3,139.25

1916	Brought forward..	\$3,139.25
Jan.	15. Miss Emma B. Luders.....	3.00
	Mrs. Henry Villard.....	6.00
	Edward Pennock.....	3.00
	James Schouler.....	4.00
	Rev. Wm. P. Lee.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs.....	2.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence.....	4.00
	Mrs. Philip Gardner.....	2.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens.....	2.00
	William N. Allen.....	2.00
	J. Bertram Lippincott.....	2.00
	Miss Hope Stewart.....	5.00
	Miss Norma Stewart.....	5.00
	17. Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe.....	150.00
	Lockwood deForest.....	5.00
	Asa S. Wing.....	5.00
	Mrs. Harold Peabody.....	5.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker.....	5.00
	Miss Gertrude White.....	5.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	10.00
	Mrs. Wm. Howell Reed.....	10.00
	George E. Gamble.....	5.00
	William N. Rice.....	5.00
	Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes.....	5.00
	Prof. Irving Fisher.....	7.00
	Rev. C. F. Dole.....	3.00
	Mrs. John Innes Kane.....	2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis.....	2.00
	Dr. John W. Elliot.....	2.00
	Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury.....	2.00
	Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch.....	4.00
	H. N. Silliman.....	2.00
	Wm. T. Murphy.....	2.00
	Mrs. T. Fred Brown.....	2.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope.....	4.00
	Miss Mary L. Carter.....	2.00
	Charles Phelps Noyes.....	2.00
	18. Charles C. Savage.....	200.00
	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.....	
	D. D.....	50.00
	Charles Chauncy.....	20.00
	Charles J. Rhoads.....	50.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley.....	52.00
	Henry D. Woods.....	12.00
	Theodore Bullard.....	10.00
	John B. Garrett.....	10.00
	Mrs. E. Randolph.....	12.00
	Miss Anna Randolph.....	3.00
	Mrs. J. B. Foster.....	3.00
	Miss Ellen W. Egbert.....	7.00
	Albert R. Meyer.....	3.00
	Miss C. B. Convers.....	5.00
	Miss A. Convers.....	2.00
	R. W. Davids.....	5.00
	Miss Isabel Howland.....	2.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell.....	2.00
	Miss Elisabeth Gilman.....	2.50
	Mrs. Lawrence H. Schwab.....	2.00
	Wm. H. Arnold.....	2.00
	Herbert Welsh.....	2.00
	Rev. Alexander Henry.....	2.00
	Charles L. Huston.....	2.00
	Miss Edith F. Biddle.....	2.00
	Charles E. Panoast.....	2.00
	Dr. Henry M. Fisher.....	2.00
	F. B. White.....	2.00
	Mrs. Z. Belcher.....	2.00
	Miss Morton.....	2.00
	Mrs. Mary E. Wister.....	2.00

Carried forward..\$3,901.75

1916	Brought forward..	\$3,901.75
Jan.	18. A. S. Schropp.....	4.00
	James Douglas.....	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth Cochran.....	2.00
	Miss Agnes Cochran.....	2.00
	19. Mrs. C. Hilton Brown.....	22.00
	Miss Helen C. Butler.....	10.00
	Mrs. Jones Wister.....	5.00
	J. Montgomery Hare.....	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey.....	5.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumphelly.....	2.00
	Mrs. James N. Mohr.....	2.00
	George D. Watrous.....	2.00
	Selah B. Strong.....	2.00
	Miss Florence Bascom.....	2.00
	Howard H. Williams.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Binney.....	2.00
	Henry B. Coxe.....	2.00
	Frank A. Freeman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald.....	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith.....	2.00
	20. Miss Harriet Gray.....	10.00
	Miss L. D. Lovett.....	5.00
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman.....	3.00
	Mrs. F. W. Whittemore.....	3.00
	Miss Anna L. Dawes.....	2.00
	Joseph Elkinton.....	2.00
	Miss Mattie Jones.....	2.00
	Mrs. G. L. Bishop.....	3.00
	C. B. Spencer.....	2.00
	Rev. Reese F. Alsop.....	2.00
	Edwin H. Brown.....	2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes.....	2.50
	21. Mrs. Wm. B. Rice.....	5.00
	Richard H. Dana.....	5.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clayberger.....	7.00
	Mrs. Edward Grew.....	2.00
	Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore.....	2.00
	Owen Wister.....	2.00
	Rev. Alfred Elwyn.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris.....	2.00
	Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan.....	2.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick.....	2.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson.....	2.00
	22. Mrs. Edward V. Lane.....	12.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins.....	2.00
	L. N. Kinnicutt.....	2.00
	Mrs. H. W. Page.....	2.00
	24. Mrs. Henry Holt.....	5.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson.....	5.00
	Miss Florence B. Kane.....	3.00
	Mrs. W. C. Roe.....	2.00
	W. A. Margrave.....	2.00
	Miss E. A. Hare.....	2.00
	Miss A. L. Sears.....	2.00
	25. Mrs. Herman F. Vickery.....	100.00
	Frederick Weygold.....	2.00
	Miss Frieda Weygold.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. C. Sterling.....	7.00
	Miss Cornelia Warren.....	5.00
	Christian Association, Wellesley College.....	5.00
	Rev. Henry Bock, Sr.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Hall.....	5.00
	John D. McIlhenny.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. D. McIlhenny.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	2.00

Carried forward..\$4,225.25

1916	Brought forward..	\$4,225.25
Jan.	25. Arthur C. Parker	2.25
	Rev. H. B. Frissell	2.00
26.	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett	50.00
	Mrs. Wm. P. Hamilton	2.00
	Moorefield Storey	20.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower	5.00
	Jonathan M. Steere	5.00
	A. A. Outerbridge	2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood	2.00
	Joseph L. Bittenweiser	2.00
29.	D. B. Gamble	25.00
	Dr. G. M. White	2.00
	Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. Thomas S. Kirk- bride	3.00
	Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener	2.00
	John C. Shaffer	2.00
	E. P. Dutton	2.00
	Lawrence Bull Bear	5.00
	Francis C. Haines	5.00
	Rev. Henry Roe Cloud	4.00
	M. C. Morris	2.00
	G. H. Condict	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins	2.00
	Mrs. Charles J. Bona- parte	2.00
	Charles J. Bonaparte	2.00
	Oswald Garrison Vil- lard	5.00
	Mrs. Bryan Lathrop	5.00
	Mrs. Mary H. Loines	5.00
	Miss Alice M. Longfel- low	5.00
	Miss A. A. T. Van Pelt	2.00
	Miss Mary Boswell	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall	2.00
	Miss Gertrude Lansing	2.00
	Thomas P. Cope, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge	2.00
	Prof. Warren K. Moore- head	2.00
30.	Mrs. Ada B. Millican	2.00
	Edward F. Mason	3.00
	Mrs. Seth Low	2.00
	General R. H. Pratt	2.00
	Isaac H. Clothier	2.00
	T. M. Osborne	2.00
Feb.	2. James Williamson	2.00
	Mrs. Walter Aiken	5.00
	Mrs. J. Bertram Lippin- cott	2.00
	Miss Louisa S. Cheever	12.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes	2.00
	George M. Newhall	2.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester	4.00
	Samuel N. Longstreth	10.00
4.	Miss Mary Janet Mil- ler, Trustee	2.00
	Mrs. Brinton Coxe	12.00
	Edmund J. D. Coxe	2.00
	George McAneny	5.00
	Mrs. Charles S. Minot	2.00
	Dr. F. W. Wunderlich	4.00
	Mrs. James O. Watson	2.00
	W. W. Frazier	4.00
	Miss Bertha Appold	5.00
	Miss C. A. French	5.00
	Mrs. W. Bayard Cut- ting	50.00
8.	Francis Fisher Kane	2.00
	Mrs. A. H. Lane	4.00
	John B. Vreeland	2.00

Carried forward..\$4,566.50

1916	Brought forward..	\$4,566.50
Feb.	8. Miss Carrie A. Gilman	5.00
	Mrs. Herbert L. Satter- lee	100.00
	Miss Annie Fuller	10.00
	Johnson Iron Bull	2.00
	Edward T. Child	4.00
	John G. Pacer	2.00
	G. H. Deacon	2.00
	Miss Alice Lewishon	2.00
	Miss Caroline W. An- drus	2.00
	Miss Helen A. Fox	5.00
	Eugene Delano	27.00
	George Burnham, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. E. L. Macmahon	4.00
	Mrs. Herbert Beech	10.00
	J. E. Frenning	2.00
11.	Miss H. E. Fain	2.00
	Arthur N. Leeds	12.00
	Miss Mary Drummond	10.00
	Miss Anne Page	2.00
	Walter Smedley	2.00
	M. S. Erlanger	2.00
	Mrs. I. Ferris Lock- wood	10.00
	Lenox Banks	25.00
15.	Mrs. Walter Cabot	12.00
	Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber	2.00
	Miss J. H. Thompson	5.00
	Hon. Levi Chubbuck	2.00
16.	J. Q. A. Whittemore	3.00
	Mrs. Theodore P. Good- ing	3.00
	Mrs. Edward D. To- land	15.00
	Mrs. Wm. F. Dermont	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. H. Forbes	25.00
	J. Bunford Samuel	10.00
	Miss Meta Hutchinson	5.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge	25.00
	Charles F. Jenkins	25.00
	Thomas Wistar, Jr.	5.00
18.	Mrs. S. B. Griffin	15.00
	E. Webster	4.00
	Thomas C. Day	4.00
	Miss A. S. Penfield	2.00
	Mrs. E. F. Garrett	2.00
	Baltimore Yearly Meet- ing	100.00
	Joseph J. Janney	2.00
25.	J. LeRoy White	5.00
	Mrs. Charles H. Rus- sell	5.00
	T. Wistar Brown, 3rd	12.00
	Mrs. A. T. Cope	10.00
	Judge M. Slusser	2.50
	Mrs. Ida M. Slusser	2.50
	Miss Florence B. Kane	3.00
	Miss Georgina Schuyler	2.00
	Miss Emily Gray	2.00
	Herbert L. Clark	2.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner	3.00
	Miss Anne Heygate Hall	2.00
29.	Miss Mary Woodman	10.00
March	2. Miss E. W. Thackara	5.00
	Mrs. Craig D. Ritchie	5.00
	J. W. F. Podmore	2.00
	Mrs. E. N. Potter	5.00
	Clement L. Webster	2.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner	2.00
8.	A. C. Stohr	10.00

Carried forward..\$5,171.50

1916 Brought forward..\$5,171.50		1916 Brought forward..\$6,041.89	
March 8.	Dr. Henry B. Pavill.....	April 25.	Whirlwind Man.....
	Mrs. George C. Currie.....		Mrs. Edward Hale.....
	Wm. P. Bancroft.....		Miss Louise L. Schuyler.....
	William Burnham.....	28.	Miss R. C. Boardman.....
	Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett.....	May 2.	Estate of Rose Hollingsworth.....
	George Burnham, Jr.....		Hon. Seth Low.....
	Mrs. John S. Harrison.....		M. A. DeW. Howe.....
	John R. Livermore.....	4.	Dr. F. W. Wunderlich.....
	Miss Hetty B. Garrett.....		Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer.....
	Miss M. A. Dermont.....		Miss E. Josephine Brazier.....
11.	H. F. Wanning.....		J. Rodman Paul.....
	A. W. Kelsey.....	5.	Mrs. H. S. Bisbing.....
	Mrs. Craig D. Ritchie.....	6.	R. Fulton Cutting.....
13.	Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll.....		Charles H. Field.....
14.	Miss Mary B. Landell.....		Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....
	Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna.....		Mrs. F. M. Bird.....
15.	Miss Harriet Blanchard.....		Mrs. Charles S. Weston.....
	T. Broom Belfield.....		Daniel Goodvoice.....
17.	Henry W. Farnum.....	9.	Rev. W. C. Gannett.....
	The Misses Miller.....		Mrs. Gannett and Friend.....
	Mrs. John W. Carter.....	11.	Mrs. H. W. Page.....
	Mrs. E. B. Crowell.....		H. C. Groome.....
18.	Miss Mason.....	13.	Miss E. H. Wisner.....
	Miss Anna C. Watmough.....		Charles P. Bowditch.....
22.	Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....		Hon. Joseph H. Choate.....
25.	Mrs. Rosa B. LaFlesche.....		Prof. H. W. Farnam.....
	Barclay R. Leeds.....		H. H. Barton, Jr.....
27.	Rev. Henry L. Beets.....		Miss Bertha G. Brooks.....
30.	Mrs. Samuel Chew.....		George W. Seligman.....
	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer.....		Mrs. A. W. Martin.....
	Mrs. B. T. Macdougall.....		Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan.....
31.	Mrs. James S. Cox.....		Miss Maria D. Williams.....
	Miss Harriet Gray.....		Rev. J. A. Harris.....
April 3.	Miss L. G. Dietrick.....		Herbert Marten.....
	E. B. Field.....	15.	Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan.....
	Charles Collins.....		Mrs. John W. Elliot.....
4.	John E. Carter.....		Col. C. R. Codman.....
	F. L. Hoffman.....		Miss M. Hutchinson.....
	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett.....		Mrs. E. Randolph.....
5.	Mrs. Pierpont Morgan.....		John L. Cox.....
	The Misses Loring.....		Mrs. Ada D. Southworth.....
	Interest on deposits.....		Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden.....
6.	Mrs. George W. Lane.....		Mrs. Alfred Winsor.....
8.	M. K. Sniften, refund of expense acct.....		Addison Hutton.....
	Miss H. E. Freeman.....	16.	Wm. G. Low.....
	Miss Isabel Howland.....		A. S. Schropp.....
10.	Mrs. Z. Chafee.....		Miss C. A. Fox.....
	Mrs. Seth Low.....		Miss Eugenie Shiff.....
	Mrs. J. Emory Owen.....	17.	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer.....
	J. DeLancey Verplanck.....		Miss Hetty B. Garrett.....
	Mrs. Winslow Upton.....		Mrs. C. F. Hutchins.....
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown.....		Mrs. J. N. Harris.....
	Miss Gertrude Lansing.....		Wm. Gammell.....
	W. Graham Tyler.....		Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen.....
11.	H. G. Wisner.....		Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....
	R. W. Davids.....		Miss Mary T. Mason.....
12.	Mrs. H. Heesenbruch.....		Arthur A. Carey.....
	Mrs. H. H. Kyselka.....		Mrs. Calvin Pardee.....
	Mrs. Richard D. Buck.....		R. H. Dana.....
	Mrs. G. S. Harwood.....		Edward F. Mason.....
17.	Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer.....		John B. Vreeland.....
	M. E. Leeds.....	19.	Mrs. H. L. Stevens.....
	Charles Chipley.....		Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton.....
	Mrs. David M. Little.....		Mrs. Charles A. Miner.....
25.	C. Cresson Wistar.....	20.	Rev. J. H. Denison.....
	Miss Elizabeth Billings.....		Henry Hents.....
	Mrs. Louis P. Muller.....		
Carried forward..\$6,041.89		Carried forward..\$8,352.89	

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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1916	Brought forward.. \$8,352.89		1916	Brought forward.. \$9,117.99			
May	22.	Miss Alice P. Tapley..... 25.00	July	7.	Mrs. Herman F. Vick- ery..... 100.00		
		Miss H. Meyer..... 10.00		8.	Indian Com. Baltimore Yearly Meeting..... 100.00		
		Wm. E. Johnson..... 4.00			Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walter Clark..... 50.00		
23.		Mrs. John Gribbel..... 25.00		14.	Mrs. R. Aldrich..... 10.00		
		Moonfield Storey..... 25.00			Miss Eliza G. Peterson..... 3.00		
		Henry L. Davis..... 10.00			A. R. Perkins..... 2.00		
		Stansbury Hagar..... 10.00			S. A. Ritter Brown..... 2.00		
26.		Cambridge Branch Mass. Indian Asso- ciation..... 100.00			Mrs. S. A. Ritter Brown Samuel Ritter Brown.. 2.00		
		Victor F. Lawson..... 10.00			27.	J. LeRoy White..... 5.00	
		Miss Alice Ives Gilman.. 2.00				Mrs. A. R. Teal..... 2.00	
		Howard H. Williams..... 1.00		31.	Miss E. F. Mason..... 800.00		
27.		Mrs. W. Bayard Cut- ting..... 50.00			6 mos. int. due Aug. 1 on 1,000 N. Y. Conn. R. R. Co. 4 1/2%..... 22.50		
		Miss Juliana Wood..... 20.00		Aug.	3.	Miss Edith F. Biddle... 25.00	
		J. W. Steacy..... 10.00			7.	Mrs. George C. Currie... 25.00	
		31.	Mrs. W. C. Loring..... 10.00		11.	Mrs. I. Ferris Lock- wood..... 10.00	
		Rev. Sherman Coolidge	2.00			A. S. Grant..... 4.00	
		Mrs. G. L. Gates..... 2.10			30.	Mrs. Henry Wharton... 3.00	
June	1.	Charles H. Stephens..... 2.00		Sept.	5.	Mr. Henry Tatnall Brown..... 2.00	
		Mrs. Howard Wood, Jr.	2.00		7.	Miss Amelia B. Hollen- back, Jr..... 25.00	
	2.	Mrs. R. N. Toppa..... 10.00			14.	Harold A. Sweetland... 2.00	
	5.	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood.. 10.00			23.	Mrs. Wm. Pierson Ham- ilton..... 100.00	
		Miss F. Arline Tryon... 3.00				George Burnham, Jr.... 25.00	
	7.	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe... 100.00				Ralph S. Rounds..... 2.00	
		George Burnham, Jr.... 25.00			25.	Interest on deposits.... 20.85	
		J. Rodman Paul..... 15.00			6.	Wm. Alexander Brown... 5.00	
		Col. J. S. Lockwood..... 2.00		Oct.	11.	Miss Ida M. Mason..... 1,000.00	
	8.	J. C. Havemeyer..... 25.00			14.	Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde... 50.00	
	9.	Mrs. W. Scott Fitts.... 25.00			27.	Mrs. F. C. Shattuck.... 25.00	
		Charles L. Huston..... 2.00			28.	S. M. Brosius, refund expense acct..... 67.70	
	13.	Ralph B. Williams..... 25.00			Nov.	9.	Rt. Rev. G. C. Hunting... 2.00
	14.	Alexander Cochrane..... 10.00				15.	Mrs. Thos. Fleming, Jr.. 2.00
		Miss Harriet Gray..... 10.00				21.	Samuel S. Fels..... 2.00
	15.	Miss Sarah Newlin..... 15.00		Dec.	7.	George Burnham, Jr.... 25.00	
	16.	Mrs. Henry S. Lowber.. 5.00					
		Rt. Rev. F. R. Brooke... 3.00					
	19.	Miss Ethel L. Paine.... 25.00					
	20.	Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde... 25.00					
	22.	The Misses Stewart..... 20.00					
	24.	Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer	25.00				
		Mrs. F. B. Carter..... 5.00					
30.		6 mos. interest Phila. Co. & Phila. & Read- ing Coal & Iron Co... 60.00					
							\$11,641.04
		Carried forward.. \$9,117.99					

Payments from December 5, 1915, to December 7, 1916.

Ch.		
Office rent.....		\$700.00
Postage.....		450.00
Telephone service.....		64.33
Salaries.....		5,898.00
S. M. Brosius, traveling expenses.....		1,190.12
M. K. Sniffen, traveling expenses.....		974.87
Arthur C. Parker, traveling expenses.....		14.90
Wm. J. Kershaw, traveling expenses.....		81.58
Wm. Alexander Brown, traveling expenses.....		28.87
Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson, for publication fund.....		25.00
Wm. L. Brown, Treasurer Mohonk Publication Fund.....		50.00
Stationery and supplies.....		62.12
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing.....		750.43
Philadelphia Automatic Addressing Co., stencil lists.....		36.59
Brown Brothers & Co., 1 New York Connecting Ry. Co., 1st mortgage bond, with accrued interest.....		1,011.50
		\$11,338.31
Balance on hand, December 7, 1916.....		302.73
		\$11,641.04

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D.,	550 Park Ave., New York City.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese, F., D.D.,	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Applegate, S.,	2609 Regent St., Berkeley, Calif.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Archuleta, John D.,	Keams Canon, Arizona.
Armstrong, F. Wallis,	North American Bldg., Phila.
Arnold, William Harris,	Nutley, N. J.
Ayer, Edward E.,	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Baldwin, Mrs. Summerfield,	Warren, Balt. Co., Md.
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
Barth, Carl G.,	6151 Columbia Ave., Phila.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
Barton, H. H., Jr.,	Holmesburg, Phila.
Bascom, Miss Florence,	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bayard, James Wilson,	1335 Land Title Building, Phila.
Beath, Miss Alice M.,	Wind River, Wyoming.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert,	186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Beets, Rev. Henry L.,	Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Belcher, Mrs. Zacariah,	145 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Belfield, T. Broom,	1905 Spring Garden St., Phila.
Bennett, Mrs. Thomas Gray,	434 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Biddle, Mrs. Clement M.,	Lansdowne, Pa.
Biddle, Miss Edith F.,	1821 Delancey Place, Phila.
Billquist, C. Edward,	11 Broadway, New York.
Binney, Mrs. John,	Middletown, Conn.
Bird, Mrs. Frank M.,	Canton, Mass.
Bisbing, Mrs. Henry Singlewood,	Gales Ferry, Conn.

- Bishop, Mrs. G. Livingstone, 204 S. 41st St., Phila.
 Black Body, Stephen, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.
 Blackwell, Miss Alice Stone, 45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman, Manchester, Mass.
 Bliss, Hon. Cornelius N., 117 Duane St., New York City.
 Bliss, Wm. H., 6 East 65th St., New York City.
 Bock, Rev. Harry, Sr., Pawnee, Okla.
 Bonaparte, C. J., 601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Bonaparte, Mrs. C. J., 601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Bonbright, J. S., 503 Market St., Phila.
 Bond, Francis E., Spring House, Pa.
 Bonnell, Henry H., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 Boswell, Miss M., Morris Plains, N. J.
 Bowditch, Charles P., 28 State St., Boston, Mass.
 Bowditch, Miss Charlotte, 2227 Upper Garden St., Santa
 Barbara, Cal.
 Bowditch, Miss Olivia Y., 506 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Bowman, Rev. H. M., Fort Bidwell, Calif.
 Boyd, Mrs. A. M., The Sherwood, 38th and Chestnut
 Sts., Phila.
 Bradley, Mrs. Leverett, 20 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.
 Brazier, Mrs. Joseph H., 1803 Pine St., Phila.
 Brewer, Miss Adele, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Briggs, Ernest M., Box 37, Lower Brule, S. Dak.
 Brightman, Mrs. Horace Irvin, 115 Broadway, New York City.
 Brooks, Miss Bertha G., 640 Madison Ave., New York City.
 Brooks, Miss Martha H., Washington, D. C.
 Brooks, Mrs. Murray G., 5449 Wayne Ave., Germantown.
 Brosius, S. M., Washington, D. C.
 Brown, Mrs. C. Hilton, High Bridge, New York City.
 Brown, Edward, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 Brown, Edwin H., 141 Broadway, New York City.
 Brown, Mrs. Hannah D., 480 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Henry Tatnall, N. W. Cor. Franklin & Willow Sts.,
 Phila.
 Brown, Mrs. John Crosby, Orange, N. J.
 Brown, Mrs. T. Fred, Daytona, Florida.
 Brown, T. Wistar, 3d., 108 So. 4th St., Phila.
 Brown, Wm. Alexander, 3937 Locust St., Phila.
 Brown, Mrs. S. A. Ritter, 1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Brown, S. A. Ritter, 1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Brown, Samuel Ritter, 1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Browne, E. G., 209 Clivedon Ave., Germantown.
 Buck, Mrs. Richard B., 1228 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
 Buckley, Edward S., Jr., 2039 Sansom St., Phila.
 Buffington, Gen. A. R., 26 Grove St., Madison, N. J.
 Buffington, Mrs. A. R., 26 Grove St., Madison, N. M.
 Bull Bear, Lawrence, Kyle, So. Dakota.
 Bullard, Theo., Cundy's Harbor, Maine.
 Bullard, Mrs. Wm. S., 3 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
 Burnham, George, Jr., 1421 Chestnut St., Phila.
 Burnham, Wm., Morris Bldg., Phila.
 Burr, Mrs. Allston, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 Burton, Miss Ella, Fort Defiance, Arizona.
 Butler, Miss Helen C., 550 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Butler, Miss Virginia, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Buttenweiser, Joseph L., 203 Broadway, New York City.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D.,	550 Park Ave., New York City.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese, F., D.D.,	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Applegate, S.,	2609 Regent St., Berkeley, Calif.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Archuleta, John D.,	Keams Canon, Arizona.
Armstrong, F. Wallis,	North American Bldg., Phila.
Arnold, William Harris,	Nutley, N. J.
Ayer, Edward E.,	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
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Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
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Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
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Bascom, Miss Florence,	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
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Beath, Miss Alice M.,	Wind River, Wyoming.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert,	186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Beets, Rev. Henry L.,	Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Belcher, Mrs. Zacariah,	145 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Belfield, T. Broom,	1905 Spring Garden St., Phila.
Bennett, Mrs. Thomas Gray,	434 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
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Biddle, Miss Edith F.,	1821 Delancey Place, Phila.
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Bird, Mrs. Frank M.,	Canton, Mass.
Bisbing, Mrs. Henry Singlewood,	Gales Ferry, Conn.

- Bishop, Mrs. G. Livingstone, 204 S. 41st St., Phila.
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 Blackwell, Miss Alice Stone, 45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman, Manchester, Mass.
 Bliss, Hon. Cornelius N., 117 Duane St., New York City.
 Bliss, Wm. H., 6 East 65th St., New York City.
 Bock, Rev. Harry, Sr., Pawnee, Okla.
 Bonaparte, C. J., 601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Bonaparte, Mrs. C. J., 601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
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 Bond, Francis E., Spring House, Pa.
 Bonnell, Henry H., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 Boswell, Miss M., Morris Plains, N. J.
 Bowditch, Charles P., 28 State St., Boston, Mass.
 Bowditch, Miss Charlotte, 2227 Upper Garden St., Santa
 Barbara, Cal.
 Bowditch, Miss Olivia Y., 506 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Bowman, Rev. H. M., Fort Bidwell, Calif.
 Boyd, Mrs. A. M., The Sherwood, 38th and Chestnut
 Sts., Phila.
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 Brown, Mrs. C. Hilton, High Bridge, New York City.
 Brown, Edward, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 Brown, Edwin H., 141 Broadway, New York City.
 Brown, Mrs. Hannah D., 480 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Henry Tatnall, N. W. Cor. Franklin & Willow Sts.,
 Phila.
 Brown, Mrs. John Crosby, Orange, N. J.
 Brown, Mrs. T. Fred, Daytona, Florida.
 Brown, T. Wistar, 3d., 108 So. 4th St., Phila.
 Brown, Wm. Alexander, 3937 Locust St., Phila.
 Brown, Mrs. S. A. Ritter, 1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Brown, S. A. Ritter, 1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Brown, Samuel Ritter, 1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Browne, E. G., 209 Clivedon Ave., Germantown.
 Buck, Mrs. Richard B., 1228 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
 Buckley, Edward S., Jr., 2039 Sansom St., Phila.
 Buffington, Gen. A. R., 26 Grove St., Madison, N. J.
 Buffington, Mrs. A. R., 26 Grove St., Madison, N. M.
 Bull Bear, Lawrence, Kyle, So. Dakota.
 Bullard, Theo., Cundy's Harbor, Maine.
 Bullard, Mrs. Wm. S., 3 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
 Burnham, George, Jr., 1421 Chestnut St., Phila.
 Burnham, Wm., Morris Bldg., Phila.
 Burr, Mrs. Allston, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 Burton, Miss Ella, Fort Defiance, Arizona.
 Butler, Miss Helen C., 550 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Butler, Miss Virginia, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Bittenweiser, Joseph L., 203 Broadway, New York City.

Byrd, Mrs. John Harrison,	69 Park Ave., New York.
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C.,	Brookline, Mass.
Cadwalader, John,	1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cadwalader, Mrs. John,	1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cammann, Miss Elizabeth O.,	Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.
Carey, Arthur A.,	Free Reading Room, Waltham, Mass.
Carter, Mrs. F. B.,	Montclair, N. J.
Carter, Mrs. John W.,	West Newton, Mass.
Carter, Miss Mary L.,	42 Hollenbeck Ave., Great Barring- ton, Mass.
Carter, Dr. Franklin,	Williamstown, Mass.
Cartridge, Henry Many,	Pine Ridge, South Dakota.
Chafee, Mrs. Z.,	5 Cooke St., Providence, R. I.
Chairman Indian Committee,	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Chapman, Miss Fanny,	Doylestown, Pa.
Cheever, Miss Louisa S.,	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Chew, Mrs. Samuel,	1716 Walnut St., Phila.
Chichester, Mrs. G. M.,	820 Pine St., Phila.
Child, Edward T.,	Box 222, Rosemont, Pa.
Chiple, Charles,	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Choate, Hon. Joseph H.,	60 Wall St., New York City.
Chubbuck, Hon. Levi,	Riverside, Calif.
Clark, Mrs. Edward Walter,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut St., Phila.
Clark, James E.,	164 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Clark, Miss Orah D.,	1741 W. 58th St., Seattle, Wash.
Clayberger, Mrs. Ralph B.,	4709 Cedar Ave., Phila.
Claymore, Joseph,	Wakpala, S. Dakota.
Clendenning, John W.,	Tonkawa, Okla.
Clothier, Isaac H.,	801 Market St., Phila.
Cloud, Rev. Henry Roe,	Wichita, Kansas.
Clyde, Miss,	1906 Walnut St., Phila.
Coates, Mrs. Edward H.,	2024 Spruce St., Phila.
Cochran, Miss Agnes,	4 East 35th St., New York.
Cochran, Miss Elizabeth,	4 East 35th St., New York.
Cochrane, Alexander,	40 Central St., Boston, Mass.
Coffin, C. A.,	44 Broad St., New York City.
Coles, Mrs. Edward,	2010 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Colgate, Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Mrs. Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Richard M.,	55 John St., New York City.
Collins, Charles,	133 East 36th St., New York City.
Collord, George W.,	260 W. 73rd St., New York City.
Colombe, John,	Winner, S. Dakota.
Comer, Geo. P.,	Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
Condict, G. H.,	922 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Convers, Miss A.,	Englewood, N. J.
Convers, Miss C. B.,	Englewood, N. J.
Coolidge, Mrs. A. L.,	Hotel Ludlow, Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, J. Randolph,	130 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Rev. Sherman,	Faribault, Minn.
Cooper, Mrs. Baird S.,	The Manheim, Allentown, Pa.
Cope, Miss C. E.,	"Awbry," Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. A. T.,	East Washington Lane, German- town.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Cope, Mrs. Francis R.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Thomas P., Jr.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. Walter,	E. Johnson St., Germantown.
Courtney, Rt. Rev. Frederick, D.D.,	New York.
Cox, John L.,	1235 Spruce St., Phila.
Cox, Mrs. James S.,	1219 Locust St., Phila.
Coxe, Edmund J. D.,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Henry B.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Brinton,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.,	Drifton, Pa.
Crafts, Mrs. Phoebe A.,	Milford, Conn.
Craig, Neville B.,	6324 McCallum St., Germantown.
Crowell, Mrs. E. B.,	584 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Crozer, Mrs. J. Lewis,	Chester, Pa.
Cruft, George T.,	10 Tremont St., Boston.
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic,	135 Ivy St., Longwood, Mass.
Curley, Frank H.,	Faith, S. Dakota.
Currie, Mrs. C. George,	12 Summit St., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Cutting, Mrs. Bayard,	32 Nassau St., New York.
Cuyler, Thomas McWitt,	701 Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Dagenett, Charles E.,	U. S. Indian Service, Washington.
Dallin, Cyrus E.,	Arlington Heights, Mass.
Dana, Mrs. Charles E.,	2013 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Dana, Richard H.,	113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Daubmann, Edmund E. R.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Davids, R. W.,	632 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Davis, Henry J.,	606 Market St., Phila.
Davis, Henry L.,	401 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Davis, Miss Rebecca D.,	1301 Bolton St., Baltimore.
Dawes, Miss Anna L.,	Pittsfield, Mass.
Day, Thomas C.,	812 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Deacon, G. H.,	McKean Ave., Germantown.
De Bell, Dr. E. J.,	West Point, Neb.
de Forest, Lockwood,	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Delaney, Charles,	209 N. 3rd St., Phila.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Washington Sq., New York City.
Dennison, Rev. J. H.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Dennison, Mrs. J. H.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Dermont, Mrs. Wm. F.,	Berkeley Inn, Berkeley, Cal.
Dermont, Miss Margaretta A.,	2725 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Devoe, Mrs. Harriet,	59 Park Ave., New York.
Dick, Mrs. William A.,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Dickson, Samuel,	141 South 4th St., Phila.
Dietrick, Miss L. G.,	The Hillside, Waltham, Mass.
Dodge, Cleveland H.,	99 John St., New York.
Dodge, Miss Elizabeth W.,	Riverdale, New York.
Dole, Rev. C. F.,	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Douglas, James,	99 John St., New York.
Drayton, William,	904 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Drummond, Miss Mary,	Spring Lane, Lake Forest, Ill.
Drury, Mrs. S. S.,	St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Dubois, Mrs. Anna G.,	640 Madison Ave., New York City.
Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.,	93 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.
Dutton, E. P.,	24 W. 51st St., New York.

Byrd, Mrs. John Harrison,	69 Park Ave., New York.
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C.,	Brookline, Mass.
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Convers, Miss C. B.,	Englewood, N. J.
Coolidge, Mrs. A. L.,	Hotel Ludlow, Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, J. Randolph,	130 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Rev. Sherman,	Faribault, Minn.
Cooper, Mrs. Baird S.,	The Manheim, Allentown, Pa.
Cope, Miss C. E.,	"Awbry," Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. A. T.,	East Washington Lane, German- town.

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Cope, Mrs. Francis R.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Thomas P., Jr.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. Walter,	E. Johnson St., Germantown.
Courtney, Rt. Rev. Frederick, D.D.,	New York.
Cox, John L.,	1235 Spruce St., Phila.
Cox, Mrs. James S.,	1219 Locust St., Phila.
Coxe, Edmund J. D.,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Henry B.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Brinton,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.,	Drifton, Pa.
Crafts, Mrs. Phoebe A.,	Milford, Conn.
Craig, Neville B.,	6324 McCallum St., Germantown.
Crowell, Mrs. E. B.,	584 Richmond Terrace, New Brigh- ton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Crozer, Mrs. J. Lewis,	Chester, Pa.
Cruft, George T.,	10 Tremont St., Boston.
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic,	135 Ivy St., Longwood, Mass.
Curley, Frank H.,	Faith, S. Dakota.
Currie, Mrs. C. George,	12 Summit St., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Cutting, Mrs. Bayard,	32 Nassau St., New York.
Cuyler, Thomas McWitt,	701 Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Dagenett, Charles E.,	U. S. Indian Service, Washington.
Dallin, Cyrus E.,	Arlington Heights, Mass.
Dana, Mrs. Charles E.,	2013 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Dana, Richard H.,	113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Daubmann, Edmund E. R.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Davids, R. W.,	632 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Davis, Henry J.,	606 Market St., Phila.
Davis, Henry L.,	401 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Davis, Miss Rebecca D.,	1301 Bolton St., Baltimore.
Dawes, Miss Anna L.,	Pittsfield, Mass.
Day, Thomas C.,	812 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Deacon, G. H.,	McKean Ave., Germantown.
De Bell, Dr. E. J.,	West Point, Neb.
de Forest, Lockwood,	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Delaney, Charles,	209 N. 3rd St., Phila.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Washington Sq., New York City.
Dennison, Rev. J. H.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Dennison, Mrs. J. H.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Dermont, Mrs. Wm. F.,	Berkeley Inn, Berkeley, Cal.
Dermont, Miss Margaretta A.,	2725 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Devoe, Mrs. Harriet,	59 Park Ave., New York.
Dick, Mrs. William A.,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Dickson, Samuel,	141 South 4th St., Phila.
Dietrick, Miss L. G.,	The Hillside, Waltham, Mass.
Dodge, Cleveland H.,	99 John St., New York.
Dodge, Miss Elizabeth W.,	Riverdale, New York.
Dole, Rev. C. F.,	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Douglas, James,	99 John St., New York.
Drayton, William,	904 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Drummond, Miss Mary,	Spring Lane, Lake Forest, Ill.
Drury, Mrs. S. S.,	St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Dubois, Mrs. Anna G.,	640 Madison Ave., New York City.
Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.,	93 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.
Dutton, E. P.,	24 W. 51st St., New York.

Eagle, Otto C.,	Kyle, S. Dakota.
Eames, Wilberforce,	476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Edgerly, Mrs. J. W.,	Irving St., Brookline, Mass.
Ediger, Rev. J. B.,	Clinton, Okla.
Egbert, Miss Ellen W.,	28 Ingersoll Grove, Springfield, Mass.
Elkinton, Joseph,	Moylan, Pa.
Elliot, Dr. John W.,	124 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Elliot, Mrs. John W.,	124 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Elwyn, Rev. Alfred,	113 East 37th St., New York City.
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Emmons, Arthur B.,	60 Park Avenue, New York City.
Erlanger, Milton S.,	65 Worth St., New York.
Ernest, Mrs. Elizabeth A.,	1321 Conn. Av., Washington, D. C.
Evans, Chas.,	Summerdale Station, Phila.
Evans, Mrs. Jonathan,	E. Washington Lane, Germantown.
Evans, Mrs. Lillian A.,	Leupp, Arizona.
Eyes, Jacob W.,	Kyle, S. Dakota.
Fain, Miss H. E.,	Anthony, Kans.
Fairchild, Hon. Charles S.,	35 Fifth Ave., New York.
Fairchild, Mrs. Charles S.,	35 Fifth Ave., New York.
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Farwell, Mrs. John V., Jr.,	Lake Forest, Ill.
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Feather, James C.,	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dakota.
Fell, William F.,	1315 Cherry St., Phila.
Fels, Samuel S.,	39th and Walnut Sts., Phila.
Field, Charles H.,	981 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Field, E. B.,	30 Gillett St., Hartford, Conn.
Fields, Hon. George W., Jr.,	Grove, Okla.
Fisher, George H.,	308 Walnut St., Phila.
Fisher, Dr. Henry M.,	1020 Clinton St., Phila.
Fisher, Irving,	460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Fiske, George S.,	117 Trenton St., East Boston.
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott,	75 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Desmond,	410 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
Fleming, Mrs. Thomas, Jr.,	648 Maryland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Flint, Harry Allen,	604 Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Forgeus, Rev. S. F.,	Huntingdon, Pa.
Forsyth, Miss Ella,	Kingston, N. Y.
Foster, Mrs. J. B.,	56 Burleigh St., Waterville, Maine.
Fotterall, S. B.,	N. W. cor. 20th and Chestnut, Phila.
Fox, Miss Caroline A.,	29 Gray St., Arlington, Mass.
Fox, Mrs. Julia M.,	29 Gray St., Arlington, Mass.
Fox, Miss Helen A.,	37 South 45th St., Phila.
Francis, Mrs. Lewis W.,	81 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frazier, W. W.,	660 Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Freeman, Frank A.,	6446 Drexel Road, Phila.
Freeman, Miss Harriet E.,	37 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
French, Miss C. A.,	230 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
French, Miss Caroline L. W.,	42 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Frenning, John E.,	42 Union St., Boston, Mass.
Frissell, Rev. H. B.,	Hampton, Va.
Fuguet, Howard,	260 Bullitt Bldg., Phila.
Fuller, Miss Annie,	Cambridgeport, Mass.

- Gamble, D. B., 4 Westmoreland Place, Pasadena, Calif.
- Gamble, George E., 2712 N. 12th St., Phila.
- Gammell, William, 170 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
- Gannett, Mrs. M. T. L., 13 Berkeley St., Cambridge, Mass.
- Gannett, Rev. W. C., 13 Berkeley St., Cambridge, Mass.
- Gardner, Mrs. Philip, 74 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
- Garrett, Mrs. E. F., 1513 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Garrett, John B., Rosemont, Pa.
- Garrett, Mrs. Philip C., 524 Locust St., Germantown.
- Gates, Mrs. G. L., Cornville, Arizona.
- Gayton, John, Cannon Ball, N. Dakota.
- Gest, William P., 327 Chestnut St., Phila.
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- Gillett, Miss Lucy, Westfield, Mass.
- Gilman, Miss Alice Ives, 1331 18th St., Washington.
- Gilman, Miss Carrie A., Sacaton, Arizona.
- Gilman, Miss Elisabeth, 513 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- Goddard, Miss M. C., 6 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Gooding, Mrs. Theodore P., 284 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
- Goodvoice, Daniel, St. Charles, S. Dakota.
- Grammer, Rev. Carl E., S.T.D., 1024 Spruce St., Phila.
- Grant, A. S., 610 Anita Ave., Houston, Texas.
- Gray, Miss Harriet, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
- Grew, Mrs. Edward W., 238 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
- Grey, Miss Emily, Cambridge, Mass.
- Gribbel, Mrs. John, Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
- Griffin, Mrs. S. B., 185 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.
- Griffiths, W. M., Leslie, S. Dakota.
- Groome, H. C., Warrenton, Virginia.
- Guild, Mrs. C. E., Jr., Readville, Mass.
- Gutekunst, F., 712 Arch St., Phila.
- Hagar, Stansbury, 48 Wall St., New York.
- Haggatt, Hon. Wilford B., Summit, N. J.
- Haines, Francis C., Haines St., Germantown, Phila.
- Haines, Reuben, Haines and Chew Sts., Germantown.
- Hale, Mrs. Howard, 4 Circuit Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
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- Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Pierson, 32 E. 36th St., New York City.
- Hare, Miss E. A., 7035 Germantown Ave., Germantown.
- Hare, J. Montgomery, 58 Pine St., New York, N. Y.
- Harned, Thomas B., Morris St., Germantown.
- Harris, Rev. J. Andrews, D.D., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
- Harris, Mrs. J. Campbell, School House Lane, Germantown.
- Harris, Mrs. J. N., New London, Conn.
- Hartshorne, Edward Y., Haverford, Pa.
- Harwood, Mrs. G. S., Newton, Mass.
- Haven, Miss Fanny A. L., 45 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- Hayes, Miss Margaret A., Free Library, Geneva, N. Y.
- Heckscher, Miss Anna M., "The Maples," Greenwich, Conn.
- Henderson, George M., 134 W. Coulter St., Germantown.
- Henderson, Mrs. Mary D., 134 W. Coulter St., Germantown.
- Henderson, Miss Mary W., 640 Madison Ave., New York.

La Flesche, Mrs. Rosa B.,.....Chilocco, Okla.
Laframboise, Frank,.....Wakpala, S. Dakota.
Landell, Miss Helen,.....Hamilton Court, Phila.

Landell, Miss Mary B.,	Hamilton Court, Phila.
Lane, Mrs. A. H.,	51 Rex Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Lane, Mrs. Edward Van Zandt,	24 W. 49th St., New York.
Lane, Mrs. George W.,	Norwich, Conn.
Lang, Mrs. J. B.,	8 Brimmer St., Boston.
Langmann, Dr. G.,	121 W. 57th St., New York City.
Lansing, Miss Gertrude,	71 East 54th St., New York.
Lathrop, Mrs. Bryan,	Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm., D.D.,	122 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Lawson, Victor F.,	1500 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Lee, Rev. Wm. P.,	5516 Morris St., Germantown, Pa.
Leeds, Arthur N.,	5321 Baynton St., Germantown.
Leeds, Barclay R.,	5321 Baynton St., Germantown.
Leeds, M. E.,	4901 Stenton Ave., Phila.
LeRoy, E. A.,	58 East 49th St., New York City.
Lewis, Theodore J.,	212 N. 34th St., Phila.
Lewis, Mrs. W. D.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Lewishon, Miss Alice,	43 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Life, Mrs. S. J.,	Rye Seminary, Rye, N. Y.
Linscheid, Rev. G. A.,	Busby, Montana.
Lippincott, J. Bertram,	1712 Spruce St., Phila.
Lippincott, Mrs. J. Bertram,	1712 Spruce St., Phila.
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Maertz, Miss Louise,	327 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.
Manderson, Miss,	4041 Walnut St., Phila.
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Margrave, Wm. A.,	Preston, Nebraska.
Markoe, Dr. Francis H.,	15 East 49th St., New York City.
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Marten, Herbert,	Sacaton, Arizona.
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Mason, Edward F.,	5528 Greene St., Germantown.
Mason, Miss Mary T.,	School Lane, Germantown.
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Matlack, Miss Mary,	Moorestown, N. J.
Matlack, Miss Rebecca,	Moorestown, N. J.
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McIlhenny, Mrs. John D.,	Wayne Ave. and Johnson St., Germantown.
McNeil, Mrs. Virginia W.,	Salisbury, Conn.
Meigs, Mrs. Edward B.,	1722 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Mercer, Henry C.,	Doylestown, Pa.
Meserve, Charles F.,	Raleigh, B. C., Shaw University.
Meyer, Albert R.,	"Bournewood," South St., Brookline, Mass.
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LIST OF MEMBERS.

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- Murphy, William T.,.....254 High St., Germantown.
 Murrow, Rev. J. S.,.....Atoka, Oklahoma.
 Nelson, Rev. H. W., D.D.,.....Marshfield Hills, Mass.
 Nelson, Thomas R.,.....Dupres, S. Dakota.
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Redbird, Simon,	Genoa, Neb.
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Rencountre, James C.,	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dakota.
Rhoads, Charles James,	408 Chestnut St., Phila.
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Rhodes, Miss Margaret,	Care Citizens Savings and Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
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Richards, Miss Anna M.,	112 W. Pomfret St., Carlisle, Pa.
Richards, Mrs. H. DeC.,	Orleans, Cal.
Richards, Miss L. Jean,	112 W. Pomfret St., Carlisle, Pa.
Richardson, Miss Carrie L.,	Ilion, N. Y.
Richardson, Charles,	1307 Spruce St., Phila.
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Schieffelin, Mrs. Wm. Jay,	5 E. 66th St., New York.
Schouler, James,	Intervale, N. H.
Schropp, Abraham S.,	Bethlehem, Pa.
Schuyler, Miss Georgina,	37 Madison Ave., New York.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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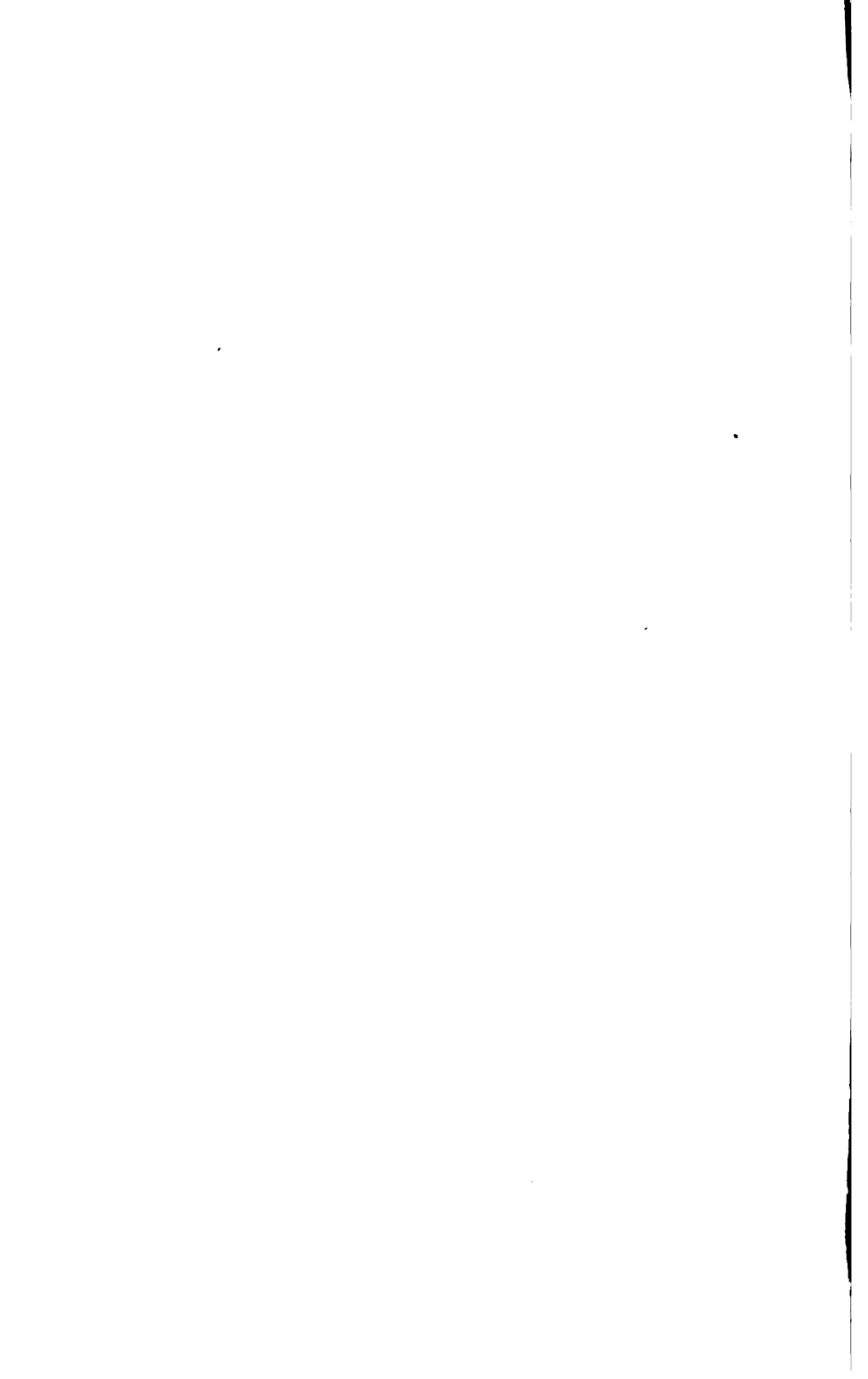
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Whitehead, Ralph Radcliffe,	Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Whitney, Miss Margaret V.,	E. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Whitney, Mrs. W. Beamont,	E. Walnut Lane, Germantown.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.
Whittemore, J. Q. A.,	Newton, Mass.
Wickersham, George W.,	40 Wall St., New York.
Wiener, Mrs. Arthur S.,	45 East 82d St., New York City.
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Williamson, James,	526 Market St., Phila.
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Wilson, Joseph Lapsley,	Overbrook, Pa.
Wing, Asa S.,	Wingwood, Moorestown, N. J.
Wing, Mrs. Asa S.,	Moorestown, N. J.
Winsor, Mrs. Alfred,	Brookline, Mass.
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Wistar, Caspar,	Apartado 74 Guatemala.
Wistar, Edward M.,	Provident Building, Phila.
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Wister, Owen,	1004 West End Trust Bldg., Phila.
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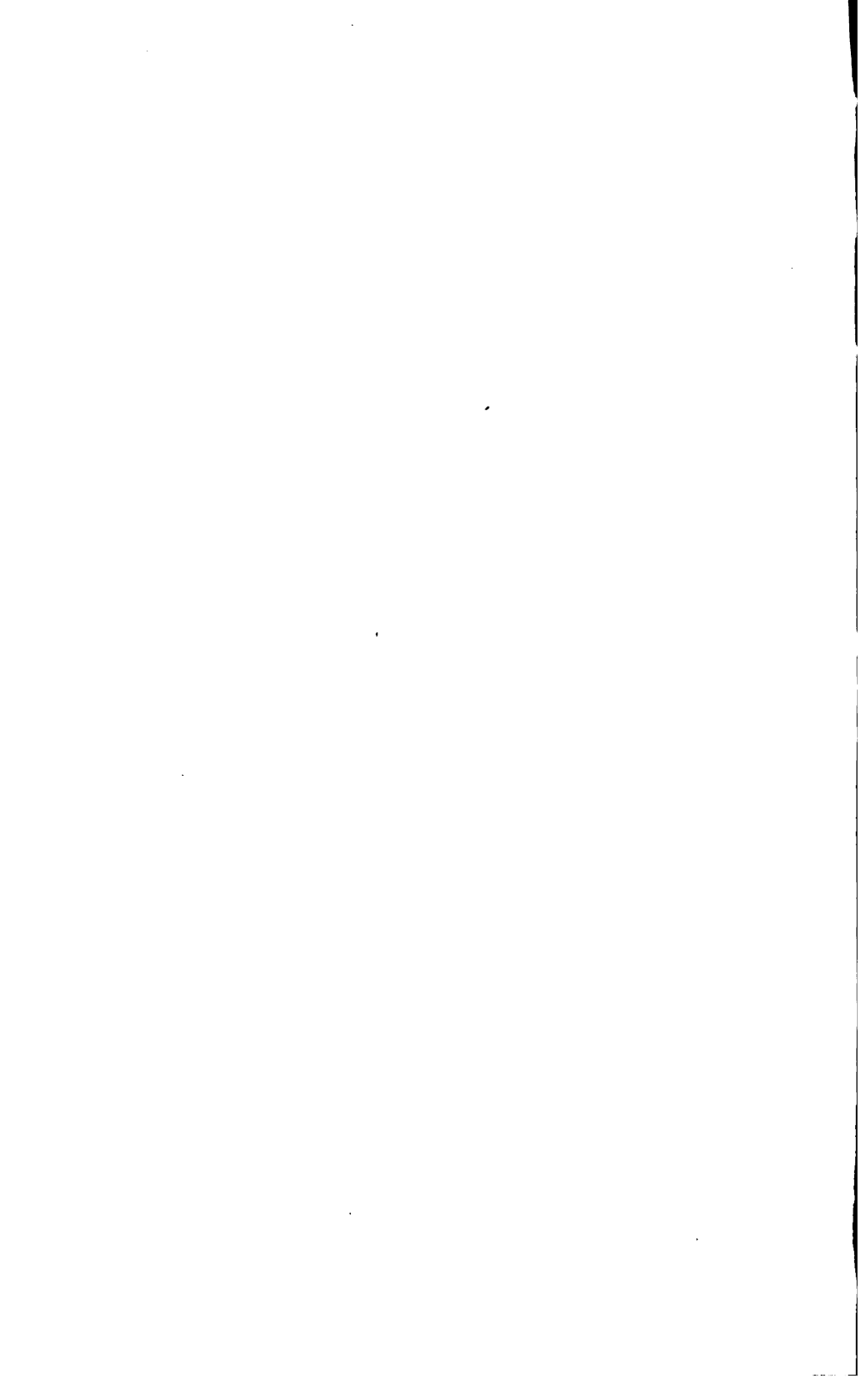
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[No. 113—SECOND SERIES.—2100.]

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
(Incorporated)



For the Year Ending December 14, 1917

THE CHARITIES BUREAU OF THE PHILADELPHIA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENDORSES THIS ORGANI-
ZATION AS WORTHY OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
995 DREXEL BUILDING
1917

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the President, who will submit them to the Board of Directors for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

President I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

**THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

**INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
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For the Year Ending December 14, 1917

**PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
995 DREXEL BUILDING
1917**



The Association

In Memoriam
Hon. Joseph H. Choate

By the death of Joseph H. Choate the American people have lost an influential champion and a warm friend. The help he gave to this struggling and unfortunate race during his nine years of service as Honorary President of the Indian Rights Association cannot be measured. A great lawyer and statesman, distinguished for the soundness and sobriety of his judgment as well as for the brilliancy of his mind, Mr. Choate's indorsement of the methods and aims of this Association could not but tend to increase the general confidence in the value of its work and correspondingly extend its usefulness. But Mr. Choate did more than give the Association his sympathy and the support of his name. He took a keen, practical interest in the Association's work, and, in a number of cases, his national influence and great ability were actively and effectively exerted in its behalf.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the Indian Rights Association place on record its grateful remembrance of the work of Joseph H. Choate as Honorary President, and its deep appreciation of the loss the Association has suffered by his death.—*Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Indian Rights Association, held on June 6, 1917.*

The Thirty-fifth Annual Report
of the
Board of Directors
of
The Indian Rights Association

The year just closed has been one of great activity and much achievement. The victory won for the Seminole Indians of Florida, after eighty years of injustice inflicted upon them, is cause for sincere thankfulness and congratulation. Quite as important as, if not more so than, this achievement, is the fact that all hostile legislation which cropped up in the recent session of Congress was cut down and withered without its going to any bad harvest by our vigilant and persistent antagonism. That vigilance should be continued, however, in this most critical period for the Indian. Because of the attention that must necessarily be given to war measures, there is danger that some of this undesirable legislation may be enacted unless the friends of the Red Man are on the alert. Upon those of us who cannot go to the firing line rests the duty of making democracy at home safe for the Indian. Especially is this so since the Indians are "doing their bit" by serving in the army. It should be noted that most of them are not subject to draft, and that they have gone as volunteers, taking a place shoulder to shoulder with the pale faces.

There is also great danger, because of the heavy demands

for war expenses, that appropriations for Indian education may be curtailed. In our judgment this would be the height of folly. If ever there was a time when the young people of this country should be receiving an education and training to prepare them for the responsibilities of life it is now. As a matter of fact, instead of decreasing these appropriations, they should be increased, for there are nearly 17,000 Indian children for whom no school provision has yet been made. The war only makes it more necessary that all educational efforts inside the country should be strengthened rather than weakened.

The Budget Plan for our work has been as successful as heretofore. By early spring we had received sufficient funds, in cash or pledges, to cover our expenses for the entire year—with resultant efficiency and comfort of mind. We extend our hearty thanks to our members and friends for this loyal and generous support. Our record is still intact—thirty-five years' work well done and never a dollar of debt. We hope it will so continue.

Several small legacies (\$2000 each) came to us during the year, showing increased confidence in our work, and forming the nucleus for a Permanent Fund, toward which we now have \$8000.

Upon the best legal advice obtainable (from the late John G. Johnson, Esq., and Hon. Joseph H. Choate) it was decided to put our work on as firm a basis as possible. Application was made for a charter, and on May 2, 1917, the Association became an incorporated body.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

In the death of our Honorary President, Mr. Choate, this Association has met with a great loss. For nine years he took a very active and intelligent interest in Indian affairs. His service to the cause was more than nominal. Not only was Mr. Choate available for consultation regarding many phases of our work, but he supported it by material effort and financial aid. In a number of conspicuous

instances his great influence was very potent in securing results at Washington.

Mr. Choate's latest great service was a keen analysis of some very obnoxious legislation pending in the recent session of Congress. This received nation-wide publicity, and effectively blocked the measures in question. Referring to this incident, "The Listener," in the *Boston Transcript*, said:

"Could there be a more beautiful and impressive example of the pure and unadulterated public spirit than the letter of Joseph H. Choate, published in the Congressional Record of the seventh of this month, addressed to the head of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, pointing out and holding up to public shame and reprobation the unscrupulous, low-minded schemes of the ruffianly, land-grabbing Oklahoma neighbors of the 'Five Tribes' to get their clutches on the lands allotted under the Dawes Bill to the Cherokees that have now proved to be immensely valuable for the oil in them? Indians have no political strength, and the Indian Rights Association, of which Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, is still the leading spirit, have no money for such a fee as such a lawyer as Choate, or Root, is paid. Yet here is this great lawyer, and ex-ambassador at the Court of St. James, in his eighties and yet a power second to no individual private citizen of the country, putting his services at the nation's wards' disposal. It keeps up the tradition that one Massachusetts mind conceived and consummated the Indian citizenship that empowers it to acquire and hold land, and safeguards these rights, and another Massachusetts-born statesman comes to their conservation in their grave peril; let us hope, before it is too late for preventing our country's entering upon a new 'Century of Dishonor'."

Mr. Choate's practical mind did not overlook the fact that there was a very important side of our work. He not only contributed liberally to it himself, but he had no hesitation in urging others to do so, as is apparent from the following letter:

"8 East Sixty-Third Street, New York,

"December 31, 1913.

"My dear Mr. Welsh: Cannot something be done to solicit public support for the Indian Rights Association and the financial help which it needs to carry on its very excellent work? Of the value of this work, both to the Indians and to the country, there can be no doubt whatever.

"As a nation, we are extremely liberal in our support of almost all good causes and contribute largely to the relief and support of foreign nations that meet with disaster, however remote they may be from us.

"Everybody knows how badly the Indians have been treated for generations, and certainly this unhappy remnant is entitled to be looked after and defended, as no other organization that I know of can do so well as the Indian Rights Association. But, of course, for this money is necessary, and I sincerely hope that you will find liberal support for this important work.

"Yours very truly,

"JOSEPH H. CHOATE."

In our opinion it would be a fitting memorial to perpetuate Mr. Choate's great interest in Indian affairs by a Permanent Fund of \$250,000 that would be available for the Indian Rights Association to effectively carry on the work in which he took such an active part. We have, as a nucleus, \$8000 toward such a fund.

THE FLORIDA SEMINOLES.

After a delay of eighty years the rights of the Seminole Indians were finally recognized when the Florida legislature, without a dissenting vote in either house, passed a bill setting aside 100,000 acres of land for the perpetual use of these descendents of Osceola. This happy result was announced in a bulletin issued by the Association in May, 1917 ("Florida Seminole Indians Will Have Home at Last").

Early in the year we started a movement to develop a sentiment throughout the United States that would be focused on Florida, suggesting that the State's admitted obligation to the Seminoles should be redeemed by creating

a reservation for them. The way our friends, the newspapers, and the various women's clubs responded was most gratifying. A prominent member of the legislature stated that in all his long experience in that body he never knew a subject coming before it that attracted so much attention from the country at large as the Seminole bill.

Governor Catts took a deep interest in the movement, and thus referred to it in his message to the legislature:

"As the Seminole Indians are the last vestige of the red men left in the State of Florida, and as these aborigines were the original settlers of the soil, and as they have been defrauded of all the lands of this State which was originally their fathers', I recommend that the legislature appropriate enough of the public lands of Florida to form a reservation for these Indians, not as *per sterpes*, but as a tribe, with the title to vest in the tribe forever, and none of them have any right to sell said land throughout the ages to come, but for it to continue in perpetuity a reservation for the Seminole Indians. * * * *"

It is, therefore, not strange when, in formally approving the Act, Governor Catts said: "I sign this bill with more pleasure than any other measure that has come before me."

The feeling of the faithful little group of the Florida friends of the Seminoles is expressed in the following letter from Mrs. Minnie Moore-Willson:

"KISSIMMEE, FLA., May 15, 1917.

"MR. HERBERT WELSH, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Dear Mr. Welsh: I know you are rejoicing with us in the securing of the 100,000 acres of Everglade land for our Seminole Indians. I am just in receipt of a wire from Commissioner Cato Sells expressing his congratulations to 'all those who participated in the action, to the Legislature, our Governor, and to myself'. I feel how very gratifying it is to win a twenty years' battle without losing a friend or making an enemy, and I wish at this point to say to you, as a strong power in the Indian Rights Association, that the entrance of your organization into the field was of vital importance, and of Mr. Sniffen, as your representative, too much cannot be said. He knew what to do and then fear-

lessly *did* it. So today, with all the work I have done in my feeble way, your coming into the fight at this time encouraged me, stimulated public sentiment, and in short, your organization with Mr. Sniffen's keen insight into the needs of the occasion, has won the day—without which I believe the Indians of Florida would be left stranded, as they have been at the end of each legislative attempt to secure homes. I sincerely trust that the Indian Rights Association may know and feel that it is due to the strength and power that the Seminoles of Florida are now the possessors of their first homes as granted by the State that has defrauded them so long.

"Thanking you and your colleagues, and with sincere congratulations to Mr. Sniffen when you see him, I am,

"Gratefully yours,

"MINNIE MOORE-WILLSON."

Florida has redeemed its obligation, and has given its Great Seal—representing the Indian extending a welcome to the early white settlers—a reciprocal meaning. The Federal Government is now in position to make plans that will usher in a new era for the Seminoles.

THE PAPAGO RESERVATION.

The efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, of Tucson, Arizona, to secure a revocation of the President's Executive Order creating a large reservation of desert land for the Papago Indians, did not meet with success. A hearing took place before Secretary Lane, at which a delegation of protestants fully stated their case. Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, defended the order, and in a most convincing and thorough manner justified the action of the Government in creating this reservation. Mr. Sells demonstrated that he was better acquainted with local conditions than were the Tucson delegates. Not only had he made an extensive trip over the Papago country and become thoroughly familiar with every phase of the situation, but he corroborated his statements by eight witnesses who were well qualified on the subject from personal knowledge. Commissioner Sells' skilful handling of this case will

always stand out as a notable and uncompromising defense of Indian rights by an official of the Government.

The following editorial from *The Citizen*, of Tucson, Arizona, bears an unintentional tribute to the effectiveness of our work for the Papago Indians:

"THE WORK OF A FEW FANATICS.

"One of the biggest lobbies in Washington is the Indian Rights Association. This organization was active in securing the seizure of half Pima county for 5600 Papago Indians and has been active in fighting the efforts of the State and county authorities to have part of this land restored to the whites.

"The Association is financed by a lot of fanatics who believe that an Indian is better than a white man. Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner, has long been under their hypnotic spell. He is a faddist when it comes to Indians. They are his hobby, and when the interests of the white men come into contact with theirs, he can see only the Indians' side of it.

"The Secretary of the Indian Rights Association is loud in his praise of the bureaucrats who appeared in Washington to testify on behalf of retaining the reservation. Of course, they would uphold their own handiwork. They talked Sells into creating the reservation and then started a movement to name it after him to tickle his vanity.

"The creation of the Papago reservation was an outrage on Pima county. The Indians will never make beneficial use of one-fourth of these lands.

"We have small hopes of Secretary Lane's undoing the job which Cato Sells has done. At best all that Pima county can hope for is to have mineral rights better safeguarded and a right of way for a road across the reservation. A change of administration may bring relief, and in the meantime this vast section will remain undeveloped and exempt from taxation."

It will also interest our members to read the following letter from Rev. F. S. Herndon, of Tucson, Arizona, for twenty-three years a Presbyterian missionary to the Papago Indians:

"Through the kindness of Mr. Sniffen I have had the pleasure of looking over the Annual Report of the Indian

Rights Association, and I was especially interested in what was said about the Papago Indians. I have been engaged in missionary work among the Papago and Pima Indians for the past twenty-three years, and my purpose in writing you at this time is to highly commend the work of the Indian Rights Association for these Indians. Some eight or nine years ago it was my privilege to accompany Mr. S. M. Brosius, Agent of the Association in Washington, on a trip to the Papago Indian country. Up to that time the great majority of the Papagos were living on the public domain and they had no title to the land which they had occupied for many years. It was through Mr. Brosius, as a result of his visit to the Papagos, that the Government was induced to take the first steps to protect these worthy Indians in their land rights.

"A little over a year ago, by Executive Order, the President set apart a large reservation for the Papagos. Citizens of this city and county protested against the reservation, and an organized effort was initiated to have the order revoked. Knowing of the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Sniffen came to Tucson, went over the reservation, and made a very thorough investigation of the whole situation.

"I merely mention these two examples to illustrate how active and how thorough the representatives of the Association have been in protecting the rights of the Indians.

"Allow me again to express my appreciation of the good work your Association has done for the Papagos, and I assure you the Indians also appreciate your help."

REPORT ON FIELD WORK.

BY M. K. SNIFFEN.

The first point in the Indian field that I touched was the Oneida reservation, Wisconsin. There were no particular questions calling for investigation, but I had the opportunity to see something of that section and took advantage of it. There are about 2500 Indians on this reservation, all of whom have received their allotments, and many of them were given a patent in fee for their lands. A large percentage of the allottees soon disposed of their land, but those who did not have good crops this year. Nearly all of these Indians are citizens, and nineteen of them enlisted in the army.

POTTAWATOMIES OF WISCONSIN.—An appeal came to us to look into the case of the citizens' band of Pottawatomies, who for a number of years have been living in the northeastern section of Wisconsin. They had always been self-supporting citizens and voters, and practically free from any governmental supervision. The branch of the Pottawatomies that moved from Illinois to Kansas received their share of the annuities and other benefits provided by the treaty of 1833-35, but those remaining in Wisconsin were apparently overlooked for years. On behalf of the latter, the matter was brought to the attention of Congress by an attorney, and it was decided that they were entitled to \$427,000. Instead of making arrangements to pay this money to these Indians on a per capita basis, since they had shown their ability to take care of themselves, Congress appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of land; then \$100,000 to build houses for them, and a further \$25,000 for a per capita cash payment. From the first \$150,000 land was bought for these Indians, and soon the allegation was made that the price paid for it was much in excess of

its actual value, as it was the "cut-over" district or swampy and therefore unfit for use without the expenditure of considerable money. It is estimated that this cut-over land cannot be cleared of the numerous stumps for much less than fifty dollars an acre; so the final price of the land would be high. When it is considered that good land (deceased allotments) could have been purchased on the Oneida reservation for \$15 or \$20 an acre, it would seem that the original appropriation was not used to the best advantage.

I went over the district where these cut-over lands are located. Many of the tracts are inaccessible, or so full of big stumps that considerable time and money will be needed to put them in condition for agriculture. Other tracts are too swampy for use.

Naturally, when these Indians learned that the money being used to purchase these cut-over lands for them was to be charged against their \$427,000, they made a vigorous protest to the Indian Office, and as nothing came from that protest, the question will probably be brought to the attention of Congress this winter, with the request that an investigation be ordered.

There are 315 of these Pottawatomies, and after they have been in the self-supporting class for so many years, it seems like poor policy to attempt to make reservation Indians out of them.

THE WISCONSIN STOCKBRIDGES.—These Indians are what are left of the band that was originally located at Stockbridge, Mass. There are 560 of them, practically all of whom have received patents in fee for their land, when they became citizens and tax-payers. Six years ago they felt that little of the money they paid for taxes was being used for local improvements—schools, road work, etc.—and at the request of these Indians one-half of the township was incorporated in 1911, known as Red Springs. Some of the Indians were elected as county officers, but most of the positions were filled by whites who lived in the township, through the purchase of patent in fee lands. The corporation had power, among other things, to grant

liquor licenses, and soon there were three saloons in the district, two of which are still in existence, both of them being operated, according to my information, by men who are enrolled members of the Stockbridge band. Because the Stockbridges are citizens, they can buy liquor without question at these saloons. The question of jurisdiction, if any, seems to be uncertain. The Indian Office has the matter under consideration, and its liquor suppression service has been instructed to see if anything can be done to check the evil. There is a Wisconsin statute providing---

"No person shall sell, barter, give, or in any manner dispose of any intoxicating liquor to any Indian or to any mixed-blood Indian excepting civilized persons of Indian descent *not members of any tribe.*"

The Stockbridges are still on a tribal basis, and receive certain annuities from the Government. It is therefore possible that the liquor evil can be reached through this statute, provided the State authorities can be induced to take vigorous action.

General conditions among these Indians are far from what they should be, but there is a small group that has not succumbed to the liquor habit and kindred vices. I was much interested in attending a Sunday morning service at the John Sergeant Memorial Church (Presbyterian) and meeting members of the congregation. Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, the missionary at Red Springs, is doing all in his power to bring about a better order of things.

Among the relics preserved by this congregation is a Bible (in two volumes) presented "to the Indian congregation at Housatanic, in New England," in 1745, by Rev. Dr. Francis Ayscough, "clerke of the Closet to his Royal Highness, Frederick, Prince of Wales." A silver communion service was also presented to these Indians by the Congregational Church of Stockbridge, Mass.

On my way to Chamberlain, S. D., I stopped off at Omaha, Neb., for a few hours to see Elizabeth Burt Thomp-

son, the young Sioux girl who was adopted by the late Rev. H. Burt and his wife, of Crow Creek. Some of our friends furnished sufficient funds to send Elizabeth to All Saints School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, from which she was graduated in 1914. She is now taking a course in nursing at the Nicholas Senn Hospital, Omaha, and making an excellent record there. Later she hopes to enter the mission field at some point among the Indians. This is one of the happy instances, where so far, the expectations of those interested in Elizabeth have been fulfilled.

CROW CREEK, S. D.—There are 964 Indians on this reservation. It was about five years ago that I visited it, and I could see evidences of progress. The present superintendent, Mr. Haygood, is an agricultural college graduate; most of his time has been spent out among the Indians to encourage and advise them, and it is not strange that a good showing in crops is being made this year, in spite of the very dry season.

The Markoe Hospital is one of the improvements since my former visit, and has been so named in honor of a member of our Board.

The mission work suffered a great loss in the death of the Rev. H. Burt, who labored among the Sioux for about forty years; but his spirit still lives through the medium of a goodly number of Indian communicants.

LOWER BRULE, S. D.—This reservation is on the opposite side of the Missouri River. I spent a day there, calling on the veteran Indian missionary, Rev. Luke C. Walker, the new superintendent, Mr. Garber, and also meeting some Indians who were attending the convocation of the Roman Catholics. There was a strong representation from the Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations, who were "looking things over."

CHEYENNE RIVER, S. D.—I reached this agency by auto from Crow Creek, a distance of 100 miles, as against at least 400 by train.

There are 2752 Indians (Sioux) living on what is now termed the diminished reservation, a tract of 1,500,000

acres. It is a large strip, but almost entirely suitable for grazing purposes.

The agency is in the southwestern part of the reservation, on the west bank of the Missouri River, and while the outlook is very attractive, from an administrative point, its location is poor. The nearest Indian family lives ten miles from the agency, and others at distances up to 200 miles away. One of the finest hospitals in the Service was built at the agency, but it is also too far from the Indians to give them the greatest amount of benefit. There is a well-equipped boarding school at the agency, in which 200 pupils can be accommodated. About 100 children are now attending the local district schools, and there are three reservation day schools.

There has been a good deal of controversy over the lease question, and the methods alleged to have been resorted to by cattle and sheep men have resulted in considerable friction among the Indians. However that may be, there is one ground on which all the Indians seem to stand, and that relates to the use of their tribal funds derived from leases or other sources. There are a number of progressives among this tribe, and they have their Business Council to consider all matters of general interest. I had an interview with five members of that Council, and found them remarkably well prepared to state their case. They know that considerable money is being received from grazing fees, etc., and that much of it is used to pay agency expenses. They feel that they have a right, even if they are not consulted on the subject, to at least know how that money, and any other funds belonging to them, is being expended. They therefore desire an accounting from the Indian Office.

The Business Council has just about finished a "bill of particulars," designed to be sent to the Indian Office, asking for an investigation of the things mentioned specifically therein.

Mr. F. C. Campbell, who had been superintendent of the reservation for about three years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on September 30th.

PIERRE, S. D.—At this point is one of the non-reservation schools, with accommodations for 250 pupils. The plant is well equipped and appears to be in good condition. The superintendent is C. J. Crandall.

At all these schools in the North it is going to be difficult to complete the present school year, owing to the limit of \$200 per pupil set by Congress. That figure was based on normal conditions, when supplies could be bought for normal prices. With the advance, in some cases 50 per cent. or more, in the cost of all that has to be purchased in the way of provisions, coal, and other supplies, many of these schools will have to shorten their terms by from two to four months, unless that limitation is removed. This is not only unfair to the pupils, but it is very severe on many school employees, who would be furloughed (without pay) when the term ends.

RAPID CITY, S. D.—There is also a non-reservation school at this point, with accommodations for 300 pupils. The superintendent, J. F. House, has been in charge of the plant for a good many years, and he is well spoken of.

PINE RIDGE, S. D.—This is the largest of the Sioux reservations, with 7200 Indians. The former superintendent retired on June 30, 1917. In the opinion of many, he had outlived his usefulness, and the change came none too soon. His successor is Supervisor C. L. Ellis, who has an excellent record. Whether he remains there permanently is a matter of doubt. These changes are unfortunate, where a good man is involved; it takes time to acquire a thorough understanding of the needs of one reservation, and when he is sent to another point in the Service, it is a matter of at least months before he is in position to give the best administration.

These Indians are really land poor; their allotments were in 640-acre units to heads of families, and it is mostly adapted to grazing purposes; the quantity each one holds is hardly large enough to lease to the best advantage for that purpose. In spite of the dry season, however, there was a good showing along the creeks in the way of gardens. Even in the high grounds some of the Indians made a commend-

able effort in agriculture. Mrs. Harriet Bone Necklace was a notable instance of raising a splendid crop of vegetables in spite of the drought; she and her husband hauled water from a creek several miles away to provide necessary moisture for their garden. Mrs. Bone Necklace was awarded a prize of five dollars and a national certificate of merit by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission for the best canned vegetables grown in a war garden.

Rations are issued to about 2000 of the old or dependent Indians. Here again the high cost of living is being felt, for with the usual amount of money available, the quantity is necessarily decreased. Naturally that is going to cause considerable complaint from the Indians. It is hard for the Sioux to get away from the idea that they ought to be fed for an indefinite period by the Government.

Peyote is being introduced in Bennett County, which was originally a part of the Pine Ridge reservation, where a number of Indians have allotments.

The reservation is well supplied with educational facilities, with a boarding school at the agency accommodating 250, twenty-seven day schools, and the Roman Catholic mission (supported by Indian trust and treaty money).

There is no hospital on the reservation, and the agency district was without a physician. The war has been sadly reducing the number of physicians formerly in the Indian Service, as so many of them have gone into the army. It looks as though it would be a difficult matter to replace them.

There is still a good deal of talk among these Indians about bringing suit against the Government to compensate them for the loss of the Black Hills, but thus far they have not reached a point where they are ready to employ a good attorney, on a contingent basis, to push their claim in the courts, after first securing congressional authority to do so. Meanwhile meetings are being held to "consider" the matter, but nothing results excepting a good deal of dissatisfaction.

I went to Allen, fifty miles from the agency, in the north-

east part of the reservation, to attend the Episcopal Indian Convocation, and had a chance to meet people (Indians and whites) from all parts of the Sioux country. There were about 2000 present, making a good-sized camp. When one sees so many Indians going about in their own automobiles, he can regard it as a sign of progress, prosperity, or recklessness. It was Bishop Burleson's first Convocation, and he made an excellent impression on the two races. One of the most interesting events, as usual, was the offering of the women, which this year amounted to \$4416.69—the high-water mark.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.—Of late this reservation has had the reputation of being a "hornet's nest" for a superintendent, but when a man who is totally unfit by temperament and training is put in such a place, it ought to be made uncomfortable for him.

A few days before I reached Crow Agency C. H. Asbury arrived, to succeed Evan Estep, who had been transferred to Ship Rock, New Mexico. The change came none too soon, and had it not been made, serious trouble might have resulted.

When Superintendent Estep took charge of the Crow Agency, the Indians were ready for a forward move, but he proved to be a dismal failure. Either through a lack of sympathy or understanding he could not or would not treat the Indians in a civil manner, but was loud-mouthed and discourteous in speech and action. There were many who believed that he was under the influence of the old Crow "ring." It was alleged that when any of the so-called "knockers" went to the office on a proper errand, a "black list" was consulted, and usually the caller's evil record would be rehearsed and then he would be ordered to leave. Naturally, this was resented by the Indians, whose money was paying for practically all of the reservation expenses, and Mr. Estep became an object of intense hatred. That no violence was done speaks well for the Crows' restraint.

It remains to be seen whether Superintendent Asbury is big enough for the task ahead of him. If he takes hold of

affairs with an open mind and begins with a clean slate, ignoring any of the grudges that might have been left to him by his predecessor, I do not think he will have much trouble. But if he follows the course pursued the past few years, there will be many trials and tribulations for him, and a bad situation will be made worse.

Although the former superintendent is gone, it is claimed that his bullying and discourteous manner toward the Indians was also adopted by a number of the subordinate employees, whom the Indians feel ought also to be transferred, otherwise the new administrations starts with a handicap. However, the Crows are more aroused than I have ever known them to be, and if things do not go to their satisfaction, it will not take long for the agitating element to send a delegation to Washington to present their case; and if they get no satisfaction from the Indian Office, they will appeal to the Indian Committee of the House or Senate.

When the question of enlistment came up, some of the Crows remarked to an intelligent observer, "What right have they to expect us to go over to Europe to fight for liberty when we do not know what liberty is?"

The death of Rev. J. G. Burgess, the veteran Congregational missionary, has been a great loss to the Crows.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE, MONTANA.—From Crow I traveled overland to Lama Deer, the agency for the Northern Cheyennes. The superintendent, John Buntin, has followed a plan radically different from the one used on the Crow reservation, and the contrast is striking. It demonstrates how a backward tribe of Indians will respond to friendly encouragement.

Following my former visit to the reservation, four or five years ago, we filed a memorandum with the Indian Office calling attention to unsatisfactory conditions. An investigation was made and a "clean up" followed. The former superintendent was a man of much speech and very little action. Mr. Buntin is just the reverse; he has done things rather than talk about them. The reservation is not strictly an agricultural district, but the Indians have five

times as much land under cultivation as they had when Mr. Buntin became superintendent. Progress is also being made along other lines—improvement of housing conditions, more and better horses and cattle.

I had the pleasure of meeting Spotted Hawk and Little Whirlwind, the two Indians who have occasion to remember our aid. As may be recalled, about eighteen years ago they were accused of the murder of a sheep herder; their trials were very expeditious and resulted in the conviction of both—Spotted Hawk sentenced to be hanged and Little Whirlwind to life imprisonment. We appealed the case of Spotted Hawk and the verdict was set aside, while Little Whirlwind was pardoned by Governor Toole, when a confession was secured from the real murderer just before his death. Spotted Hawk rode up to where I was standing with several Indians, and when we were introduced, he quickly got down from his horse and gave me a very hearty hand-shake, his face wreathed with a smile. Soon after that he brought Little Whirlwind to see me, and, as might be expected, the latter's greeting was just as cordial. Both these Indians are doing well.

There are 1461 Northern Cheyenne Indians, an increase of 47 during the past year. The reservation is about one-fourth the size of the Crow, containing 460,000 acres, 30 miles long and 26 wide. It contains considerable good timber, which is converted into cut lumber by the two saw-mills. A better grade of houses is being built from the product of these mills. As to educational facilities, there is a boarding school at Buzby (18 miles from the agency) that accommodates 75 pupils; two day schools, and the Roman Catholic Mission at St. Labre, with a capacity for 60 pupils. The latter is supported largely from the Sioux fund, in which these Indians have an interest.

FLATHEAD, MONTANA.—This reservation is west of the Rocky Mountains, with headquarters at Dixon. The present superintendent, Theodore Sharp, has been in charge only for a few months. There are 2500 Indians on the agency rolls, about two-thirds of whom are mixed-bloods. The

reservation was allotted eight years ago and the surplus land, most of it, has been sold to settlers. From the proceeds of these land sales a per capita payment of about \$111 was recently made to the Indians. The irrigation work is only half completed, and until the work is finished, the agricultural development of the land will be slow. This year was a very dry one, and where no water was available for the land, hardly any crops were raised.

These Indians have over \$100,000 in individual accounts, and they have been receiving much "consideration" from such "philanthropists" as "Princess" Red Feather and other mixed-bloods. The boot-legger and gambler elements hang on the borders of the reservation and cause much trouble. The first night I was at the agency two of the employees were sent out for observation purposes. They came back early in the morning with three prisoners and about four gallons of liquor. If these cases can be pushed with vigor by the prosecuting officials, the evil may be checked.

No Government schools are now maintained on the reservation; the children attend the local district schools or go to the Mission at St. Ignatius.

On the Flathead reservation, as was the case with the other reservations I visited, some attorneys are industriously working to secure contracts to represent the Indians as tribal attorneys. The one most active seems to be a lawyer of Washington, D. C. It is my impression that he was disbarred from practice before the Patent Office some years ago. He did not visit the reservation personally, but was represented by a lawyer and a mixed-blood Indian. I was informed that the contract he was trying to get approved by the Flathead Indians provided that he was to handle all their moneys, derived from whatever source, for which service he was to receive 20 or 25 per cent. Such contracts will hardly be approved by the Interior Department, and an effort will probably be made to have them recognized by act of Congress.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.—The Indian School here, under the

superintendency of Mr. John B. Brown, had every appearance of a well-managed institution. Nearby is the Indian sanatorium, which has a capacity for 90 tubercular patients.

Commissioner Sells was at Phoenix when I arrived there, and were General R. H. Pratt and Mr. Brosius. The Commissioner has developed an excellent habit of wanting to see the Indian country, rather than *hear* or *read* about it, and he was then en route for several remote points in pursuit of knowledge. General Pratt was going east from the Pacific Coast and was stopping at as many Indian points en route as possible. Mr. Brosius and I spent three days with him going over the Gila River Pima reservation, which is accessible from Phoenix by automobile. It was remarkable the way in which General Pratt could scan a large group of Indians and pick out by name so many of those who years ago had been his pupils at Carlisle, Pa. He is still their school father; they regard him with reverence and affection, and his visit and words of advice and encouragement will long be cherished by them.

We visited the Maricopa section of the reservation and found a new and commodious (perhaps too large) day school, where there were 26 bright Indian pupils. We then went to St. John's Roman Catholic Mission school, near Gila Crossing, which cares for 190 pupils. The plant is well equipped for the work, and it is partly supported by Mother Katharine Drexel.

At Gila Crossing about ninety Indians gathered to meet us to discuss a number of matters that concerned them. The land question was uppermost in their minds. They had lived in this district for years, but with the growing scarcity of water the irrigation problem was becoming more acute. The Indian Bureau had urged them to take their farming land at a point up the Gila river, about ten miles from the Agency, so that they would not be left "high and dry" when the new diversion dam is built. Their present holdings would then be allotted as grazing units. This plan will doubtless have to be followed.

At Gila Crossing there was also a new and commodious day school, and the Indians reported that in the coöperative village, about 15 miles away, there are 35 children who are in need of a day school.

At Sacaton and Blackwater (also on the Pima reservation), the Indians turned out in full force to greet General Pratt, and all enjoyed his vigorous rhetoric.

We visited the "Progressive Colony," recently started on some ground just below the agency, and those Indian farmers are making a very creditable showing. Two of them have cotton-fields that are equal to any in the Gila Valley.

A flour-mill was recently installed by the Indian Office, and it ought to be a big help to these Indians, who raise a considerable amount of wheat.

In the recent untimely death of Mr. Herbert Marten the Government lost a faithful and efficient employee, while the Pimas lost one of the best friends they ever had. Mr. Marten literally sacrificed his life in working on behalf of these Indians, and as time goes on they will realize that fact more than ever.

THE PIMAS OF SALT RIVER.

On this reservation (which is about 15 miles from Phoenix), the water question has not yet been satisfactorily settled in the way of an even distribution among those entitled to it. The Indians on the Lehi section are as yet largely without allotments, and it is hoped that steps will soon be taken to cover this defect. In the main, however, the Indians are making fair progress, and if the water question can be put on an equitable basis, the situation will be much improved. There are 995 Pimas under the Salt River agency, 234 of whom are in the Lehi district.

Attached to this agency are 237 McDowell Apaches, whose reservation adjoins that of the Salt River Pimas. It is a strip of country 11 miles long and 4 miles wide, through which runs the Verdi River. These Apaches are mostly of the primitive type, who live in brush wicki-ups. It is claimed that many of them are inveterate gamblers and

also adepts in making an intoxicant called tiswin or tulapai, and on that account they may prefer to live in the brush rather than accept any offer that will improve their condition. For the past six years or more the Indian Bureau has been trying to persuade these Apaches to accept five-acre allotments, with a full water right, on the Salt River reservation, and then have the McDowell reservation divided into grazing units, but they have refused to agree to the plan. They usually say, almost as one man, "McDowell my home; I stay here." Back of that refusal, however, is undoubtedly a belief that the suggestion is only a subterfuge to give them the small acreage indicated and then confiscate their present reservation. Several agitators have advised them to stay where they are, and to compel the Government to put in a diversion dam that would control sufficient water to irrigate their present land. Engineers have surveyed the site on several occasions, and it is their judgment that the natural difficulties in the way are such that even if a dam could be constructed, the acreage to be benefitted is so small that the cost would be prohibitive. Furthermore, the probabilities are that such a dam would soon be wrecked by the flood waters. Certainly the amount of arable land is small, the country is very broken and the course of the river current is continually subject to change.

It should be noted that although the Verdi River runs through this reservation, the Indians are only entitled, under the decision of Judge Kent, to 390 inches of its water. Consequently there can be no "steal" in contemplation to get their water. This 390 inches of water would be transferred to the Salt River tracts if the Apaches accept the additional allotments there.

Heretofore the Indian Bureau has always urged these Apaches to first take allotments on the Salt River reservation, with the statement that the McDowell land would then be given to them in severalty. If that procedure were reversed and the McDowell reservation allotted first into grazing units, the Indian Office could then say to them: "We have given you all of the McDowell reservation; it is

yours and no one can take it from you. Now, in addition, we want to give each one of you five acres on the Salt River reservation, where you will have enough water to insure regular crops." If that plan had been adopted originally, there would not have developed so much suspicion, and most of the McDowell Apaches might have been settled in new and better homes.

There is just one point that should not be overlooked, and that is the rights of the Salt River Pimas in this matter. If 1200 acres of their land is taken from them for other Indians, they are morally and legally entitled to some consideration for it. To a Pima nothing is more precious than water. If his supply of that commodity is increased in lieu of the land set aside for the McDowell Apaches, there will be rejoicing instead of complaint.

Mr. Byron Sharp recently became superintendent of this agency. He was associated with the Pimas for years as farmer and day school teacher, and is consequently well acquainted with the people and their needs.

On my way east from Phoenix I stopped off for a day at the Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Arizona. The Government boarding school plant has greatly developed along attractive and substantial lines.

The many friends of Miss E. W. Thackara will be pleased to know that she is still in charge of that splendid hospital of the Episcopal Church located near the Agency.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.—There is a large non-reservation school here, well equipped and ably managed by Superintendent Frederick Snyder, where all the influence is uplifting for 370 pupils.

CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.—The school at this point is particularly well located—on a 6000 reservation of its own, and the nearest town eight miles away. There are 565 pupils enrolled, whose neatness and happy-looking faces speak well for the oversight given them. The superintendent, Mr. Edgar A. Allen, has a long and honorable career in the Indian Service, and the excellence of his administration is only what one would naturally expect of him.

OSAGE AGENCY.—This agency is located at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, and if one had never visited any other part of Red Man's Land, he would be puzzled at the expression, "Lo, the *poor* Indian!" For the fiscal year 1917 the amount paid out to the Osage Nation was over \$12,000,000. Under the jurisdiction of this agency there are 2200 Indians as care-free as the lily, and with very few exceptions (so far as the full-bloods are concerned) "they toil not, neither do they spin." Every man, woman, and child on the tribal roll received at least \$3000 last year, and some much greater amounts. With the production of oil increasing and the price soaring upward, their incomes will be larger for 1918. There is no community in the world where the per capita wealth is so great.

There are 3244 active oil wells in the 270,000 acres leased, and the Indians receive one-sixth of all produced, in addition to the rentals. The leases for natural gas cover 900,000 acres, and the amount realized from this source is now \$700,000 per annum. Under the old leases the receipts were but \$12,000. In addition to royalties, rentals, and bonuses, there is an Osage tribal fund of \$4,900,000 on deposit in the United States Treasury drawing 5 per cent. interest. The average payment on that account is about \$191 per capita.

Not many of the full-bloods are located on their own allotments, but most of them have comfortable houses in three settlements on the reservation—Pawhuska, Hominy, and Grey Horse. Nearly every family has a high-power touring automobile, and a good deal of time is spent in "burning the roads."

The Osage reservation was purchased by the Indians' own money; some years later it was found to contain immense deposits of oil and natural gas. When the land was divided in severalty, under the act of 1906, all minerals were reserved to the tribe for a period of twenty-five years—until 1931—unless otherwise provided by Congress. During that time all royalties, bonuses, and rentals are shared alike by members of the tribe. Although 270,000 acres

have been leased for oil, there are about 600,000 acres not yet put on the market, and if steps are not soon taken to permit the development of this land, its value will hardly be realized during the trust period. It will require about fifteen years to bring it on a good paying basis, and while Congress has authority to extend the trust period after 1931, it remains to be seen whether such action will be taken.

The Osage estate has been managed in such a way as to realize every possible dollar. Then, with a prodigality that is astounding, the money is literally shoveled out among the Indians, many of whom have no idea of its value, to be worse than wasted! The law provides that the shares of the children shall be paid with the shares of the parents, and all of it is usually spent with the utmost abandon. Very little thought is given to the future, but before it is too late, some steps ought to be taken to conserve at least a portion of this money for the benefit of the minors; for "wanton waste brings woeful want." Fourteen years will soon pass away, and when all restrictions are removed, in 1931, and the royalties stop, the spendthrift habits formed by these people will be such that their holdings are likely to be sold at once without regard to actual values, and in a short time Oklahoma will have a class of paupers on its hands. Naturally, any attempt to check this criminally extravagant use of Osage money will meet with the most vigorous protests from the various towns on the reservation that have been supported by these Indians, and we may expect to hear some eloquent speeches in Congress denouncing the Department for interfering with the rights of these "poor rich" Osages. Of course, if the Osage riches were entirely dissipated, the same Congressmen would be equally eloquent in calling for Federal aid to relieve the State of Oklahoma from supporting these "wards of the Nation."

Volumes could be written of the great harm being done these Indians by this ill-digested wealth. One of them received over \$8000 in a single year, and he not only spent that but soon owed over \$7000 more. Another couple received \$16,000 in one year, which was promptly spent and

they had nothing to show for it. A child stopped in a drug store to buy a glass of soda water, and tendered the clerk a twenty dollar bill to pay for it. When some of the small change fell on the floor, the child refused to pick it up. Such instances could be multiplied many times. Is it any wonder that so many of them are easy prey for all sorts of schemers, when they have lost all sense of responsibility or of the value of money?

Mr. J. George Wright, the superintendent of the Osage Agency, has been in the Indian Service for probably twenty years in various capacities, and all his work has been conspicuous for its efficiency and honesty. He now holds probably the most difficult place in the Indian Service. It involves handling \$25,000,000 annually, and that, in connection with Indian affairs, is pretty sure to attract a horde of grafters bent on various schemes; yet, although frequently assailed by unscrupulous schemers, searching investigations show Mr. Wright's record to be absolutely faultless. He has administered his difficult office without fear or favor. Incidentally, for such a stupendous task Mr. Wright receives a salary of \$3500 per annum. The chief clerk, who receives and disburses this \$25,000,000, is given a salary of \$2150, and out of that he pays a premium of \$150 on his bond of \$150,000. The Osage administration has not cost more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., but the small office force is badly overworked and certainly underpaid.

The Osage County tax collector is now very much in evidence. The day I arrived at the Agency the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma denied a motion of the Federal Government to restrain the Osage County Commissioners from selling certain Indian lands for non-payment of taxes. Judge Cotteral's decision took the ground that "the plaintiff has no interest in said lands, and has no duty or authority to contest the taxes thereon, or the sale of said lands for unpaid taxes, and is therefore not entitled to relief."

In view of the fact that these lands are restricted, and held in trust by the Government, this decision is somewhat

startling. It is true that the Osage lands are subject to taxation (the only instance where restricted land is), and that fact was not disputed. It was contended by the Government that the tax in question was excessive and illegal; that it was an office appraisalment and made without an actual inspection of the property. Because of this controversy over the tax question, the Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year directed the Secretary of the Interior to make an appraisalment of this land that might be taken as a basis for the adjustment of the assessments. Superintendent Wright selected several men who were acceptable to the County Commissioners, but apparently the latter did not propose to wait until the appraisalment was finished. The work was progressing at the time this case was heard, and in 37 instances the appraisalment by the County Commissioners aggregated \$18,000, while the Agency appraisalment for the same tracts was \$10,000. On that basis the average assessment by the County was \$511 per capita, while the Federal valuation was \$293. It was contended by the Federal authorities that the valuations put on the land were not in accordance with the State law, and therefore void. The Government was ready to pay a fair tax, but the County Commissioners wanted to adhere to the original office assessment, which valued land worth \$3 an acre at \$20, and in one instance put an appraisalment of \$8800 on an eighty-acre tract actually worth \$320.

As this land in dispute is held in trust by the United States, it would seem that it was not subject to sale, although any unpaid taxes might stand as a lien until title passed from the original owner. An amendment of 1912 to the Osage Act of 1906, referring to the disposal of property of "deceased and of orphan minor, insane, or other incompetent allottees of the Osage Tribe," provides: "That no land shall be sold or alienated under the provisions of this section without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

It is understood that this decision will be appealed. There are upward of 1000 cases involved, and if the Gov-

ernment, as guardian, cannot act for its wards in Osage County, the sooner that fact is known the better it will be. If the decision finally stands, it will complicate the question of jurisdiction over these Indians. Their status is debatable; there is no specific act of Congress conferring citizenship on them (as was the case with the Five Civilized Tribes), but where any vagueness is involved it would seem to be covered by Sec. 12 of the Act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., p. 539) which reads:

"That all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act not otherwise herein specifically provided for shall be done under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

There are hundreds of mixed-blood Osages who are entirely capable of managing their own affairs, and they ought to be freed from all restrictions with as little delay as possible.

The boarding school, located on the agency grounds, is a well-equipped plant, with a capacity for 110 pupils. It has been supported from the Osage funds, but no provision has been made for continuing it after December 31, 1917. The school is used almost exclusively by the full-bloods, and as an education is something that cannot be taken away from the children, it is hoped that Congress will provide for maintaining the school so long as it may be needed.

One division of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians is located at Concho, Okla., where Mr. W. W. Scott is superintendent. There are 1250 Indians under his supervision. The lands were allotted in severalty about twenty-five years ago, and the surplus opened to settlement, so that this is all open country, with Indians and whites living side by side in many instances. The trust period of these allotments has expired, but in most cases it has been extended for ten years, because of the inability of so many Indians to manage their own affairs. In most instances where final patents were issued, the land was sold. I saw a number, however, who did not part with their lands, but pay their taxes, have

well equipped farms, and are able to hold their own with the neighboring whites. Considerable land of deceased Indians has been sold, bringing from \$20 to \$60 an acre. At the present time there is about \$500,000 to the credit of individual Indians, derived mostly from the land sales; so they can hardly be regarded as poverty-stricken. Fortunately, some of the money has been used to build comfortable homes, and there is not one log-cabin on what was once the reservation. It is an excellent farming country, and with such an equipment as the average Indian has, there is no reason why he should not only make a good living, but be in the prosperous class. It is to be regretted, however, that there is too much gambling and the excessive use of peyote among them.

Because of their fortunate circumstances, these Indians are looked on as legitimate prey, by a class of sharpers, and the local office is kept busy trying to protect them from various schemes. When an Indian secures a final patent for his land, it has happened that a sharper will get hold of him, ply him freely with whisky, and then ask him to sign "some paper," which is usually a deed of transfer. Then must follow litigation to have the deed set aside, and the procedure does not always result in favor of the Indian.

There is a comfortable boarding school at Concho, with a capacity for 140 pupils. About 100 of the Cheyenne and Arapaho children now attend the public schools, scattered over what was once the reservation, and the Concho school can draw on the State of Oklahoma for its pupils—especially in some sections of the Five Civilized Tribes.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON AGENCY.

Many of the dangers which threatened the welfare of the Indians through ill-advised or hostile legislation pending at the time of the issuance of our thirty-fourth annual report have failed of enactment. Always solicitous to cooperate with Government officials in the advancement work among Indians, we were gratified in these matters of legislation to realize that our cause was their resolve. We regret that we do not always find ourselves in accord with the views, policies, and decisions of the Indian Department. This naturally follows the organization of such a society as the Indian Rights Association, since such a union for work in behalf of the Indian at once precludes the thought that its primary object would be to coincide with official Washington. If that was the desideratum, there would be no reason for the existence of such an Association.

During the past year momentous questions affecting Indians have been urged before Congress and the country for consideration. Numerous causes pending in the highest Court will eventually exert vital influence for weal or woe of the Red Man. There is encouragement in recent decisions of the Supreme Court, since they indicate a desire by this tribunal of justice to deal equitably with Indian interests wherein a strict adherence to precedent might suggest a different course.

A COMMISSION PROPOSED.

Hon. Charles Curtis is the author of a pending bill (S. 1554) which, if adopted, will radically change the form of management of Indian affairs. The proposed legislation provides for a "Board on Indian Affairs" consisting of three members appointed by the President, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party, to hold their

positions for a period of ten years. It is provided that the Board shall have full control of Indian affairs, and assume all the powers exercised by the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Section 6 of the bill authorizes the appointment of a business committee by any tribe of Indians possessed of either lands or money. The superintendent, jointly with the business committee of the Indians, shall divide the tribal membership into four classes: First, those fully competent to manage their own affairs, excluding all persons addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. This class shall be authorized to buy and sell property, both real and personal, and become citizens after three years. Second, Indians less competent to conduct their own business. They are, however, empowered to make their own leases of land, and to buy and sell property with the approval of the Board of Indian Affairs; third, Indians wholly unable to manage property interests, and fourth, Indians under twenty-one years of age deemed wholly incompetent. Provision is made for advancing or reducing a member of either class as he may demonstrate his ability or inability to assume the responsibilities required of him in any class to which he is assigned.

Complaints against the management of their affairs may be made through the business committee selected by any tribe, and the committee shall report such complaints to the Board on Indian Affairs for investigation and action.

The proposed legislation authorizes the segregation of the funds of Indian tribes and the placing of pro rata shares to the credit of individual members.

Many of the provisions of the bill are admirable. Most of them, however, may be adopted under existing law. The great needs of Indian administration are, first, to divorce the service from politics; second, to focus responsibility. The bill under consideration does not free the Indian service altogether from political control. The term of office for ten years is an advanced step.

It is of prime importance that responsibility for management of Indian affairs may be definite and certain. In this

respect the proposed legislation is a step backward. Under present law the duties devolve upon one official, denominated the Commissioner, rather than upon a board consisting of three members, as designated by the bill. In both cases they are under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

It is probable that the legislation will be considered by the Congress, which convenes December 3, 1917.

VICIOUS LEGISLATION.

During the Sixty-fourth Congress several bills were presented which threatened the proper administration of Indian affairs. Among these were (S. 3904) "The Right of Nomination Bill," introduced by Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, which authorizes a majority of the members of any tribe of Indians, through their business committee, to nominate superintendents and other employees to be in charge of their reservations.

A sop was given the Secretary of the Interior by authorizing him to nominate these officers and employees, subject to approval of the business committee. The provisions of the bill, however, were evidently deemed so vicious and threatening to a proper management of Indian affairs that it was later abandoned, and in lieu thereof the Senator introduced the bill providing for "The Right of Recall," which clothed a majority of the male adult members of any tribe with power to recall any superintendent placed over them by the Government.

Strange as it may appear, this proposed legislation was favorably reported out of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate with an amendment, to wit (Section 4):

"This act shall apply only on the Indian reservations situated wholly or in part within the State of South Dakota."

An epitome of strictures upon these measures was incorporated in a letter addressed by me to Senators Reed

Smoot and Jacob H. Gallenger, who afterward noted objections to the passage of the bill when it was called up for consideration in the Senate.

The Indian question is one of national interest. Government supervision seems as necessary in South Dakota as elsewhere. This kind of legislation would be a distinct blow to the classified service, and would relegate to the Indians, who lack experience, the right to cause the removal of competent officials. The right to select superintendents is one of the highest prerogatives, and it seems apparent that when Indians are sufficiently advanced to exercise that right, they are fully equipped to transact all their business affairs, and should be completely released from guardianship of the Federal Government.

The Hastings Bill (H. R. 108) proposed to confer upon the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes all supervision now invested by law upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior respecting lands allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes and their individual moneys. A duplicate of this bill (H. R. 1681) has been introduced in the present Congress, and is now pending in the House.

The effort to remove the management of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes from the protection of the Federal Government has aroused the friends of the Indians to renewed efforts in their behalf.

The magnitude of the assets and business transactions of the Five Civilized Tribes almost staggers credibility. During the last year forty-two million dollars and a million pieces of mail were handled; 489,076.62 acres of tribal and allotted lands were sold for \$2,190,293.12; \$1,741,550 were invested for individual Indians in Liberty Bonds; \$7,429,066.10 were disbursed on account of per capita payments to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; 2328 leases for various purposes were approved and 1252 were canceled; the restriction against alienation of land was removed from 155,428.39 acres, and \$4,407,909.62 were collected on account of royalties arising from leases. Sixteen thousand

separate accounts were kept, thousands of investigations made, and an average force of 265 employees (exclusive of probate attorneys and gas inspectors) at an average salary of \$1014.60.

A large proportion of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have had but slight experience in business affairs, especially in dealing with titles affecting real estate, and can be easily duped, as shown by almost endless reported instances. It will be suicidal to remove the protection of the Federal Government over these wards, and place them under a superintendent made subservient to State patronage by requirement that the appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. As was stated by the late Honorable Joseph H. Choate, in addressing Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate:

"The welfare of our Indians is a solemn national obligation. We have no more sacred trust than the protection of the weak from being over-reached by the strong. From the earliest times the intent of our people has been to give the Indian that protection."

The Indian Rights Association has actively opposed the adoption of this class of legislation, quite full reference thereto being included in the annual report for 1916. We are pleased to report that the foregoing bills failed of passage in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

COÖPERATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

We have long urged that the interests of the Indians would be benefited by the Indian Bureau seeking the co-operation of other bureaus in the various departments, where advanced methods may have been adopted, more especially in the management of farming and stock industries. A great boon has been bestowed upon agricultural interests by experimentation in plant and animal life.

During the past year we called attention of the Indian Bureau to the desirability of coöperating with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Instructions

have been issued by the Bureau directing the officials in charge of reservation lands, to join representatives of the Agricultural Department in adoption of plans seeking higher development of Indian lands. Hon. Levi Chubbuck, formerly with the Indian Service, Division of Stock Industries, who is under the Department of Agriculture, is authorized by Professor Spillman to assist in all practical methods consistent with his duties as agriculturist, to benefit the farming industry among Indians, and superintendents have been directed by the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cooperate with him in this effort.

Mr. Chubbuck is well equipped for this work, and it is fortunate that so high grade a service has been made available for placing the agricultural interests of the Indians upon a higher level.

DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The policy promulgated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the above heading indicates that there is a growing belief upon the part of the Government that greater freedom should be accorded Indians in the management of their property. It is declared that:

"The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent, that they may more speedily achieve competency."

It is proposed to give patents in fee to able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood where, under existing law, this course will be permitted, and to Indian students (presumably including full bloods) who have received diplomas and who have demonstrated a competency. Liberality in the sale of inherited lands, in granting certificates of competency, and in payment of moneys to Indian beneficiaries are among the provisions especially considered.

The new policy proposes to eliminate certain pupils from Indian schools supported by the Government; that is, children of parents "amply able to pay for their education, and

have public school facilities at or near their homes, unless upon payment of actual per capita cost and transportation." While this provision may impress the reader as an inequitable discrimination affecting the well-to-do Indians, an analysis will show that the claim may not be well founded. The Indian youth is entitled to the same care from the Government as is the child of the more dominant race, viz., the advantages offered for education in the public schools.

We hold the Declaration of Policy as indicating that greater responsibility may be placed upon the Indians. There is always the danger that incompetent officials will be placed in positions which require extensive business sagacity for which they are incapacitated, thus resulting in loss to the Indians. These considerations necessitate great wisdom in selection of superintendents in charge of Indians.

Now that the declaration of an advancement has been made in placing greater responsibility upon Indians, we hope that the policy will be consistently followed.

A NEW INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The organization during the past year of the Southern California Indian Welfare Association makes the entrance into the Indian work of an association which promises high-grade consideration of the many problems affecting our Indian population. With the Rev. Horace Porter as President, and Hon. Levi Chubbuck an interested member, the Indians of southern California and elsewhere are to be congratulated upon this addition of combined effort in their behalf. The headquarters of the association is given as Riverside, California.

THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

During a most instructive and interesting trip among the Mission Indians in southern California the past year, in company with Hon. Levi Chubbuck, of the Department of Agriculture, we sojourned through the lands of the San

Pasqual Indians, near Escondido. The narrative of wrongs suffered by this band of Mission Indians at the hands of our Government as guardian must touch the hardest heart and arouse a feeling of sympathy and resolution to secure, if possible, atonement to this scattered band of natives.

These Indians once lived in the fertile valley of San Pasqual, dedicated for their use by the Spanish authorities without the formality of a grant. The evidence is that they had occupied the little valley for generations. The Indian right to the San Pasqual Valley was officially recognized by our Government through the agency of an Executive Order January 27, 1870, reserving lands in Township 12 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian. This order was revoked February 13, 1871, by reason of representations then made to the Secretary of the Interior, and a new reservation established December 29, 1891, lying one township north of the homes of the Indians and located on the mountain side and practically worthless for farming.

It is well known that many of the San Pasqual Indians had been driven off their beautiful valley homes before the Executive Order establishing the new reservation was made, which condition resulted in the promulgation of the Order. The revocation of the Order which entitled them to their valley homes seems to have been brought about by political intrigue and influence.

Hon. Albert K. Smiley, Joseph B. Moore, and Charles C. Painter, composing the "Smiley Commission," invested with authority of law to investigate conditions among the Mission Indians in reporting to the Secretary of the Interior December 7, 1891, stated that they found nine or ten families of the San Pasqual Indians living in the mountains on public lands, and that these Indians "were cruelly and wrongfully driven from the San Pasqual Valley a few years since; their land there, though granted to them by the Mexican Government, having been patented by the United States to white men. The difficulties attending an attempt to unsettle the lands thus held, are so great the Commission hesitates to recommend an effort to restore these people to their rights."

The Secretary of the Interior, on May 13, 1911, after reviewing the foregoing conditions affecting the San Pasqual Indians, in a letter bearing upon the case, says that the Executive Order establishing the reservation belonging to these Indians was done by reason of representations then made; that the Indians were opposed to going on their reservation; that white settlers erected valuable improvements thereon; that but few of the Indians are living on the lands reserved; that gold discoveries had attracted large immigration, and that for these reasons it was best for the Indians to have the Executive Order revoked. The Secretary says further:

"By this action the Indians lost title to their former homes in the fertile San Pasqual Valley, from whence they were driven by white settlers, and, until the establishment of a reservation for them in Township 11 South, Range 1 West, by Executive Order December 29, 1891, they were without lands.

"The Department fully appreciates the fact that these Indians have not been justly treated, and it has done what it could for them to protect their interests and promote their general welfare. They want their former homes in the San Pasqual Valley, but the purchase of these lands is out of the question owing to the high price per acre and the large expenditure that would be necessary to procure a sufficient area. The Department is fully aware, also, that the land patented to the band is mountainous and contains a very small area of agricultural land."

A special agent of the Indian Bureau, in reporting upon this case to the Commissioner, January 29, 1908, states that the San Pasqual Indians then numbered 42 persons, scattered throughout southern California, that none of them were living on the reservation located in the township north of the valley where they had formerly lived. The special agent further stated that "they have no confidence in the Government of the United States, they were put out of their homes in the San Pasqual Valley by armed court officers from San Diego. The land in San Pasqual Valley, their old home, now sells from \$500 an acre, upwards."

What does the Government propose to do in order that the remnant of this band of Mission Indians may be humanely provided for?

THE SAN MANUEL BAND.

The scanty provision made by the Government for the San Manuel band of Mission Indians has elicited much sympathy. These Indians are located within a few miles of the City of San Bernardino, California. Their original reservation of 640 acres (one mile square) was increased by the purchase of 12.63 acres by Special Agent Kelsey, a portion of which is irrigable.

An official report (Oldberg, 1912) states that nineteen and one-half acres of the whole tract are capable of irrigation, and this acreage comprises all the land of value within the reservation, which is located on a mountainside, and too steep to plow.

The estimated cost then made (1912) was an aggregate of \$13,775 for development of water from Sand Creek and three small springs, together with the purchase of a necessary water-right and construction of a pumping plant. This equipment would give the Indians pure water for domestic purposes, and sufficient for irrigation of most of the land.

We found that one member of the band, who was located at a higher level than the others, had appropriated for his own use the water from the principal spring of the hillside which, in good conscience, should have been available for all the tribe, and conveyed by pipe to the chief village for domestic uses.

It is estimated that 1000 feet of pipe would be required to provide the village with water from the spring in question, and this improvement should be made when the time is opportune. With the present exorbitant cost of iron pipe, it may be deemed wise to delay making this slight improvement in the conditions at San Manuel.

At the present time these Indians secure a living by working among the fruit-growers and others in the nearby valley. If they would consent to remove from their present homes

they could be placed in a much better condition, at less expense, in some nearby location but, like many other Indians, they cling to their ancestral locations.

MISSION INDIAN RIGHT OF OCCUPATION.

The annual report of the Indian Rights Association for 1916 contains extended reference to suits in ejectment against the Saboba and Tejon Bands of Mission Indians in California, whereby it is sought to deprive these Indians of their homes.

The Supreme Court of California in 1888, in a unanimous decision, upheld the right of the Saboba Band to occupation of their lands in a proceeding carried to the Supreme Court of that State by the Indian Rights Association, the judgment of the Lower Court being reversed. In a subsequent decision, however, by the United States Supreme Court in the Warner Ranch case, the principle involved seems to have been reversed, the Federal Court holding that the Indians and Government officials in charge of their affairs having failed to show Indian occupation of their homes, as required by the Act of 1851, intended to determine land titles in California, their right of occupation ceased and title to the lands passed to others who had made the necessary application for title as required by law.

The imminent danger to land titles of all Mission Indians renders it important that the greatest care be given to the management of these Court cases. We urged upon the Government the need of appointing special counsel to have charge of the litigation, and the Hon. J. F. Truesdall, assistant to the Attorney General, has been assigned to this task. The Indians are fortunate in having so able and earnest an advocate to protect their interests. Mr. Truesdall and his assistant are now busily engaged in the discovery and collation of historical data bearing upon the right of these Indians to have undisputed occupancy of their homes and we feel confident that whatever should be done will be done in their defense.

MORONGO ALLOTMENTS.

After many years' effort provision of law has been secured to allot the lands of the Morongo Reservation, California, pro rated to members of the tribe. An item in the Indian Appropriation Act, for the fiscal year 1918, grants the authority to allot the lands within all the Mission Indian reservations in that State. By a former act of Congress allotments were restricted to heads of families and single adult members. This classification denied to 36 married women and 111 minor children of the Morongo Reservation the right to participate in the allotment of land, although they comprise considerably more than one-half of the total membership of the tribe.

Strange as it may seem, the effort of certain members of the tribe, through a desire to protect their personal interests was made to defeat the remedial legislation, and was seconded by a cabal at Washington hailing itself as a so-called friend of the Indians.

The allotment has been long delayed to the disadvantage and financial loss of the Indians of the Morongo Reservation, who are engaged in more or less intensive fruit raising, the lands being very valuable for that purpose. Each succeeding year renders the selection of the five-acre tracts of irrigated allotments more difficult. Now that the work of allotment is progressing it is hoped that the many differences which have distracted the Morongo band will be harmonized by a just division of the lands of the reservation.

VISIT TO FORT BELKNAP.

One cannot familiarize himself with the situation at Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana, without having the conviction that there should be a more business-like management of the affairs of these Indians. The reservation embraces 497,600 acres of land, all unallotted, 32,000 of which is in growing timber of an estimated value of \$192,000. The population of the reservation as shown by the latest census was 1206, almost equally divided between Assiniboin and Grosventres.

Lands along Milk River are irrigable, and are already scheduled for allotment in forty-acre tracts. A portion of the upland also has been selected for allotment but, as already stated, none of the selections have been approved.

There is manifestly great unrest among the Indians. A tribal herd of 1900 head, principally heifers, was purchased more than two years ago. A contract has been made by the Government to pasture 10,000 head of cattle, by which an income of \$15,000 is secured annually. The Indians state that they have received no direct benefit from this fund, and believe that the money is expended chiefly in caring for the tribal herd. The summer of 1917 was extremely warm in Montana, as elsewhere, and crops were stunted thereby, if not a total failure. Fearing a shortage of hay to maintain the herd, instructions were given that the Indians must not sell all their hay outside the reservation. This order seems reasonable, but was executed apparently by the superintendent in an unjust, arbitrary, and tyrannical manner. The Indians were required to deliver for the use of the Government from one-third to one-half of all the hay sold by them, and the price fixed by the government for the hay was far below that which the Indians were able to secure when similar hay was sold to private parties. In cases called to my attention the price per ton paid by the Government was about one-half that realized by the Indians when selling the hay to outsiders. This fact will have an important bearing upon the attitude of the Government if it is found necessary to assist these Indians in procuring food-stuffs during the severe winter months, which are not uncommon in that section of the country.

At the call of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Indians industriously prepared the ground for various crops suited to that climate, the seed being provided by the agency officials, for which the Indians agreed to pay. Their husbandry was not rewarded, through failure of the Government to provide water for irrigation in season. If the seed germinated at all, the growing plant died long before maturity, as a consequence of which the Indians have received

little or no returns from the garden or field, and remain in debt to the Government for the seed. The responsibility for these conditions should be made definite and certain, and the proper remedy applied to prevent its recurrence.

Four superintendents have been in charge of the reservation within a period of about three years, chiefly by transfer from other official positions, where some of them were found to be misfits. Query: Would a private business succeed if conducted in a similar manner?

The Fort Belknap Indians are appealing for allotment of all their reservation lands so that they may as soon as possible be relieved of the supervision of the Government over their affairs. Who can blame them?

INHERITED LANDS.—COMPULSORY SALES UNWISE.

The attention of the Indian Rights Association has been called in numerous cases to sales of Indian inherited lands without the consent of the heir, or heirs. In the Probate Courts of the States it is believed to be the universal rule to protect the title to lands of an heir, especially one under guardianship.

The laws governing heirship property of Indians authorize the sale of lands in the discretion of the Government. Frequently such lands are sold against the desire and over the protest of the Indian beneficiary. This is done in many cases through recommendation of some incompetent farmer or superintendent in charge of Indian property, or in cases where officials connive with others for personal gain. We have often insisted that the Indians should be encouraged to retain their lands, since real property is the safest form of investment, and the personal care of the lands is a continual incentive to the owner to keep close supervision by occupation and improvement of the home. In cases where there are a great number of heirs it may be deemed wise to dispose of the inheritance, but where there are not in excess of three or four, no great difficulty need usually be encoun-

tered in making a partition of the land upon an equitable basis, thus retaining the real estate for the Indian's use. In no case should inherited lands be sold without the consent of the heirs, unless it is found altogether impracticable to settle estates by partition.

THE SITUATION AT SANTEE.

The 846 members of the Santee band of Sioux Indians, in the year 1885, were allotted 72,914 acres from the lands set apart for their occupation in Nebraska, under laws providing for homestead and allotment, titles to all the selections being held in trust for twenty-five years. An extension of the trust for a ten-year term was made, so that the title will become vested in the allottees in 1920 if no further extension is made. The latest official report shows that 125 of these allotments are now held in trust by the Government, indicating that less than one-seventh of all the lands allotted are restricted by trust titles.

The Santees have been particularly fortunate in their environment. Their educational opportunities have been of the best, by reason of the high standard of the Santee Normal Training School conducted by the late Dr. Alfred L. Riggs. The moral and religious influence which is so great a factor in the training of youth was, during these formative years of Santee civilization, guided by Dr. Riggs and his associates. We believe "There is no end to a good life; its loveliness increases."

Among the 1173 members (census of 1916) of the Santee tribe are many recognized worthy citizens of the State. There is, however, believed to be a large proportion of the tribe scarcely able to maintain themselves in the community in which they reside. A people totally unused to contact with the business world cannot reasonably be expected to become competent in a few years under the most favorable conditions. The system followed by the Government as guardian has prevented development of the Santees in common with other Indian tribes. We refer especially now to

the practice of withholding from the allottee the management of his allotted lands during the trust period. It is absurd to expect an allottee to become competent in business if he is subordinated to the will of a farmer or superintendent in leasing or otherwise controlling his land, thus depriving him of the experience in business which would be derived from personal management of his affairs as contemplated by the General Severalty Act.

As a result of the lack of proper administration by the Government we were informed that so great a proportion as three-fourths of all the land allotted to the Santees has been sold. Under the practice of issuing fee titles many incompetent Indians have parted with their lands at a fraction of their value.

A town site company and bank with interlocking directorates have been organized within the past year at Santee, and are located alongside the agency. With incompetent Indians and officials in charge whose financial interests are allied with those of the bank and townsite companies, it is not surprising that the better class of Santees are appealing to their friends to prevent further despoiling of the estates of these helpless wards.

Under conditions existing during the past year at Santee, in which allottees are urged to sell their lands and deposit the proceeds in the nearby bank, and buy town lots, it is believed that many of the tribe will soon become charges upon the State.

PAPAGO LAND TITLE ATTACKED.

The report of the Indian Rights Association for 1916 gave an extended history of the effort to protect the Papago homes by leading up to the Executive Order setting apart 2,649,600 acres of land for the Papago Indians in southwest Arizona. Reference was also made to a suit instituted in the trial court of the District of Columbia under the title of *Pueblo of Santa Rosa v. The Secretary of the Interior et al.*

By this suit the Santa Rosa Indians are made to appear to be opposing the Indian Department. Such is not the

case, however, since the Indians are very solicitous that the Government will protect them in title to their homes. In this proceeding the Hunter heirs hope to establish a right, incidentally perhaps, to 200,000 acres of land in Santa Rosa Valley and vicinity, which is now included within the Papago Reservation. They make claim to this land through a deed of conveyance from the Indians. The question of title, however, involves in round numbers some 2,000,000 acres of land lying chiefly within the Papago Reservation.

The lower court dismissed the prayer for an injunction by the plaintiffs to prevent the United States from opening any of the lands to sale or settlement as public lands of the United States. Claimants state that the lands involved were granted to the Santa Rosa Pueblo "by the laws and customs of the Indians and antedating the Spanish discovery of America and also by the laws of Spain and Mexico."

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia accepted this view of the case and decided that the Pueblo occupies a similar status to that existing prior to the cession of the country to the United States under the Gadsden Treaty which confirmed the Articles of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and holds that "Whatever rights were secured to plaintiff by Mexico prior to cession passed and are granted protection by the new sovereignty."

Appeal has been taken by the Government on behalf of the Indians, and it is hoped that the cause will be advanced for hearing by the Supreme Court so that the progress of the Indians may not be hampered through the long delays often incident to appeals before the highest Court.

It is evident that the matter of protecting the Papago Indian title has assumed a very serious aspect. The very best counsel of the Government should be assigned to the task of presenting the rights of the Papagos to the highest tribunal of the land.

TRADING WITHOUT LICENSE IN PAPAGO RESERVATION.

Incidental to the clause extending the mining laws of the United States over the Papago Reservation, there already

has appeared a determined effort to violate the spirit of the law by introducing stocks of merchandise upon the small tracts of land filed upon ostensibly for mining claims, and conducting trade within the Indian reservation without a license.

The Executive Order creating the Papago Reservation provides that "exclusive of a tribal right to the minerals contained therein * * * * with the understanding that it shall not interfere with prospecting for minerals under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, or the filing of entries in accordance with the mineral land laws of the United States," the reservation is set apart for Papago uses.

If outsiders can with impunity go within the reservation free of all restraints, or from interference from the Indian Bureau as to the character and fitness of traders, and have such relations with the Indians, then it is apparent that the Reservation may soon be overrun with an undesirable class of persons, to the great detriment of the Papagos.

We feel confident that the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior, quoted above, setting apart the reservation for the Indians, is ample to exclude all unfit persons from the reservation, and to require a license to be secured before entering upon trade with the Indians.

SECTARIAN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

The question of continued use of public funds for sectarian schools among Indians was again presented to Congress during the past year. The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, after some deliberation upon the principles involved, adopted an item which is incorporated in the annual Indian Appropriation Act, to wit,

"For acquiring, constructing, or enlargement and equipment of school buildings on the following reservations: Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Yankton, Sisseton, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne River, \$300,000 of which sum not to exceed \$50,000 shall be used for the

construction and equipment of new school buildings at Fort Yates, North Dakota. And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever out of the Treasury of the United States for education of Indian children in any sectarian school."

The report of the Indian Bureau showing the action taken looking to the increase of the school facilities as provided by the statute above quoted, has not been made public.

The item appropriating \$200,000 for support of Sioux schools contains the usual provision extending the benefits of the agreement with the Indians, ratified in 1877, so as to give some semblance of conformity to the statute prohibiting such use of public moneys.

Under the Agreement of 1877, with the Sioux, which is the basis of excuse for permitting the continued expenditure of the fund for support of sectarian schools, there undoubtedly remains no further obligation from the Government to these Indians from the fact that the term expired in 1910, during which the benefits were to be continued. To extend the Agreement by unilateral action, without consideration, is a mere fiction of law, and should not be continued. The Indian Bureau was long since requested to recommend that the question of the legality of such expenditures should be passed upon by the Comptroller of the Treasury. It is significant that no action has been taken in response to this request.

The continuance of the practice of expending public funds for sectarian uses should not be longer tolerated. After full consideration, the Congress as late as ten years ago adopted a policy prohibiting its use for this purpose. The Protestant churches have adhered closely to the rule, the only exceptions being by small and more or less independent church societies not responsible to the larger groups. The continued violation of the spirit of the law by any church organization only deepens and confirms the indignation and dissension which inevitably result from such methods.

CHIPPEWA SCHOOL LAND CASE.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association includes an article entitled "Threatened Manipulation of Pine Timber," stating that on January 9, 1907, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives whereby it was sought to deprive the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin of the pine timber growing on Section 16 within their reservation in that State. In fact, by the terms of the bill the appraisers were to determine the value of the land without the timber.

In 1843 the Chippewas ceded all their lands in Wisconsin to the Government, with a proviso that they were to retain possession, together with the right of hunting and fishing, until removed by the President. They remained in possession until 1854, at which time the Government by further treaty set apart the small reservations from their former holdings, which were for their permanent homes.

By terms of the Enabling Act of 1847, the State was given title to Section 16 in every township, of the *public land not sold or otherwise disposed of*. Hence arose the disputed question: Were Sections 16 within the small reservations sold or otherwise disposed of at the time the Enabling Act was adopted?

The State sold Sections 16 to timbermen, hence follows the efforts of its grantees, the Stearns Lumber Company, to deprive the Indians of the valuable white pine timber growing thereon.

We think it well settled that the Government can dispose of the public lands before survey is made. It is clear also in this case that those sections were otherwise disposed of, since the Chippewas had the right of occupancy. Furthermore, the lands in question were not *public lands*, they having been set apart for the use of the Indians.

The failure of the bill alluded to followed after the attempted wrong was exposed by the Indian Rights Association. It was then thought wise to permit allottees to cut timber so as to secure the opinion of a court of law in the

case. Immediately suits were filed by the Stearns Lumber Company enjoining the government and the Indians from cutting the timber. Little or no effort was made to prosecute these suits during the several ensuing years, but on the other hand efforts were made by the Lumber Company to secure legislation to remove the cases from the courts and settle the disputed questions by committees of Congress.

A notable instance of this subterfuge and delay was that of securing power of attorney from the Indians, ostensibly to defend their interests by opposing the legislation. The Indian Rights Association exposed the infamy of this proceeding by showing that the attorney employed by the Indians to protect their interests evidently approved of the proposed legislation which provided for the dismissal of the suits. Upon this showing being made, Hon. R. G. Valentine, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, promptly withdrew his approval of the bill which had previously been adopted by the Senate, and was upon the Calendar of the House of Representatives awaiting enactment.

Exasperated by the tedious delay in securing action by the Stearns Lumber Company in the latter's suits, the Department of Justice filed an action in the United States Court seeking to quiet title to the lands in dispute. This suit was filed in February, 1915. As stated in a prior report, Judge Sanborn in the District Court decided against the claims of the Indians. This disputed question of title is now before the Federal Supreme Court. The brief in the case has been prepared with great care, and there is every reason to believe that the claim of the Indians will be established for the reasons already shown.

Had not persistent effort been made through the eleven years of contention, legislation and litigation, politicians would surely have been victorious in this case.

CAMP McDOWELL IMBROGLIO.

For many years the Mohave Apaches, numbering 252 persons, located on the abandoned Fort McDowell reservation

on the Verde River, Arizona, have been disturbed lest they should be forcibly removed from their picturesque reservation to the Salt River Valley.

The record of the government's treatment of them has not always been reassuring. The reservation comprises 24,971 acres, mostly rough lands through which the Verde River courses. Possibly 300 acres or more could be irrigated and rendered productive. The river frequently changes its channel, and the brush dams constructed by the tribe usually disappear upon recurrence of the swift flood waters, so that irrigation of the land is too uncertain for profitable farming. During the season of 1917, the Indians irrigated perhaps a total of 75 acres, although claiming to have a much larger tract under irrigation.

The reports of the engineering officials of the government show that the cost of constructing a permanent reservoir and diversion dam for so small an acreage is practically prohibitive. By comparison it is stated that the cost of the diversion dam on the Gila, with shorter canals, would not exceed \$175,000, capable of irrigating 60,000 acres; this in contrast with a like expenditure at Camp McDowell, where perhaps not over 500 acres at most could be profitably irrigated, and where the water-right of the tribe is limited to 390 inches, sufficient for not more than 13,000 acres.

During a recent visit to Camp McDowell, the tribesmen in council made a vigorous plea that they be permitted to retain their present homes. The government has promised them that it will allot all the reservation as grazing lands, so that if this promise is fulfilled each member will receive approximately 100 acres, and in addition the government proposes to allot each member 5 acres of irrigated land on the Salt River Reservation which will be located about eight miles distant from their present homes. The spokesmen for the tribe at their council were insistent that they did not desire the 5 acres at Salt River, although it was proffered them gratis in addition to their present holdings, which have an uncertain water-right. While the preponderance of the membership opposed accepting the Salt River

allotments, quite a number of the more progressive Indians will gladly avail themselves of the proffer to improve an allotment at Salt River. The laws governing the use of water render it imperative that water sufficient for the 13,000 acres now authorized to be irrigated shall be beneficially used, else the right will lapse within a three year period. In view of the prohibitive cost which will attend the construction of necessary dams for securing an adequate and permanent irrigation system at Camp McDowell, limited to a total of perhaps 300 acres, being slightly more than one acre each after deducting for canals and laterals, it seems advisable for these Indians to accept and improve the allotments offered them within the Salt River Valley.

OMAHA ALLOTTEE'S TITLE CONFIRMED.

The United States Supreme Court on November 5, 1917, rendered an opinion in a suit instituted by Hiram Chase, a member of the Omaha tribe of Indians, Nevada, which renders definite and certain the titles of Omaha Indians to 1460 allotments of land, aggregating 130,642 acres, heretofore made to them.

By treaty of 1865, members of the Omaha tribe were given the privilege of selecting lands for their homes. Section 4 of the treaty, in referring to the selection and assignment of the tracts to the Indians provides "That they are for the exclusive use and benefit of themselves, their heirs and descendants." The treaty further provided that the lands selected by the Indians and assigned to them should continue to be a part of the Omaha Reservation.

Under authority of the Act of August 7, 1882, the lands of the reservation, including those selected for homes by the Indians under provisions of the treaty of 1865, were to be allotted to members of the tribe. It was provided that persons who had selected homes under the treaty of 1865 should have the privilege of retaining the homes they had improved. Allotments were finally made as outlined in the Act of 1882, the tribe first giving its assent thereto.

Quite a number of the Omahas, either through choice or omission, failed to retain their prior selections, and attorneys brought the suit in question, basing the contention for the Indians upon the provision of the treaty under which they had made selections, claiming that it was the intention of the treaty of 1865 that the lands so selected should be patented in fee to the allottees.

The further claim was made that the allotments to which the title was guaranteed by Act of 1882 could not be denied to them. If both of these contentions were upheld many of the Indians would have been possessed of two allotments, and others would be rendered homeless.

The United States Court of Appeals held that the treaty of 1865 vested title in the selections of land made under it. The Supreme Court has decided otherwise, as already shown. The decree shows that most of the Indians holding certificates under the treaty of 1865 made new selections or allotments under the Act of 1882, and that the United States and the tribe had consistently followed that plan in making permanent allotments of land.

In event the highest court had followed the reasoning of the Circuit Court of Appeals, titles to the allotted lands of the Omahas would have been seriously jeopardized, and no doubt in many cases annulled. Fortunately, the Supreme Court has protected and affirmed the Indians' rights to their present homes.

THE HAYDEN BILL.

The legislation (H. R. 5526) proposed by Hon. Carl Hayden, now pending in Congress, clothes with the rights of citizenship all Indians who have been allotted lands, and provides for the segregation of tribal funds.

There is a well-defined and growing conviction that Indians should be placed under laws similar to those their neighbors are subject to, and especially should this condition exist with regard to allotted Indians who have thus taken an advanced step toward freedom from government supervision. While prior to May 8, 1906, all allottees under the

general severalty act thereby became citizens, since that time, by virtue of the terms of the law, citizenship is deferred until the termination of the period during which the government holds the lands in trust. An Indian should have an equal opportunity under the law with his neighbor. He has been bound down, ham-strung, by departmental regulations to such a degree that there is slight opportunity for initiative or freedom of thought and action.

The pro rata division of tribal funds is a need long advocated by friends of the Indian. The bill directs that the Secretary of the Interior shall within one year cause to be prepared a complete and final roll of all members of the tribes entitled to participate in the benefits accruing from tribal property. The membership roll completed, all funds due the tribe shall be pro rated and accredited to each member, and held in trust or paid out to such member, or expended for his benefit, if deemed incompetent in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. All such pro rated shares found to be due members at the date of their death shall be paid to their heirs, or personal representatives. In view of the pending bill, views expressed in the annual report of the Association for 1916, in reference to this subject, are deemed appropriate here:

"In season and out of season we have urged that the funds belonging to Indian tribes should be broken up and the pro rata shares allotted and credited to the individual members and made available for payment to the beneficiaries in the discretion of the Indian Department. Such allotment of tribal funds would carry with it the closing of the membership rolls of the tribe, so that children born afterward would inherit their patrimony from their kin rather than from a perpetual communal fund. This would probably eliminate the greatest existing evil in the present Indian policy, and be an incentive to Indians to rely upon their individual efforts at self-support.

"With the membership rolls closed and allotment of funds to individuals accomplished, there would thus be removed one of the chief obstacles which now exist against the expenditure of individual shares for beneficial purposes.

"Authority of law now exists under which the \$48,000,000 held by the Government as guardian may be allotted to the Indians. The individualizing of the funds should be prosecuted without further delay."

It is urged that friends of the Indian unite in active effort to secure the adoption of legislation designed to meet the principles embodied in the Hayden bill.

PIMA ALLOTMENTS TO BE AUGMENTED.

The proposed allotment of 10 acres to each of the Pima Indians on the Gila River Reservation, Arizona, already scheduled, will be increased to 20 acres of irrigable lands, if the plans of the Indian Bureau are realized. The remaining lands of the reservation should then be allotted as grazing tracts for individual allottees. The mesquite and timber lands are a necessary part of the estate of the 6253 Pimas. A pro rata division of the surplus land would provide an allotment of approximately 35 acres of grazing land.

With the construction of a diversion dam on the Gila River above Florence, to control the water for irrigation, and a smaller dam near the Pima Agency with a bridge superstructure, the Pimas will have been generously provided for, and the gross lack of care by the Government as guardian through a long series of years partially atoned. Complete reparation, however, will necessitate the construction of reservoirs to impound the river water for irrigation.

The Pimas have been bereaved in the past year by the loss of two staunch friends, called from works to reward.

Rev. Charles H. Cook, D.D., after half a century of intelligent, faithful labor among them, was laid to rest. Dr. Cook was resolute and resourceful in defending the Pima's prior right to the river water for irrigation, by virtue of their prehistoric settlement in the Gila Valley. His long life spent with them has been a benediction to the tribe.

Herbert Martin, in the prime of manhood and usefulness, laid down his life on the altar of Pima needs. An indefatigable worker, reckless in overburdening his physical limita-

tions, he will be remembered by the Pimas as a staunch champion. Herbert Martin's intelligent grasp of the use of water for irrigation caused the Congress to abandon further construction of wells to provide water, in lieu of the running river water to which the Pimas are entitled. His Pima friends have provided for a tablet to mark his resting place.

MINING WITHIN RESERVATIONS.

A bill (H. R. 12426) was introduced in the Congress February 28, 1916, by Hon. Carl Hayden intended to authorize mining on unallotted lands within Indian Reservations in Arizona in cases in which the lands were previously withdrawn for mining purposes. The bill was materially amended so that the authority would be extended to any Indian Reservation land under similar conditions in the several States.

By wise limitation it is required that the Secretary of the Interior shall first declare such lands subject to exploration for discovery of mineral deposits; that no timber shall be cut upon the lands except after permit is first obtained; that the water resources needed by the Indians for domestic or power purposes shall not be designated for exploration. A further amendment was urged by the Indian Rights Association and adopted by the Senate Committee, which authorizes Indians who have been declared competent by the Secretary of the Interior, to file similar claims for exploration of the reservation lands for mineral purposes; the Secretary is also empowered to permit other Indians who may be less competent to lease mining lands under regulations which he may adopt to protect the Indians' interests. It was thought incongruous not to permit Indians to exercise upon their own lands equal privileges with those having no such interest.

It will be noted that the proposed legislation will apply only to unallotted lands, but subject all lands to exploration which may have been previously withdrawn from the operation of the mining laws.

The bill was adopted by the Lower Branch of Congress,

and by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate. Objection having been made, it failed of passage in the Senate.

The bill provides for payment of not less than 5 per cent. royalty for benefit of the Indians, together with an annual rental of the lands which after five years shall be one dollar per acre. Provision is made for protecting the Indians through damage resulting from exploration of the lands.

A similar measure (S. 385) has been introduced by Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, in the Sixty-fifth Congress, and favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Indian Affairs, which will no doubt be adopted by the Senate.

With proper safeguards it seems reasonable that legislation of this character may be properly adopted. Such action would open up new fields for mining and tend to allay the continued effort to deprive Indians of their surplus and unallotted lands which are often needed for the tribal support and for grazing purposes.

CHIPPEWA LEGISLATION.

Among the numerous bills introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress was one intended to secure a law seriously affecting the Chippewas of Minnesota. The attempted legislation provided for the issuance of fee simple patents to all adult mixed blood allottees of the Chippewa Indian tribe belonging to the White Earth Reservation, repealing all laws by which the Secretary of the Interior or Federal Courts are empowered to protect these Indians in the settlement of estates of deceased Indians, being retro-active in this respect to June 21, 1906.

By authority of what is known as the Clapp amendment of June 21, 1906, fee simple titles were vested in mixed blood adult allottees of the White Earth Reservation numbering approximately 5000 Indians, 1000 of whom were reported to be full bloods. Under authority of the Clapp amendment, large numbers of the allottees sold their lands at grossly inadequate prices, and many of these are believed to have been full bloods.

The United States Supreme Court decided that a Chipewa Indian with any portion of foreign blood is of mixed blood in the meaning of the Clapp amendment. Many of these so-called mixed bloods seem no better able to protect their interests in business matters than full bloods. This condition is shown to exist from the fact that the Government commenced some 1500 suits to set aside deeds secured from allottees who were regarded as hopelessly incompetent.

Hon. Frank J. Kearful, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in commenting upon the inability of the Indian allottees to properly care for their property, says:

"Greedy speculators (often led by former employees of the Indian Office) were swift to take advantage of the helpless condition of these incompetent Indians, with the result that their lands are gone and they with their children are and must remain abject charges upon the bounty of the Government, unless these conveyances can be set aside and the lands restored to them. With this object the Attorney General, acting at the behest of the Secretary of the Interior, has caused to be instituted a great number of suits in the Federal court of Minnesota.

"The most reprehensible of all the transactions with these Indians have been the taking of deeds from minors, full blood and mixed blood, the latter having but a small admixture of white blood and as incompetent as any full blood.

"There is still going on a mad scramble to obtain deeds from incompetent minor mixed-bloods on their arrival at the age of majority."

There did not seem to be a single provision of the bill in question which would receive the approval of those directed to protect the interest of the Indian. By the proposed legislation all the mixed blood allottees were to be issued a fee simple title to lands without regard to competency; all the acts of Congress were abrogated since June 21, 1906, empowering the Secretary of the Interior of the Federal courts to administer estates of deceased allottees in cases in which during that period the title to any of the land was held by a mixed-blood Indian. The courts of Minnesota were given

exclusive jurisdiction in all these matters, and all decisions and orders of the Probate Court since June 21, 1906, were confirmed by the proposed act. The enactment of these provisions would have the effect of dismissing a thousand or more suits which were pending, whereby the Government hoped to set aside the alleged fraudulent deeds and unconscionable transactions through which the Chippewa Indians were defrauded of allotted lands.

Fortunately, the proposed legislation was defeated, and in lieu thereof an item with the objectionable features of the bill eliminated was incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act for the present fiscal year, providing for an official roll of membership of the tribe, designation of the land allotted to each member, giving the age, sex, and quantum of blood.

By continued supervision of the Federal Government through defeat of the vicious legislation proposed, several hundred thousand dollars will be collected from the purchasers of the lands belonging to these allottees by compromises already agreed upon in nearly all the pending suits.

Aside from the interest shown by the Indian Department, the desirable changes which were effected in the legislation should be credited to the activity of the officials of the Department of Justice, who seem to be ever alert to protect the Indians' best interests.

KLAMATH CONDITIONS AND NEEDS.

Exclusive of certain of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages in Oklahoma, the Klamath Indians of Oregon no doubt possess the richest estate of any North American Indians. A population of 1152 is reported by the last census. With an area of 1,019,176 acres comprised in their reservation, 207,374 of which have been allotted, there is remaining 811,802 acres of tribal lands. The timber on 800,000 of the unallotted land at the lowest estimate will yield 8,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Basing the average of 10,000 feet per acre at \$3.00 per thousand, this estate is

worth \$24,000,000 or a per capita value of \$20,830. The timber now being sold nets an average price of \$3.25 per thousand feet and the tendency is that these prices will advance in the future.

If a cut is made of 200,000,000 feet annually, this great forest would yield \$650,000 yearly for forty years, and after this term expires the same land could be cut over annually with a probable yield of one-half on the amount realized from the first cutting.

The allotted lands are valuable for agriculture and grazing. Under present conditions, with this vast wealth the Indians are comparatively poor and discouraged. Their present income is chiefly derived from the annual cut of timber. It is estimated that under existing contracts the income from this source for the next year will not exceed \$75 per capita, or a total of \$85,000 for the tribe, since a substantial portion now contracted for is included in allotted lands.

With a per capita estate of \$21,000 in addition to their allotted land the Indians are insistent that they should be granted at least \$4000 each to be expended in the purchase of cattle and to equip them for farming. They with reason urge that with this competence the pasture lands should be stocked with their individual herds, rather than that outsiders should be granted use of their pastures under lease.

I am informed that under a former Superintendent their lands were turned over to alien stockmen over the Indians' protest. They are now registering vigorous opposition to the proposed lease of their grazing lands for pasturage of sheep.

It will require no legislation, as we believe, for the Indian Department to take immediate and favorable action upon the proposal to dispose of sufficient of the tribal timber to provide a fund ample to meet the demands of the Klamaths that they be furnished stock for their pasture grounds and provided with the necessary equipment in home building.

The appropriation of \$4000 per capita would require slightly in excess of one-fifth of their estimated assets in

timber, in addition to which they have their valuable allotments of land. As a business proposition there appears to be no good reason why the funds should not be secured through sale of their timber. Indeed, the sale of a considerable portion of the timber at an early date is imperative for economic reasons. The matured timber should be cut without delay so as to secure the best returns, and to permit natural development of the growing trees. The best interests of the Indians demand that they be equipped so that they can use their lands to advantage. These lands should not be the shuttlecock for the benefit of politicians and others who may succeed in securing concessions to lease from year to year, while the Indians are in the meanwhile left to eke out a living, as best they can, when thus circumscribed by the Government.

Many of the Indians, under such a policy as has been suggested, will not succeed, neither do our own race under similar conditions. With careful supervision by the Government, however, such a policy would be a great advantage over present methods of doling out a pittance annually, which seems to pauperize while they are fretting under the apparent injustice. Here, again, we present the oft-repeated need of the Indian Service to place responsibility upon the individual.

We believe a radical change in existing methods towards the Klamaths should be adopted, and trust that the Government will be induced to grant the requests of the Indians in this important phase of the administration of their affairs.

Other conditions among the Klamaths are discouraging. At a recent council of the tribe which the writer attended, the Tribal Councilmen stated that gambling was on the increase, being practiced by both women and men; that the Government seemed to have somewhat abandoned its efforts to suppress this vice. It is recorded that a former official recently in charge of these Indians ignored their complaints as to the evident increase of this vice by stating that gambling was merely an exchange of money among those Indians who resorted to it. With gambling unchecked we are in-

formed that other forms of immorality are on the increase, such as violation of the marriage vow and illegitimacy.

Discouragement and resort to prevalent vices follow in the wake of mismanagement of the temporal affairs of any people. The Klamaths are believed to be affable and intelligent, and with a determined purpose on the part of the Government to uplift them, will undoubtedly respond in like degree.

PROTECTING THE NAVAJOS.

During the summer of 1912 I accompanied Special Agent Johnson, of the Indian Bureau, on a tour through the lower Coconino basin country, Arizona, over Gray Mesa and Red Mountain to the brink of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. On this trip Mr. Johnson was assisted by a dozen or more leading Navajo Indians, who have always lived within the country visited, supporting themselves chiefly by grazing sheep.

The special interest of the Government was brought about by information that outside stockmen were encroaching upon the homes and lands of these Indians to such an extent that the protection of the Government was imperative if the Indians could be expected to occupy the lands. It was stated by the Indians during this trip that no white man had ever crossed the country, through which we passed, with a wagon, showing that it was remote and considered almost inaccessible by outsiders. As grazing grounds became more limited, however, other and remoter fields were sought by the stockmen to provide grazing for the sheep and cattle.

While no immediate beneficial results seemed to have followed the investigation, the strong report in favor of sustaining the Indians in their homes, submitted by Mr. Johnson, no doubt had the effect of protecting the Indians since that time. Interest in these Navajos has never lagged, however, on the part of the Indian Rights Association and other friends. The care by the Indian Bureau has been evidenced during the past year by the issuance of an Executive Order under date of May 7, 1917, which reads in part as follows:

"It is hereby ordered, that the following described lands in the State of Arizona, be, and are hereby, reserved from all forms of disposal and set aside temporarily until allotments in severalty can be made to the Navajo Indians living thereon, or until some other provision can be made for their welfare. * * * * "

This withdrawal of lands is made subject to all prior valid and existing rights and claims of all persons, and to all prior rights establishing or creating water power and power site reserves.

While the aggregate included in the lands temporarily withdrawn from settlement in the interests of the Navajos does not embrace all of the country occupied by them, very material protection is afforded the Indians in the matter of grazing for their flocks of sheep and goats through which they chiefly derive their livelihood.

During the past year some progress was made by the Indian Bureau in protecting that other band of Navajos, 600 or more in number, who have been, perhaps for generations, supporting themselves on the public lands lying south of the Moqui Reservation in Arizona. These Indians were located on the land prior to 1882. The plat books in the local land office at Phoenix, Arizona, contain notations by the surveyor of the public lands made in 1882, showing that "Indian houses" and "wigwams" were located at that time in various sections of this country. During the past year the Indian Bureau has purchased certain tracts occupied by these Indians with the remnant of a special appropriation of \$40,000 secured from Congress about ten years ago. The plea was then made that these Indians had lost their homes through a grant of public land to the railroads traversing that country, and the lack of care then shown by the guardian was but partially atoned by the small appropriation secured.

Friends of the Indians residing in the country in question feel that the time is near at hand when the majority of these Indians, now self-supporting through the grazing of sheep, will be compelled to abandon their homes and seek to sup-

port themselves elsewhere. This for the reason that the public lands are being gradually absorbed through settlement, and the alternate sections of railroad grants are being purchased by stockmen. There has been an evident lack of care on the part of the Government in the protection of these Indians since the appropriation of \$40,000 was secured. If immediate and consistent effort had then been made there is no doubt that with the funds available the principal springs and water-holes in this locality could have been secured from the railroads and other owners and saved for Indian use.

THE NEED OF SCHOOLS.

Following the agitation of increased school facilities for the Navajos, and in compliance with the obligations of the Government by treaty entered into in the year 1868, to provide a schoolhouse and teacher for every thirty children of school age, Congress has made a special appropriation of \$100,000 annually the past four years to partially meet this need.

It is estimated that there are 32,500 Navajos, of whom 11,000 are of school age. School provisions during the last fiscal year were provided for only 2233 children, leaving almost 9000 children of school age growing up in ignorance.

Quoting from a letter from one in favor of Indian education:

"An uneducated person of this country, whether citizen or non-citizen, is a liability. One educated, with proper ideals, is an asset. I cannot tell you the difference in dollars and cents but it is tremendous. However, the difference in value of an enlightened and an unenlightened citizen cannot be expressed in terms of money, nor do I know of any terminology that would indicate a correct measurement."

The millions of dollars necessary to educate these wards will be wisely spent in their behalf rather than to protect society against the Navajos if they degenerate into a liability.

SUPPRESSION OF PEYOTE.

The devastation wrought upon the Indians, the loss of manhood and property through the use of peyote in its various forms, was presented in our Annual Report for 1916. The evils resulting from the use of this drug are so alarming that a most determined effort should be made for its suppression by legislation prohibiting its importation and traffic therein. Peyote is secured chiefly from Mexico, where it is believed to be indigenous. Its devotees among the Indians frequently are among the most prosperous members of the various tribes, in fact, its agents seek to inveigle the better class of Indians into its use, so that they may secure control of their property in continuing their propaganda.

The States of Utah, Colorado, and Nevada have already enacted laws prohibiting the importation and use of the drug. The Postoffice Department has denied the use of the mails for carrying peyote. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Circular Letter No. 1335, under date of July 6, 1917, advises all superintendents in charge of Indians that the Postmaster General announced his decision that peyote is not admissible to the United States mails under the pure food and drugs act, and that the Department of Agriculture has directed the exclusion of peyote on the ground that it is dangerous to the health of the people. This circular was approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, is the author of a bill amending Sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, barter, or otherwise furnish any malt, fermented, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale and wine, tulapai or tiswin, or any ardent or any intoxicating liquor of any kind, or any article under any name, label, or brand which produces intoxication, or anhalonium, or peyote, to any Indian who is in any way a ward of the Government, or over whom the Government exercises guardianship or supervision, whether a citizen or not, and any person who shall

introduce or attempt to introduce into, or convey, or transport through, the Indian country, to other Indian locations specifically named, shall be punished by imprisonment for more than sixty days but less than one year, and by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for the first offense, and such person so convicted shall be committed until the fine and costs are paid. Ample provision is made in the legislation for continued violation of the proposed law. Legislation of this character is needed, and the friends of the Indian should exert themselves to influence their representatives in Congress to support the measure.

A bill (H. R. 2614) containing similar provisions has been introduced in the House by Hon. Carl Hayden, and no doubt will be vigorously urged by him for approval.

THREATENED REMOVAL OF COLONY SUPERINTENDENCY.

During the spring of 1917 there was a concerted effort of the politicians and others to bring about the removal of the Indian superintendency from Colony, Oklahoma, to the town of Clinton. The removal of the agency was urged on economic grounds. The claim was made that Clinton being a railroad center was more accessible to lessees of Indian lands, and others, having business with the superintendent and agency officials.

It appears that the Indians were not advised of the proposed action until the Indian Bureau had decided to make the transfer. Immediately after being apprised of the intended changes, the Indians and their friends insisted upon a suspension of the order, and urged that a hearing should be accorded them. This was done, and a satisfactory council over the matter took place before the Commissioner on April 3, 1917, at which the Indians and Clinton residents were represented by attorneys. Several friends of the Indians were also present.

The statements presented at the council, which was held in the Commissioner's office, were clear and convincing. It

was shown that the Colony superintendency was located in a rural community, about 28 miles from the town of Clinton; that it was most desirable for the location of the superintendency; that the Indians are allotted lands in the surrounding country, thus rendering the present site readily accessible by them, both for business purposes, and for attendance of their children at the Government school.

From every point of view the attempted change or removal of the superintendency from Colony seems against the best interests of the Indians. They would be drawn from their homes to the town of Clinton where evil influences would be surrounding them whenever they had business with Government officials, and these influences include the immoral tendencies surrounding towns of the character of Clinton, which is a large railroad center. The Indian women and children would be subjected to greater temptations.

The tendency in removal of the present site would be to induce the allottees about Colony to abandon cultivation of their lands and take up the easy life of the town, rendered attractive to them by its glitter and glare. From an economic aspect a change does not seem desirable, since it would be necessary to secure adequate housing and office privileges at Clinton at a cost of two or three hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate. The better class of the Indians entreat that the Government should not remove the superintendent's office from the present location at Colony.

After a full hearing, at which all interests were given opportunity to present their views, the Commissioner reversed his former action, and decided to retain the superintendent's office at Colony, and combine with it the care of the Indians then under the Red Moon district.

On a recent visit of the writer at Colony, the tribesmen again urged that their superintendency should be kept at Colony, where the Government officials would be more accessible to them than at Clinton, and more desirable by reason of being apart from the temptations of town life.

We understand that the effort to remove the superinten-

dency to Clinton will be continued, and that political influence will be exerted to secure congressional action to direct that the change be made. Vigilance is essential in protecting the Indians in this matter.

S. M. BROSIUS.

INDIAN PROGRESS.

As a matter of general interest, we give the following data, compiled by the Indian Bureau from the reports of its superintendents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

The Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 335,998.

Out of a total of 53,382 families upon which the Office has information, 42,601 live in permanent homes and 10,781 live in tepees, tents, and temporary structures. Of these permanent houses, 27,417 have wooden floors.

Including the Five Civilized Tribes, 292,713 are known to wear modern attire; 180,457 are citizens of the United States.

There are known to be 705 missionaries working among the Indians, and 616 churches among the Indians.

Of 1847 marriages, 337 were by tribal custom and 1510 by proper legal procedure.

The tribal property belonging to the Indians is valued at \$223,286,748. The individual property is valued at \$432,225,913, a total of \$655,512,661.

The number of Indians employed in the United States Indian Service during the fiscal year 1917 is 14,458, whose earnings were \$1,343,656. Employed by private parties, 10,474 Indians earned \$1,163,301.

There were 39,498 Indians farming for themselves a total of 676,691 acres, and the value of the products raised was \$7,990,796.

There were 44,874 Indians engaged in stock raising, who used 31,831,479 acres of grazing land. The value of stock owned by the Indians is \$32,944,660.

During the fiscal year 1917, 13,975 Indians received rations, costing \$260,830; 2810 Indians received wagons, tools, and implements issued gratuitously to the value of \$51,023. These, of course, do not include Indians receiving rations or miscellaneous issues for which they perform labor in payment.

Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, not including Indians employed by others:

INDUSTRY	NUMBER ENGAGED	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Basket making	4,091	\$47,935
Bead work	2,859	36,870
Blanket weaving	4,478	365,727
Lace making	326	6,179
Pottery	1,950	15,237
Fishing	3,020	114,085
Wood cutting	4,084	308,199
Others	5,849	426,880
Total	26,657	\$1,321,112

Tribal land leased for grazing and farming purposes aggregated 9,477,830 acres, the rental therefor being \$759,154.

To June 30, 1917, 220,046 allotments, covering 35,565,517 acres, have been approved.

There are 89,501 Indian children of school age, 5126 of whom are ineligible for attendance at school by reason of physical or mental deformities, ill health, absence from reservation, or other reason, leaving 84,375 Indian children eligible for school attendance. Of these eligible children, 63,768 are in school; 16,789 are not in any school.

The schools have a capacity for 33,996 pupils, exclusive of public schools.

Of 83,882 Indians examined for disease, 12,807 were found to have tuberculosis in some of its forms (6032 of which were active cases): and 14,365 were found to have trachoma. It is estimated that 27,800 of the Indians in the United States have tuberculosis.

Based on an Indian population of 166,031, the birth rate per thousand during the fiscal year 1917 is shown to be 31.50, and on a population of 184,002, the death-rate 24.97.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

- December 14, 1916. Annual Meeting of the Indian Rights Association.
 February 13, 1917. Congregational Church, Norfolk, Conn.
 June Congregational Church, Norfolk, Conn.

BY MR. M. K. SNIFFEN.

- December 14, 1916. Annual Meeting of the Indian Rights Association.
 February 13, 1917. Congregational Church, Norfolk, Conn.
 March 6. St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
 April 30. Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa.
 May 2. Parish House, St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.
 June 4. St. Mark's Church, Frankford, Phila.
 June 13. Presbyterian Women's Home Missionary Society, Phila.
 June 13. St. Paul Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
 June 26. Blairstown, N. J.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report	2,250
Chippewa Indians Threatened.....	3,000
Florida's Obligation to the Seminole Indians.....	5,000
Florida Seminole Indians Will Have Home at Last..	3,000
	<hr/>
	13,250
Copies of publications issued prior to 1917.....	712,750
	<hr/>
Total to date	726,000

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to the Indian Rights Association (of Philadelphia, Pa.), a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, the sum of.....dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to the Indian Rights Association (of Philadelphia, Pa.), a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, the following described real estate, to wit: all that certain.....

In order that all bequests and devises for religious and charitable purposes shall be valid, the will or codicil containing such provisions must, in Pennsylvania, be executed at least one calendar month before the death of the testator, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NOTE: Various similar requirements are made by the laws of other states. Friends living outside of Pennsylvania desiring to remember this Society in their will are requested to note carefully the provisions of the state in which they live.

The Charities Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce endorses this Association as worthy of public support.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 7, 1917.

DR.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage 4's.
To \$1,000 New York Connecting Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 4½'s.
To \$4,000 U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4's.

Cash.

To Balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 7, 1916..... \$302.73
To amounts received as follows:
Dues and contributions..... 10,558.75
Refund of excess expense money..... 105.90
Interest on investments and deposit account..... 230.69
Legacy, estate of Joshua L. Baily, deceased..... 2,000.00
Legacy, estate of Polly R. Hollingsworth, deceased 2,247.72

\$15,445.79

CR.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage 4's.
By \$1,000 New York Connecting Ry. Co. 1st mortgage bond 4½'s.
By \$4,000 U. S. Liberty Bonds 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:
Salaries..... \$6,706.64
Office Rent..... 699.98
Stationery, printing and supplies..... 770.42
Postage..... 365.00
Telephone..... 60.95
Travelling expenses (including Washington Ag'y)..... 2,010.95
Rent of hall for Annual Meeting..... 8.00
Advertising..... 7.00
Expense of incorporation..... 60.75
Girard Trust Co., for Liberty Bonds..... 4,000.00

\$14,689.69

By balance in bank, December 7, 1917..... 756.10

\$15,445.79

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN M. STERRE,
HERBERT S. WELSH,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1916			1916		
Dec.			Dec.		
9.	To balance.....	\$302.73		Brought forward..	\$3,531.73
15.	Francis B. Reeves.....	10.00	29.	Albert R. Meyer.....	2.00
	Miss Esther Morton			Edward E. Ayer.....	25.00
	Smith.....	10.00		Mrs. Alexander T. Nel-	
	Col. H. L. Higginson...	10.00		son.....	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey.....	10.00	1917		
	R. H. Dana.....	10.00	Jan.	2.	6 mos. int. Phila. Co. &
	Mrs. Anna G. DuBois...	5.00			Phila. & Reading Coal
	J. Montgomery Hare...	5.00			& Iron Co.....
	Wm. F. Fell.....	5.00			60.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope.....	4.00			The Misses Loring.....
16.	Mrs. J. Lewis Croser...	3000.00			20.00
	Joseph H. Choate.....	100.00			Mrs. David P. Kimball...
	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee...	25.00			25.00
	John B. Garrett.....	10.00			Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier...
	Rev. George L. Paine...	10.00			10.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens...	2.00			Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....
	Miss Margaretta				10.00
	Hutchinson.....	15.00			Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens
	Mrs. Jane Rhoads Mor-				Rev. T. C. Moffett,
	ris.....	15.00			D.D.....
18.	James Douglas.....	50.00			5.00
	Rev. & Mrs. S. S. Drury	25.00		3.	Miss E. H. Wisner.....
	Thomas H. Powers.....	500.00			100.00
	Mrs. John Binney.....	10.00			Miss Mary P. Lord.....
	Lenox Banks.....	25.00			2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood.....	10.00			Mrs. M. W. Wood.....
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley...	5.00			2.00
	Rev. Charles Wood.....	5.00		4.	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....
	George T. Cruft.....	5.00			200.00
	Mrs. Amory E. Row-				Charles L. Huston.....
	land.....	3.00			10.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan.....	10.00			Mrs. E. Randolph.....
	J. W. Clendenen.....	2.00			15.00
19.	John C. Lowry.....	10.00			Ellis D. Williams.....
	George D. Watrous.....	2.00			5.00
	H. C. Groome.....	2.00			Miss Caroline A. Fox...
	Mrs. Edward Hale.....	3.00			5.00
20.	Dr. Charles W. Elliot...	10.00			Dr. Franklin Carter.....
	Mrs. E. K. Upham.....	5.00			10.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor.....	5.00			Mr. & Mrs. Edward M.
	Mrs. Wm. Caleb Loring				Wistar.....
	Mr. & Mrs. Asa S. Wing				25.00
21.	Richard M. Colgate...	100.00		5.	Moorfield Storey.....
	S. K. Humphrey.....	25.00			25.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames.....	25.00			Mrs. Ada D. South-
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown				worth.....
	Wm. North Rice.....	5.00			10.00
	Irving Fisher.....	5.00			Miss Bertha G. Brooks...
	Dr. E. W. Emerson.....	3.00			10.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann...	2.00			Rev. John H. Dennison...
	Miss Cornelia Green-				20.00
	ough.....	2.00			Miss Cornelia Warren...
	John V. Farwell.....	5.00			5.00
22.	Edward S. Harkness...	25.00			Wm. & Mary Gannett
	Abraham S. Schropp...	5.00			& Friend.....
23.	Mrs. James S. Cox.....	10.00			6.00
	Miss Annie L. Sears...	5.00			Frank H. Longshore...
	Miss A. L. Tierney...	2.00			4.00
26.	The Misses Stewart...	25.00		6.	H. H. Barton, Jr.....
	A. C. Stohr.....	10.00			50.00
	The Misses Luders.....	10.00			Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting...
	Miss H. E. Freeman...	5.00			50.00
	Edward Pennock.....	2.00			Mrs. Edward D. Toland...
					20.00
					Mrs. Allston Burr.....
					5.00
				8.	Mrs. Edward Coles.....
					10.00
					Wm. H. Scott.....
					7.00
					William Drayton.....
					4.00
					Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer...
					15.00
					Samuel Huntington...
					5.00
					Miss Margaret C. Maule
					2.00
					Mrs. Thomas Fleming,
					Jr.....
					2.00
				9.	John B. Morgan.....
					14.00
					Charles J. Rhoads.....
					50.00
					Mrs. Herbert Beech.....
					15.00
					Miss Alice Ives Gilman...
					3.00
					C. Edward Billquist...
					10.00
					Mrs. Richard B. Buck...
					8.00
					William Burnham.....
					12.00
					Henry Justice.....
					7.00
					John Story Jenks.....
					5.00
					Herbert Welsh.....
					5.00
					Edward S. Buckley, Jr...
					5.00
					Charles H. Stephens...
					5.00
					Herbert S. Welsh.....
					5.00
					Wm. J. Schieffelin.....
					3.00
					Mrs. Wm. J. Schieffelin
					3.00
					Mrs. Jones Wister.....
					2.00
					Edmund Webster.....
					2.00

Carried forward..\$3,531.73

Carried forward..\$4,481.73

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1917	Brought forward..	\$4,481.73
Jan.	9. Miss Fanny A. L. Haven	2.00
	John J. Wilkinson	2.00
	Miss Manderson	2.00
	Mrs. C. Hilton Brown	2.00
	Ellis D. Williams	2.00
	Frederick Strauss	2.00
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden	2.00
	A. A. Outerbridge	2.00
	H. A. Wilder	2.00
	Albert G. Rolfe	2.00
	George T. Craft	2.00
	Samuel Huntington	2.00
	Mrs. John Cadwalader	5.00
	Rev. J. J. Moore	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Villard	2.00
	Hon. J. Willis Martin	2.00
	Mrs. James M. Hubbard	2.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens	2.00
	John Cadwalader	2.00
	Henry G. Ward	2.00
	H. C. Groome	2.00
	Mrs. Alex. W. Wister	2.00
	W. K. Moorehead	2.00
	Henry B. Cox	2.00
	Mrs. Lewis W. Francis	4.00
	Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener	2.00
	George McAneny	2.00
	Rev. Reese F. Alsop	2.00
	Charles E. Emery	2.00
	Miss Lucy D. Akerly	2.00
10.	Mrs. C. George Currie	27.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads	22.00
	Mrs. Matthew Semple	12.00
	Arthur N. Leeds	12.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague	10.00
	Stansbury Hagar	10.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Bid- dle	10.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clay- berger	7.00
	Francis B. Reeves	7.00
	E. Y. Hartsborne	7.00
	Charles Richardson	5.00
	Mrs. Charles Richard- son	5.00
	Henry J. Davis	5.00
	Henry S. Pancoast	5.00
	Frank A. Freeman	5.00
	Mrs. Henry S. Bisbing	5.00
	Miss Fanny Chapman	5.00
	Mrs. Anna G. Dubois	5.00
	Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens	5.00
	Mrs. Mary P. Fearing	5.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins	3.00
	Mrs. Edward B. Meigs	3.00
	Miss Adele Brewer	3.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan	3.00
	A. Sydney Logan	2.00
	Robert Logan	2.00
	Wm. Harris Arnold	2.00
	George H. Perkins	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge	2.00
	R. H. Dana	2.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes	2.00
	E. B. Field	2.00
	Effingham Perot	2.00
	W. Frederick Snyder	2.00
	Mrs. Z. Belcher	2.00
	Mrs. J. Breckenridge Gibson	2.00
	L. N. Kinnicut	2.00
	Charles J. Bonaparte	2.00

Carried forward..\$4,760.73

1917	Brought forward..	\$4,760.73
Jan.	10. Mrs. Charles J. Bona- parte	2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood	4.00
	Mrs. George W. Lane	2.00
	Dr. G. M. White	2.00
	Mrs. F. W. Whittemore	2.00
	Rev. Wm. P. Lee	2.00
	Hon. Charles S. Fair- child	2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Teal	2.00
	Mrs. Charles Savage	2.00
	Miss Morton	2.00
	Charles E. Pancoast	2.00
	George W. Wickenham	2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart	2.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart	2.00
	Mrs. J. Crosby Brown	2.00
	Benjamin H. Miller	5.00
11.	Dr. F. O. Allen, Jr.	25.00
	George Harrison Fisher	20.00
	Henry Hents	20.00
	Rev. C. E. Grammer	2.00
	Mrs. Emma D. Embree	3.00
	Henry D. Woods	27.00
	Miss Harriet E. Free- man	10.00
	John L. Cox	10.00
	Henry L. Davis	10.00
	Miss Laura C. Outer- bridge	5.00
	Miles White, Jr.	5.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall	5.00
	J. Q. A. Whittemore	5.00
	Rev. Alexander Henry	5.00
	Miss M. Boswell	3.00
	Edward Pennock	3.00
	Miss H. H. Outerbridge	3.00
	Mrs. Amory E. Rowland	2.00
	Dr. Charles F. Meserve	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs	2.00
	Milton S. Erlanger	2.00
	F. B. White	2.00
	Rev. J. DeW. Perry	2.00
	John C. Shaffer	2.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks	2.00
	Mrs. Bryan Lathrop	2.00
	Charles Delaney	2.00
	Reuben Haines	2.00
	Miss Olivia Y. Bow- ditch	2.00
	Wilberforce Eames	2.00
	Miss Florence Bascom	2.00
	Miss L. G. Dietrick	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins	2.00
	H. N. Silliman	2.00
	Miss A. S. Penfield	2.00
	Wm. N. Allen	2.00
	Mrs. James Schouler	4.00
	Mrs. John Binney	3.10
	Frederick Weygold	2.00
	Miss Frieda Weygold	2.00
	J. S. Bonbright	16.00
12.	John E. Carter	20.00
	Miss E. Josephine Bra- zier	10.00
	Mrs. Henry Holt	5.00
	John Gayton	2.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley	52.00
	Miss Mary Drummond	10.00
	Miss Emily Howland	3.00
	Miss Hope Stewart	5.00
	Miss Norma Stewart	5.00

Carried forward..\$5,134.83

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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1917	Brought forward..\$5,134.83
Jan.	12. Mrs. Henry V. Stilwell. 3.00
	Mrs. John Innes Kane . 2.00
	Owen Wister 2.00
	F. P. Prichard 2.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick 2.00
	J. B. Lippincott 2.00
	Miss Anne Page 2.00
	Joseph L. Bittenweiser 2.00
	Miss Alice Lewishon 2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Lippincott 2.00
	M. E. Leeds 2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins 2.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann 4.00
	Miss Ellen W. Egbert 2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes 2.50
	Miss Frances S. Holkins 2.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence 2.00
	Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes 2.00
	H. F. Wanning 2.00
	Abraham S. Schropp 2.00
13.	Eugene Delane 27.00
	Theodore Bullard 10.00
	Mrs. Brinton Coxe 12.00
	Edmund J. D. Coxe 2.00
	Miss Emily Gray 7.00
	Wm. P. Gest 5.00
	Mrs. J. Herbert Sawyer 5.00
	Mrs. J. H. Scattergood 5.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester 5.00
	Wm. T. Murphy 5.00
	Mrs. Julia M. Fox 4.00
	Dr. E. W. Emerson 3.00
	Miss Anna Randolph 3.00
	Arthur A. Carey 2.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell 2.00
	Mrs. Mary Eustis Wister 2.00
	Miss Eugenie Shiff 2.00
	James Wilson Bayard 2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis 2.00
	Charles P. Noyes 2.00
	The Misses Matlack 2.00
	W. W. Frazier 2.00
	Mrs. W. C. Roe 2.00
	Mrs. B. F. Macdougall 2.00
	Mrs. C. T. Ogden 2.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner 2.00
	Miss Mary Massey 2.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker 2.00
15.	Mrs. Wm. H. Forbes 25.00
	Barclay R. Leeds 12.00
	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen 10.00
	Mrs. Wm. Howell Reed 10.00
	J. Montgomery Hare 5.00
	Mrs. Paul C. Ransom 3.00
	Albert R. Meyer 3.00
	General A. K. Buffington 2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington 2.00
	Mrs. Philip Gardner 2.00
	Miss Carrie L. Richardson 2.00
	Miss Emily Tuckerman 2.00
	Mrs. Seth Low 2.00
	Mrs. Charles E. Dana 2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell 2.00
	Mrs. G. L. Bishop 2.00
	Mrs. John Markoe 2.00
	Rev. Henry Roe Cloud 2.00
	Miss L. D. Lovett 2.00
	Mrs. James O. Watson 2.00
	Mrs. Harold Peabody 2.00

Carried forward..\$5,307.33

1917	Brought forward..\$5,307.33
Jan.	16. Dr. F. P. Sprague 20.00
	Mrs. Herman F. Vickery 100.00
	Joseph J. Janney 2.00
	Baltimore Yearly Mtg. of Friends 100.00
	Miss Alice M. Longfellow 7.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower 5.00
	Mrs. Frank M. Bird 5.00
	John H. Seger 4.25
	P. H. Strubing 2.00
	Dr. John W. Elliot 2.00
	John B. Garrett 2.00
	Miss Mary B. Landell 2.00
	Miss Helen Landell 2.00
	Edwin H. Brown 2.00
	Mrs. Howard Wood, Jr. 2.00
	Miss Elisa G. Peterson 4.00
	Miss Mary W. Henderson 2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith 2.00
	Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn 2.00
	J. W. F. Podmore 2.00
	Miss Lucy D. Gillett 4.00
	Miss Elizabeth Gilman 2.00
17.	Alexander Cochrane 10.00
	Mrs. Louis P. Muller 5.00
	George E. Gamble 5.00
	Cyrus E. Dallin 2.00
	Mrs. Edwin O. Perrin 6.00
	Arthur C. Parker 2.00
	Miss Clyde 2.00
	Joseph Elkinton 2.00
	J. G. Rosengarten 4.00
	Mrs. E. W. Clark 2.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumpelly 2.00
	Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan 2.00
	John D. McIlhenny 2.00
	Mrs. John D. McIlhenny 2.00
	Miss A. L. Sears 2.00
	Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride 2.00
	Rev. J. Andrews Harris 2.00
20.	Charles Chauncey Savage 150.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin 25.00
	Miss Annie Fuller 12.00
	Mrs. Wm. B. Rice 12.00
	Miss Helen C. Butler 10.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson 10.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood 7.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown 5.00
	Miss C. A. French 5.00
	Mrs. S. G. M. Maule 5.00
	Miss Bertha V. Appold 5.00
	Mrs. Joseph M. Hodson 5.00
	Mrs. N. Dubois Miller 3.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor 3.00
	Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts 2.00
	Walter Smedley 2.00
	Henry T. Brown 2.00
	Mrs. T. Fred Brown 2.00
	General R. H. Pratt 2.00
	Mrs. A. S. Quinton 2.00
	Miss Mary R. Hillard 2.00
	A. B. Weimer 2.00
	Miss Heloise Meyer 4.00
	W. M. Griffiths 6.00
	Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild 2.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris 2.00

Carried forward..\$6,013.58

1917		Brought forward..	\$6,013.58
Jan.	20.	Dr. H. M. Fisher	2.00
	22.	Mrs. Edward V. Lane	12.00
		Mrs. John W. Elliot	10.00
		William H. Barton	4.00
		Miss Charlotte Bowditch	5.00
		Jonathan M. Steere	5.00
		Mrs. Edward Grew	3.00
		Howard H. Williams	3.00
		John G. Pacer	2.00
	23.	Joseph Lee	15.00
		T. Wistar Brown, 3d.	12.00
		Mrs. E. N. Potter	5.00
		Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan ..	5.00
		T. M. Osborne	2.00
		Rev. H. B. Frissell	2.00
		Mrs. H. W. Page	2.00
		Miss Lucy Lowell	2.00
		F. H. Strawbridge	2.00
		Dr. R. W. Kelsey	2.00
		John J. Rothermel	2.00
		Mrs. Baird S. Cooper	4.00
		Miss Helen A. Fox	3.00
		Miss Sonia Englestaff	2.00
	24.	Mrs. Talcott Williams	4.00
		Mrs. Charles S. Minot	2.00
		Miss Mary Janet Miller	2.00
	25.	Miss Eleanor Ryerson	5.00
		Rev. E. E. Higley	2.00
		Miss Lucy S. Sampson	2.00
		Selah B. Strong	2.00
		Miss Emma B. Luders	2.00
		Miss Annie E. Luders	2.00
	26.	Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna	2.00
		Mrs. Theodore P. Gooding	2.00
		Miss Mary C. Peabody	2.00
	27.	Miss Virginia McNeill	2.00
		G. H. Deacon	2.00
	29.	Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Gamble	25.00
		Mrs. A. T. Cope	10.00
		E. P. Dutton	5.00
		Johnson Iron Bull	2.00
		Henry C. Mercer	2.00
		M. C. Morris	2.00
		Miss Agnes Cochran	2.00
		Miss Elizabeth Cochran ..	2.00
		Mrs. Frederic Cunningham ..	2.00
	30.	Rev. J. H. Denison	2.50
		Mrs. J. H. Denison	2.50
		Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr.	2.00
	31.	Miss Ethel L. Paine	10.00
		Mrs. Jonathan Evans	20.00
		Mrs. J. T. Rothrock	4.00
		Mrs. Wm. P. Hamilton	2.00
		6 mos. int. on \$7,000 N. Y. Connecting R. R. Co.	22.50
Feb.	1.	Miss Anna L. Dawes	2.00
		Miss Isabel Howland	4.00
	2.	Miss Ellen W. Egbert	5.00
		Miss Susan J. Allen	10.00
		Miss A. V. Spooner	2.00
		Thos. P. Cope, Jr.	2.00
	3.	John E. Frenning	5.00
		Miss Anna C. Watmough	4.00
	5.	F. F. Kane	2.00
		Miss H. E. Fain	2.00

Carried forward..\$6,308.08

1917		Brought forward..	\$6,308.08
Feb.	5.	A. C. Stohr	10.00
	6.	Arthur B. Emmons	27.00
		H. L. Clark	2.00
	7.	Harry A. Flint	4.00
		Rev. Sherman Coolidge	2.00
	8.	John B. Vreeland	2.00
		Miss Georgina Schuyler	2.00
		Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin	2.00
		Mrs. Emma Longnecker	2.00
		Rev. C. F. Dole	3.00
	9.	Miss Emily Tuckerman	10.00
		Albert S. Parsons	6.00
		Miss Florence B. Kane	2.00
	10.	Dr. F. P. Capron	2.00
		Miss Kate Kelsey	2.00
	15.	Miss R. C. Boardman	25.00
		Mrs. J. S. Harrison	5.00
		Miss Louisa S. Cheever	12.00
		Miss Alice H. Southworth	7.00
		G. H. Condict	2.00
	16.	Miss Mattie Jones	2.00
		Miss Virginia Butler	2.00
		Isaac H. Clothier	2.00
	17.	Mrs. Craig D. Ritchie	5.00
	18.	Mrs. G. L. Gates	2.00
	20.	Miss Frances R. Morse	25.00
	23.	Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood	10.00
		Miss A. M. Richards	6.00
		Miss L. J. Richards	6.00
		Mrs. Winslow Upton	3.00
		Miss Mary Newhall	2.00
	24.	Miss Gertrude Lansing	2.00
		Ralph S. Rounds	2.00
	27.	A. W. Kelsey	2.00
March	1.	Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber	12.00
		Miss Mary Woodman	10.00
		Mrs. David M. Little	5.00
		Mrs. N. Dubois Miller	4.00
		Mrs. Leverett Bradley	2.00
	2.	George M. Newhall	2.00
	5.	Miss F. Arline Tryon	5.00
		Thomas C. Day	4.00
	6.	H. G. Wisner	25.00
	7.	Mrs. E. F. Garrett	4.00
		Miss Harriet Devoe	2.00
	8.	Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett	25.00
	10.	W. Graham Tyler	4.00
	14.	Missionary Com. Wellesley College	5.00
	15.	Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury	2.00
	16.	Wm. P. Bancroft	70.00
		Wm. Burnham	50.00
		Prof. H. W. Farnam	20.00
		Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride	5.00
		Miss Mary L. Carter	2.00
	17.	J. Randolph Coolidge	25.00
		Mrs. Edward H. Coates	6.00
	19.	Charles F. Jenkins	30.00
		T. Broom Belfield	25.00
		Miss Edith F. Biddle	5.00
	27.	Francis E. Bond	6.00
		Joseph Lapsley Wilson	5.00
		George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
	30.	Miss Heloise Meyer	20.00
		Int. on dep. acct	26.52
April	10.	Miss Maria D. Williams	2.00
		Miss Caroline W. Andrus	2.00
		A. R. Ransom	2.00

Carried forward..\$6,945.60

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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1917		Brought forward..	\$6,045.60	1917		Brought forward..	\$8,746.66
April	10.	E. Eastlund.....	2.00	June	13.	Miss Mary T. Mason...	5.00
		Jerry Holliquilla.....	2.00			The Misses Miller.....	5.00
		Nick Black Elk.....	2.00		14.	Miss Louise Lee Schuyler.....	2.00
	13.	Mr. & Mrs. Edward Walter Clark.....	50.00			Mrs. Edward Ingersoll.....	2.00
		Mrs. Ida M. Heesenbruch.....	25.00		15.	Rev. & Mrs. Gannett and Friend.....	5.00
		Mrs. Walter C. Cabot.....	12.00		16.	Mrs. John Gribbel.....	15.00
		Indian Industries Com. of Redlands, Cal.....	1,000.00		21.	Mrs. Woerisboffer.....	25.00
	16.	Francis C. Haines.....	2.00			Edward F. Mason.....	2.00
		Straight Forehead.....	2.00		30.	6 mos. interest Reading Co. & Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....	60.00
	21.	Mrs. Seth Low.....	25.00	July	13.	Mrs. H. F. Vickery.....	100.00
		St. Thomas Woman's Aux.....	2.00			Miss Elis. Ferris.....	2.00
		Mrs. Anson D. Morse.....	2.00		16.	Hon. James F. Minturn.....	2.00
		Mrs. Florence T. Steere.....	2.00		19.	J. deL. Verplanck.....	5.00
		Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll.....	2.00			Mrs. Henry Wharton.....	2.00
	23.	Miss Harriet Gray.....	10.00		28.	6 mos. interest N. Y. Connecting R. R.....	22.50
	25.	R. W. Davids.....	5.00	Aug.	3.	Balto. Yearly Mtg. of Friends.....	100.00
		Mrs. Edward Hale.....	2.00		9.	Miss Hannah Fox.....	30.00
		Charles E. Chipley.....	2.00		14.	Miss E. F. Mason.....	800.00
	27.	Mrs. Samuel Chew.....	50.00			M. M. Murphy.....	2.00
		Mrs. Pierpont Morgan.....	25.00		21.	Mrs. Thos. Fleming, Jr.....	3.00
		Mrs. Z. Chafee.....	25.00		25.	Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood.....	10.00
		Miss Hetty B. Garrett.....	5.00		30.	Est. of Polly Hollingsworth.....	2,247.72
		Miss Elizabeth Billings.....	3.00		31.	Mrs. C. George Currie.....	25.00
May	28.	Lawrence Bull Bear.....	2.00			Whirlwind Man.....	2.00
		2. Col. J. S. Lockwood.....	2.00	Sept.	4.	Mrs. R. Aldrich.....	10.00
	19.	R. Fulton Cutting.....	100.00			Harold A. Sweetland.....	2.00
		Charles Collins.....	25.00		10.	Miss Amelia B. Hollenback.....	25.00
		J. LeRoy White.....	10.00		22.	Miss Anne Heygate Hall.....	2.00
		A. R. Perkins.....	2.00	Oct.	1.	Estate of Joshua L. Bailly.....	2,000.00
		S. A. Ritter Brown.....	2.00			Interest on deposits.....	30.33
		Mrs. S. A. R. Brown.....	2.00		4.	George Burnham, Jr.....	25.00
		Samuel Ritter Brown.....	2.00		6.	Victor F. Lawson.....	10.00
	22.	Miss Katherine E. Kirk.....	2.00		8.	Miss Ida M. Mason.....	1,000.00
	26.	Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer.....	5.00		15.	Miss Mary E. Blanchard.....	2.00
		Miss Maria D. Williams.....	2.00			Mrs. H. Burt.....	2.00
June	31.	Mrs. Charles S. Weston.....	2.00			Rev. E. B. Mounsey.....	2.00
		5. Miss Jane G. Mason.....	10.00		16.	Charles P. Bowditch.....	25.00
		6. Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....	200.00			S. M. Brosius, refund expense account.....	51.84
		7. M. K. Sniffen, refund unused expense money.....	54.06		25.	Wm. Hooper.....	2.00
		8. J. Rodman Paul.....	2.00			Mrs. Wm. Hooper.....	2.00
		Mrs. Henry S. Lowber.....	5.00	Nov.	19.	Interest on deposits.....	8.74
		9. Mrs. W. Scott Fitz.....	25.00			George Burnham, Jr.....	25.00
		Ralph B. Williams.....	25.00				
	12.	J. Rodman Paul.....	15.00				
	13.	George Burnham, Jr.....	25.00				
		Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton.....	25.00				
		Carried forward..	\$8,746.66				\$15,445.70

\$15,445.79

Payments from December 8, 1916, to December 7, 1917.

CR.

Office rent.....	\$699.08
Postage.....	365.00
Telephone service.....	60.95
Salaries.....	6,706.64
S. M. Brosius, traveling expenses.....	952.10
M. K. Sniffen, traveling expenses.....	1,058.85
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing.....	676.40
Stationery and supplies.....	75.37
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencil lists.....	17.15
Rent of Hall for annual meeting.....	8.00
Advertising.....	7.00
Incorporation expenses.....	60.75
Girard Trust Co., for Liberty Bonds.....	4,000.00

\$14,689.69

Balance on hand, December 7, 1917..... 756.10

\$15,445.79

LIST OF MEMBERS of The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D.,	550 Park Ave., New York City.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese, F., D.D.,	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Applegate, S.,	2609 Regent St., Berkeley, Calif.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Archuleta, John D.,	Keams Canon, Arizona.
Armstrong, F. Wallis,	North American Bldg., Phila.
Arnold, William Harris,	Nutley, N. J.
Ayer, Edward E.,	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Baldwin, Mrs. Summerfield,	Warren, Balt. Co., Md.
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
Barten, Wm. H.,	Gordon, Nebraska.
Barth, Carl G.,	6151 Columbia Ave., Phila.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
Barton, H. H., Jr.,	Holmesburg, Phila.
Bascom, Miss Florence,	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bayard, James Wilson,	1335 Land Title Building, Phila.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert,	186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Belcher, Mrs. Zacariah,	145 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Belfield, T. Broom,	1905 Spring Garden St., Phila.
Bennett, Mrs. Thomas Gray,	434 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Biddle, Mrs. Clement M.,	Lansdowne, Pa.
Biddle, Miss Edith F.,	1821 Delancey Place, Phila.
Billquist, C. Edward,	11 Broadway, New York.
Binney, Mrs. John,	Middletown, Conn.
Bird, Mrs. Frank M.,	Canton, Mass.
Bisbing, Mrs. Henry Singlewood,	Gales Ferry, Conn.
Bishop, Mrs. G. Livingstone,	204 S. 41st St., Phila.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Black Body, Stephen,.....	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.
Blackwell, Miss Alice Stone,.....	45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman,.....	Manchester, Mass.
Blanchard, Miss Mary E.,.....	Fort Thompson, S. Dakota.
Bliss, Hon. Cornelius N.,.....	117 Duane St., New York City.
Bliss, Wm. H.,.....	6 East 65th St., New York City.
Bock, Rev. Harry, Sr.,.....	Pawnee, Okla.
Bonaparte, C. J.,.....	601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bonaparte, Mrs. C. J.,.....	601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bonbright, J. S.,.....	1615 N. 23d St., Phila.
Bonnell, Henry H.,.....	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Bonnin, Mrs. Gertrude,.....	707 20th St. N. W., Wash., D. C.
Boswell, Miss M.,.....	Morris Plains, N. J.
Bowditch, Charles P.,.....	28 State St., Boston, Mass.
Bowditch, Miss Charlotte,.....	2227 Upper Garden St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Bowditch, Miss Olivia Y.,.....	506 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Bowman, Rev. H. M.,.....	Fort Bidwell, Calif.
Bradley, Mrs. Leverett,.....	20 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.
Brazier, Miss E. Josephine,.....	1803 Pine St., Phila.
Brazier, Mrs. Joseph H.,.....	1803 Pine St., Phila.
Brewer, Miss Adele,.....	Stockbridge, Mass.
Briggs, Ernest M.,.....	Box 37, Lower Brule, S. Dak.
Brightman, Mrs. Horace Irvin,....	115 Broadway, New York City.
Brooks, Miss Bertha G.,.....	640 Madison Ave., New York City.
Brooks, Miss Martha H.,.....	Washington, D. C.
Brooks, Mrs. Murray G.,.....	5449 Wayne Ave., Germantown.
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Brown, Mrs. C. Hilton,.....	High Bridge, New York City.
Brown, Edward,.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
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Brown, Mrs. Hannah D.,.....	480 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Brown, Henry Tatnall,.....	N. W. Cor. Franklin & Willow Sts., Phila.
Brown, Mrs. John Crosby,.....	Orange, N. J.
Brown, Mrs. T. Fred,.....	Daytona, Florida.
Brown, T. Wistar, 3d.,.....	108 So. 4th St., Phila.
Brown, Wm. Alexander,.....	3937 Locust St., Phila.
Brown, Mrs. S. A. Ritter,.....	1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
Brown, S. A. Ritter,.....	1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
Brown, Samuel Ritter,.....	1421 East First Ave., Denver, Colo.
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Buckley, Edward S., Jr.,.....	2039 Sansom St., Phila.
Buffington, Gen. A. R.,.....	26 Grove St., Madison, N. J.
Buffington, Mrs. A. R.,.....	26 Grove St., Madison, N. J.
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Burnham, Wm.,.....	Morris Bldg., Phila.
Burr, Mrs. Allston,.....	Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Burt, Mrs. H.,.....	Fort Thompson, S. Dakota.
Burton, Miss Ella,.....	Fort Defiance, Arizona.
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Butler, Miss Virginia,.....	Stockbridge, Mass.

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- Cabot, Mrs. Walter C.,.....Brookline, Mass.
Cadwalader, John,.....1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cadwalader, Mrs. John,.....1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cammann, Miss Elizabeth O.,Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.
Carey, Arthur A.,.....Free Reading Room, Waltham,
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Carter, Mrs. John W.,.....West Newton, Mass.
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Carter, Dr. Franklin,.....Williamstown, Mass.
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Chafee, Mrs. Z.,.....5 Cooke St., Providence, R. I.
Chairman Indian Committee,....Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Chapman, Miss Fanny,.....Doylestown, Pa.
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Clark, Herbert L.,.....321 Chestnut St., Phila.
Clark, James E.,.....164 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
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Colgate, Richard M.,.....55 John St., New York City.
Collins, Charles,.....133 East 36th St., New York City.
Collord, George W.,.....260 W. 73d St., New York City.
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Convers, Miss C. B.,.....Englewood, N. J.
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Coolidge, J. Randolph,.....130 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Rev. Sherman,.....Gunnison, Colorado.
Cooper, Mrs. Baird S.,.....Pelham Court, Carpenter Station,
Germantown.
Cope, Miss C. E.,....."Awbry," Germantown.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Cope, Mrs. A. T.,	East Washington Lane, Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. Francis R.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Thomas P., Jr.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. Walter,	E. Johnson St., Germantown.
Courtney, Rt. Rev. Frederick, D.D.,	New York.
Cox, John L.,	1235 Spruce St., Phila.
Cox, Mrs. James S.,	1219 Locust St., Phila.
Coxe, Edmund J. D.,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Henry B.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Brinton,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.,	Drifton, Pa.
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Curley, Frank H.,	Faith, S. Dakota.
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Dana, Richard H.,	113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Daubmann, Edmund E. R.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
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Davis, Henry J.,	606 Market St., Phila.
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de Forest, Lockwood,	Santa Barbara, Calif.
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Eagle, Otto C.,	Kyle, S. Dakota.
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Eastlund, E.,	Savoy, Montana.

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Evans, Mrs. Lillian A.,	Leupp, Arizona.
Eyes, Jacob W.,	Kyle, S. Dakota.
Fain, Miss H. E.,	Anthony, Kans.
Fairchild, Hon. Charles S.,	35 Fifth Ave., New York.
Fairchild, Mrs. Charles S.,	35 Fifth Ave., New York.
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Fields, Hon. George W., Jr.,	Grove, Okla.
Fisher, George H.,	308 Walnut St., Phila.
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Fisher, Irving,	460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
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Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott,	75 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
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Fleming, Mrs. Thomas, Jr.,	648 Maryland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Flint, Harry Allen,	604 Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Forehead, Straight,	Manderson, S. Dakota.
Forgeus, Rev. S. F.,	Huntingdon, Pa.
Forsyth, Miss Ella,	Kingston, N. Y.
Fotterall, S. B.,	N. W. cor. 20th and Chestnut, Phila.
Fox, Miss Alice M.,	29 Gray St., Arlington, Mass.
Fox, Miss Caroline A.,	29 Gray St., Arlington, Mass.
Fox, Miss Helen A.,	37 South 45th St., Phila.
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Garrett, John B.,	Rosemont, Pa.
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Goodvoice, Daniel,	St. Charles, S. Dakota.
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Gray, Miss Harriet,	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
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Gribbel, Mrs. John,	Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
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Griffiths, W. M.,	Leslie, S. Dakota.
Groome, H. C.,	Warrenton, Virginia.
Guild, Mrs. C. E., Jr.,	Readville, Mass.
Hagar, Stansbury,	48 Wall St., New York.
Haggatt, Hon. Wilford B.,	Summit, N. J.
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Harris, Rev. J. Andrews, D.D.,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Harris, Mrs. J. Campbell,	School House Lane, Germantown.
Hartshorne, Edward Y.,	Haverford, Pa.
Harwood, Mrs. G. S.,	Newton, Mass.
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Henderson, George M.,	134 W. Coulter St., Germantown.
Henderson, Mrs. Mary D.,	134 W. Coulter St., Germantown.
Henderson, Miss Mary W.,	640 Madison Ave., New York.
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Holkins, Miss Frances S.,	127 E. 64th St., New York.
Hollenback, Miss Amelia B.,	460 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
Holliquilla, J.,	Warm Springs, Oregon.
Holt, Mrs. Henry,	711 Madison Ave., New York.
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Hooper, William,	Manchester, Mass.
Hooper, Mrs. William,	Manchester, Mass.
Hopkins, Miss S. S.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Hosmer, Mrs. E. de P.,	Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.,	191 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Howe, M. A. DeWolfe,	26 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.
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Howland, Miss Isabel,	Aurora, N. Y.
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Ingersoll, Mrs. Edward,	Penlynn, Pa.
Iron Bull, Johnson,	Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
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Janney, Joseph J.,	Cor. Eutaw & Madison Sts., Baltimore, Md.
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Jenks, John Story,	328 Chestnut St., Phila.
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Johnson, W. E.,	Westerville, Ohio.
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Kelsey, Miss Kate,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
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Kyselka, Mrs. Harriet H.,	Crow Agency, Montana.
La Flesche, Mrs. Rosa B.,	Cheyenne Agency, S. D.
Laframboise, Frank,	Wakpala, S. Dakota.

Landell, Miss Helen,.....	Hamilton Court, Phila.
Landell, Miss Mary B.,.....	Hamilton Court, Phila.
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Lane, Mrs. Edward Van Zandt, ..	24 W. 49th St., New York.
Lane, Mrs. George W.,.....	Norwich, Conn.
Lang, Mrs. J. B.,.....	8 Brimmer St., Boston.
Langmann, Dr. G.,.....	121 W. 57th St., New York City.
Lansing, Miss Gertrude,.....	71 East 54th St., New York.
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Leeds, Barclay R.,.....	5321 Baynton St., Germantown.
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Lewishon, Miss Alice,.....	43 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Life, Mrs. S. J.,.....	Rye Seminary, Rye, N. Y.
Linscheid, Rev. G. A.,.....	Busby, Montana.
Lippincott, J. Bertram,.....	1712 Spruce St., Phila.
Lippincott, Mrs. J. Bertram, ..	1712 Spruce St., Phila.
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Livermore, John R.,.....	Montclair, N. J.
Lloyd, Mrs. Malcolm,.....	329 S. 17th St., Phila.
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Lockwood, Col. J. S.,.....	43 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
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Logan, Robert,.....	247 South 18th St., Phila.
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Lowry, John C.,.....	126 S. 19th St., Phila.
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Luders, Miss Emma B.,.....	Alexander Apts., 42d & Chester Ave., Phila.
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Maertz, Miss Louise,	327 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.
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Matlack, Miss Rebecca,	Moorestown, N. J.
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Outerbridge, Miss Laura C.,	7048 Germantown Ave., Mt. Airy.
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Pardee, Mrs. C.,	W. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Parish, Mrs. Edward Codman,	18 W. 57th St., New York City.
Parker, Arthur C.,	Education Bldg., Albany, N. Y.
Parsons, Albert Stevens,	Lexington, Mass.
Parsons, Mrs. John E.,	30 East 36th St., New York.
Paul, J. Rodman,	505 Chestnut St., Phila.
Peabody, Mrs. Harold,	302 Berkeley St., Boston.
Peabody, Miss Mary C.,	133 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
Peirson, Col. Charles L.,	191 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Penfield, Miss A. S.,	155 Charles St., Boston, Mass.
Pennock, Mrs. Aldrich J.,	Lansdowne, Pa.
Pennock, Edward,	243 Harvey St., Germantown.
Perkins, A. R.,	1811 Market St., Phila.
Perkins, E. Stanley,	Olney Ave., Germantown, Phila.
Perkins, George H.,	205 So. Prospect St., Burlington, Vt.
Perot, Effingham,	917 Clinton St., Phila.
Perrin, Mrs. Edwin O.,	Scarsdale, N. Y.
Perry, Rev. J. DeWolf, D.D.,	165 School Lane, Germantown.
Peterson, Miss Eliza G.,	Merion Station, Pa.
Phillips, Mrs. J. C.,	299 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.
Pickman, Mrs. D. L.,	98 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Pierrepont, John J.,	1 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Podmore, J. W. F.,	280 River St., Troy, N. Y.
Potter, Mrs. Elizabeth N.,	36 W. 9th St., New York City.
Powers, Thomas H.,	119 S. 16th St., Phila.
Pratt, General R. H.,	The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
Prichard, F. P.,	Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Prudden, Dr. T. Mitchell,	160 W. 59th St., New York City.
Pumpelly, Prof. Raphael,	Newport, R. I.

- Quick Bear, Reuben,.....Rosebud Agency, S. Dakota.
 Quinton, Mrs. A. S.,.....26 Post Avenue, New York.
- Randolph, Miss Anna,.....218 Chestnut Ave., Chestnut Hill,
 Pa.
 Randolph, Mrs.,.....218 Chestnut Ave., Chestnut Hill,
 Pa.
- Ransom, Mrs. Paul C.,.....Onchiota, New York.
 Redbird, Simon,.....Genoa, Neb.
 Reed, Mrs. Wm. Howell,.....218 Commonwealth Ave., Boston,
 Mass.
- Reeves, Francis B.,.....Clapier St., Germantown.
 Rice, Wm. North,.....Lower Brule Agency, S. Dakota.
 Rhoads, Charles James,.....408 Chestnut St., Phila.
 Rhoads, Mrs. Sarah W.,.....School Lane, Germantown.
 Rhodes, Miss Margaret,.....Care Citizens Savings and Trust
 Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Rice, Mrs. William B.,.....17 W. 16th St., New York City.
 Rice, Wm. North,.....Middletown, Conn.
 Richards, Miss Anna M.,.....112 W. Pomfret St., Carlisle, Pa.
 Richards, Mrs. H. DeC.,.....Orleans, Cal.
 Richards, Miss L. Jean,.....112 W. Pomfret St., Carlisle, Pa.
 Richardson, Miss Carrie L.,.....Ilion, N. Y.
 Richardson, Charles,.....1307 Spruce St., Phila.
 Richardson, Mrs. Charles,.....1307 Spruce St., Phila.
 Ritchie, Mrs. Craig D.,.....414 N. 34th St., Phila.
 Roe, Mrs. W. C.,.....Colony, Oklahoma.
 Rogers, Mrs. I. C.,.....231 Commonwealth Ave., Boston,
 Mass.
- Rolfe, Alfred G.,.....Pottstown, Pa.
 Room, R. M.,.....Box 47, Dupree, S. Dakota.
 Ropes, Mrs. Joseph A.,.....Hotel Puritan, Boston.
 Rosengarten, J. G.,.....1704 Walnut St., Phila.
 Rothermel, John J.,.....701 The New Hampshire, 2027 16th
 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Rounds, Ralph S.,.....62 Cedar St., New York.
 Rowland, Mrs. Amory E.,.....89 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.
 Russell, Mrs. Charles Howland,.....109 E. 73d St., New York City.
 Ryerson, Miss E.,.....Plymouth, Mass.
- Sampson, Miss Lucy S.,.....229 Commonwealth Ave., Boston,
 Mass.
- Sargent, Mrs. Gorham,.....Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Satterlee, Mrs. H. L.,.....37 E. 36th St., New York.
 Savage, Mrs. Charles,.....Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, Phila.
 Savage, Charles Chauncey,.....251 S. 4th St., Phila.
 Sawyer, Mrs. J. Herbert,.....453 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Scattergood, Mrs. J. H.,.....Villa Nova, Pa.
 Scheyichbi Camp Fire Girls,.....New Brunswick, N. J.
 Schieffelin, Wm. Jay,.....5 E. 66th St., New York.
 Schieffelin, Mrs. Wm. Jay,.....5 E. 66th St., New York.
 Schouler, James,.....Intervale, N. H.
 Schropp, Abraham S.,.....Bethlehem, Pa.
 Schuyler, Miss Georgina,.....570 Park Ave., New York.
 Schuyler, Miss Louisa Lee,.....570 Park Ave., New York.
 Scott, William H.,.....1211 Clover St., Phila.
 Sears, Miss A. L.,.....Waltham, Mass.

- Seger, John H.,..... Colony, Oklahoma.
 Seligman, George W.,..... Mills Building, New York City.
 Semple, Mrs. Matthew,..... 1910 Spruce St., Phila.
 Shaffer, John C.,..... Evening Post, Chicago.
 Shattuch, Mrs. F. C.,..... 135 Marlborough St., Boston.
 Shattuck, Frank R.,..... Land Title Bldg., Phila.
 Sheets, Henry Harrison,..... Box 121, Times Sq., Station New York.
 Shepard, C. Sidney,..... New Haven, N. Y.
 Shift, Miss Eugenie,..... 39th St., Station N., Baltimore, Md.
 Sibley, Mrs. Edward A.,..... 235 S. 18th St., Phila.
 Silliman, H. N.,..... Cedar Falls, Iowa.
 Simons, Nelson,..... Nashpee, Mass.
 Slusser, Mrs. Ina M.,..... Wheaton, Ill.
 Slusser, Hon. M.,..... Wheaton, Ill.
 Smedley, Walter,..... Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila.
 Smith, Mrs. Robert W.,..... Box 471, Spring Lake, N. J.
 Sniffen, Matthew K.,..... 995 Drexel Building, Phila.
 Snyder, W. Frederick,..... 434 Walnut St., Phila.
 Southworth, Mrs. Ada D.,..... 164 Wash. Boulevard, Springfield, Mass.
 Southworth, Miss Alice H.,..... Southern Pines, N. C.
 Spooner, Miss A. V.,..... 1835 Spruce St., Phila.
 Sprague, Dr. Francis P.,..... 229 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Sprague, Mrs. Isaac,..... Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Standa, Peter,..... Box 97, Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
 Steere, Mrs. Florence Trueblood,..... Haverford, Pa.
 Steere, Jonathan M.,..... Girard Trust Co., Phila.
 Stein, A.,..... 97 Gold St., New York City.
 Stephens, Charles H.,..... Moylan, Pa.
 Stevens, Miss Ella K.,..... 223 Chestnut St., Clinton, Mass.
 Stevens, Mrs. Harriet L.,..... Newport, R. I.
 Stewart, Miss Annie,..... Brook Hill, Va.
 Stewart, Miss Hope,..... Brook Hill, Va.
 Stewart, Miss Lucy,..... Brook Hill, Va.
 Stewart, Miss Norma,..... Brook Hill, Va.
 Stilwell, Mrs. Henry V.,..... 341 S. 18th St., Phila.
 Stohr, A. C.,..... Lame Deer, Montana.
 Storey, Moorfield,..... 735 Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 St. Pierre, Henry,..... Lake Andes, S. Dakota.
 Strauss, Frederick,..... P. O. Box 1366, New York City.
 Strawbridge, F. H.,..... 801 Market St., Phila.
 Strong, Selah B.,..... Setauket, L. I., N. Y.
 Strubing, P. H.,..... 307 Gowen Ave., Mt. Airy, Phila.
 Sweetland, Harold A.,..... 9 Orchard Ave., Providence, R. I.
 Taft, Miss Abby F.,..... 79 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
 Tapley, Miss Alice P.,..... The Vendome, Boston, Mass.
 Teal, Mrs. A. R.,..... Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
 Thayer, Ezra R.,..... 735 Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 Thayer, Mrs. Ezra Ripley,..... 77 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
 The St. Thomas Woman's Aux.,..... Whitemarsh, Pa.
 Tierney, Miss A. L.,..... Germantown, Phila.
 Toland, Mrs. Edward Dale,..... Wynnewood, Pa.
 Toppan, Mrs. R. N.,..... 54 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Tower, Miss Ellen M.,..... Lexington, Mass.

Tryon, Miss Arline F.,	1931 Race St., Phila.
Tuckerman, Miss Emily,	1301 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Twentieth Century Club,	Smyrna, Del.
Tyler, W. Graham,	4420 Spruce St., Phila.
Upham, Mrs. Elizabeth K.,	247 5th Ave., New York City.
Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H.,	9 E. 71st St., New York City.
Van Ingen, Miss Louise,	9 E. 71st St., New York City.
Vaughan, Mrs. B.,	57 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Verplank, J. DeLancey,	Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.
Vickery, Mrs. Herman,	26 Chestnut St., Brookline, Mass.
Villard, Mrs. Henry,	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Villard, Oswald Harrison,	20 Vesey St., New York City.
Vorce, Mrs. A. D.,	Farmington, Conn.
Vreeland, John B.,	Morristown, N. J.
Walker, Rev. Luke C.,	Lower Brule, S. Dak.
Wanning, H. F.,	Derby, Conn.
Ward, Henry G.,	79 Wall St., New York.
Warren, Miss Cornelia,	Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.
Watmough, Miss A. C.,	1010 Spruce St., Phila.
Watrous, George D.,	261 Bradley St., New Haven, Conn.
Watson, Mrs. James O.,	69 High St., Orange, N. J.
Webster, Clement L.,	111 Hawkins Ave., Charles City, Ia.
Webster, E.,	1324 S. Broad St., Phila.
Weimer, A. B.,	Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Welsh, Herbert,	995 Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Welsh, Herbert S.,	328 Chestnut St., Phila.
West, Mrs. Harry F.,	4039 Walnut St., Phila.
Weston, Mrs. Charles S.,	624 Monroe Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Weygold, Miss Frieda,	1227 Bardstown Rd., Louisville, Ky.
Weygold, Frederick,	1227 Bardstown Rd., Louisville, Ky.
Wharton, Mrs. Henry,	913 Pine St., Phila.
Wheeler, Miss Helen,	72 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Wheelwright, Mrs. A. C.,	72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
Whipple, Mrs. Henry B.,	Faribault, Minn.
Whirlwind Man,	Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
White, F. B.,	St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
White, Miss Gertrude,	213 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
White, Dr. G. M.,	34 Nassau St., New York City.
White, J. Leroy,	2400 North Ave. W., Baltimore.
White, Miles, Jr.,	607 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Whitehead, Ralph Radcliffe,	Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Whitney, Miss Margaret V.,	E. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Whitney, Mrs. W. Beamont,	E. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.
Whittemore, J. Q. A.,	Newton, Mass.
Wickersham, George W.,	40 Wall St., New York.
Wiener, Mrs. Arthur S.,	45 East 82d St., New York City.
Wilder, H. A.,	6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Wilkinson, John J.,	505 Chestnut St., Phila.
Williams, Ellis D.,	560 Drexel Building, Phila.
Williams, Howard A.,	95 Williams St., New York City.
Williams, Miss Louise H.,	304 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Williams, Miss Maria D.,	1432 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Williams, Mrs. Talcott,	423 W. 117th St., New York.
Williamson, James,	526 Market St., Phila.
Wilson, Horace G.,	Roseburg, Oregon.
Wilson, Joseph Lapaley,	Overbrook, Pa.
Wing, Asa S.,	Wingwood, Moorestown, N. J.
Wing, Mrs. Asa S.,	Moorestown, N. J.
Winsor, Mrs. Alfred,	Brookline, Mass.
Wisner, Miss E. H.,	18 West 12th St., New York City.
Wistar, Caspar,	Apartado 74, Guatemala.
Wistar, Edward M.,	Provident Building, Phila.
Wistar, Mrs. E. M.,	5449 Wayne Ave., Germantown.
Wistar, Thomas, Jr.,	166 School House Lane, German- town.
Wister, Mrs. Alex. W.,	Greene St., Germantown.
Wister, Jones,	1819 Walnut St., Phila.
Wister, Mrs. Mary Eustis,	Belfield, Wister St., Germantown.
Wister, Owen,	1004 West End Trust Bldg., Phila.
Woerishoffer, Mrs. Anna,	Hotel Savoy, New York City.
Wood, Rev. Charles, D.D.,	2110 S St., Washington, D. C.
Wood, Mrs. Howard, Jr.,	Conshohocken, Pa.
Wood, Miss Juliana,	1620 Locust St., Phila.
Wood, Mrs. M. W.,	995 Drexel Building, Phila.
Wood, Walter,	400 Chestnut St., Phila.
Woodbury, Mrs. Ida Vose,	606 Congregational Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Woodman, Miss Mary,	9 Kirkland Place, Cambridge, Mass.
Woods, Henry D.,	99 Highland St., West Newton, Mass.
Wunderlich, Dr. F. W.,	184 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wurts, Mrs. C. Stewart,	Wister St., Germantown.
Wurts, Mrs. C. P.,	113 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.

CHARTER OF
THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1, FOR PHILADELPHIA COUNTY. AS OF SEPTEMBER TERM, 1916,
NO. 4248.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1,
for Philadelphia County:

In compliance with the requirements of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto, the undersigned, three or more of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the protection of the American Indians in their political and civil rights, and desiring that they may be incorporated according to law, do hereby certify:

First. The name of the proposed corporation is The Indian Rights Association.

Second. The purpose for which the said corporation is formed is the promotion of the spiritual, moral and material welfare of the Indians of the United States of America and all places subject to their jurisdiction, and the protection of their legal rights; and particularly to secure to the said Indians the political and civil rights already guaranteed to them by treaty and statutes of the United States of America and the procuring for them of such further civil and political rights as their continued progress in civilization and circumstances may hereafter justify.

Third. The business of the said corporation is to be transacted in the United States of America and all places subject to their jurisdiction, and the principal office of the said corporation shall be in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

Fourth. The said corporation is to exist perpetually.

Fifth. The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows:

Joseph H. Choate, 8 E. 63rd St., New York City, N. Y.
Carl E. Grammer, 1024 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Herbert Welsh, 5335 Baynton St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Matilda Markoe, 1630 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Maria M. Cox, 1515 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthew K. Sniffen, 5010 Catharine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

T. Wistar Brown, 3rd, 59th St. and City Line, Phila., Pa.
 J. Rodman Paul, W. Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
 George Burnham, Jr., Berwyn, Pa.
 Asa S. Wing, 223 E. Central Avenue, Moorestown, N. J.
 Ellis D. Williams, 309 S. 15th St., Phila., Pa.
 Theodore J. Lewis, 212 N. 34th St., Phila., Pa.
 William Burnham, 4301 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
 Francis B. Reeves, Clapier St. and McKean Ave., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Joshua L. Baily, Ardmore, Pa.
 John Cadwalader, 1519 Locust St., Phila., Pa.
 Charles Chauncey Savage, E. Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
 Charles E. Pancoast, 267 E. Johnson St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 J. G. Rosengarten, 1704 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
 Dr. Francis Olcott Allen, Jr., 2216 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
 H. H. Barton, Jr., Holmesburg, Phila., Pa.
 William Alexander Brown, 3937 Locust St., Phila., Pa.
 Joseph Elkinton, Moylan, Pa.
 Charles F. Jenkins, 150 W. Washington Lane, Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Arthur N. Leeds, 5321 Baynton St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Henry S. Pancoast, Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
 Charles J. Rhoads, 1914 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Phila., Pa.
 Jonathan M. Steere, Haverford, Pa.
 Agnes L. Tierney, 118 W. Coulter St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Herbert S. Welsh, 5335 Baynton St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Edward M. Wistar, 5449 Wayne Ave., Gtn., Phila., Pa.

Sixth. The number of Directors of the said corporation is fixed at not less than twelve, nor more than twenty-four, as may be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time, and the names and residences of those who are chosen Directors for the first year are:

Dr. Francis Olcott Allen, Jr., 2216 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
 H. H. Barton, Jr., Holmesburg, Phila., Pa.
 Edith F. Biddle, 1821 DeLancey Place, Phila., Pa.
 T. Wistar Brown, 3rd, 59th St. and City Line, Phila., Pa.
 William Alexander Brown, 3937 Locust St., Phila., Pa.
 Maria M. Coxe, 1515 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
 Joseph Elkinton, Moylan, Pa.
 Carl E. Grammer, 1024 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
 Charles F. Jenkins, 150 W. Washington Lane, Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Arthur N. Leeds, 5321 Baynton St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Matilda Markoe, 1630 Locust St., Phila., Pa.
 Henry S. Pancoast, Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
 Charles J. Rhoads, 1914 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Phila., Pa.
 Jonathan M. Steere, Haverford, Pa.
 Matthew K. Sniffen, 5010 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.
 Agnes L. Tierney, 118 W. Coulter St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Herbert Welsh, 5335 Baynton St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Herbert S. Welsh, 5335 Baynton St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Edward M. Wistar, 5449 Wayne Ave., Phila., Pa.

Seventh. This corporation shall have no capital stock.

Eighth. The yearly income of the corporation, other than that de-

rived from real estate, shall not exceed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

WITNESS OUR HANDS AND SEALS this Seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen (1916).

Joseph H. Choate	[SEAL]	E. M. Wistar	[SEAL]
Carl E. Grammer	[SEAL]	Henry H. Barton, Jr.	[SEAL]
Herbert Welsh	[SEAL]	Wm. Alexander Brown	[SEAL]
Matilda Markoe	[SEAL]	Charles F. Jenkins	[SEAL]
T. Wistar Brown, 3rd	[SEAL]	Arthur N. Leeds	[SEAL]
J. Rodman Paul	[SEAL]	Henry S. Pancoast	[SEAL]
George Burnham, Jr.	[SEAL]	Maria M. Cox	[SEAL]
Asa S. Wing	[SEAL]	Francis Olcott Allen, Jr.	[SEAL]
Theo. J. Lewis	[SEAL]	Joseph Elkinton	[SEAL]
Wm. Burnham	[SEAL]	Joseph G. Roengarten	[SEAL]
Francis B. Reeves	[SEAL]	Charles J. Rhoads	[SEAL]
Joshua L. Bailly	[SEAL]	Jonathan M. Steere	[SEAL]
John Cadwalader	[SEAL]	Matthew K. Sniffen	[SEAL]
Charles Chauncey Savage	[SEAL]	Agnes L. Tierney	[SEAL]
Charles E. Pancoast	[SEAL]	Herbert S. Welsh	[SEAL]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA } ss.

Before me, James M. Hazlett, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, personally appeared George Burnham, Jr., Matthew K. Sniffen and Jonathan M. Steere, three of the subscribers to the above and foregoing certificate of incorporation, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and the act and deed of their said associates, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 16th day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[SEAL] JAMES M. HAZLETT,
Recorder of Deeds.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA } ss.

Filed in the office of the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said County this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1917.

[SEAL] HENRY G. WALTON,
Prothonotary.

DECREE.

And now, to wit, the 25th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, from it appearing to the Court by due proof and the record that the foregoing application for a charter was filed in

BY-LAWS OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION. 97

the Prothonotary's office on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1916, and since filing public notice of the intention to apply for this Charter was inserted in two newspapers of general circulation in the County of Philadelphia and in the Legal Intelligencer for three weeks according to law and having perused and so examined said instrument and having found same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class specified in the Act of Assembly aforesaid and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, It is hereby ordered and decreed that the foregoing charter be approved and that upon the Recording of the said Charter and this order the subscribers thereto and their associates shall be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms therein stated under the corporate name of the Indian Rights Association.

WILLIAM H. SHOEMAKER,
Judge.

[SEAL]

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book No. 56, page 370, etc., at 1.20 P. M.

Witness my hand and Seal of Office this 2nd day of May, A. D., 1917.

JAMES M. HAZLETT,
Recorder of Deeds.

BY-LAWS OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

I.

OFFICERS.

1. The Officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than twelve and not more than twenty-four members, as the Board shall determine from time to time. An Honorary President and two Honorary Vice-Presidents may also be elected, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

2. All Officers and Directors shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting of the corporation. A vacancy occurring in any office during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

3. The duties of the Officers shall be those usual to their respective offices. The offices of Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary may be held by the same person, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

4. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the Association and shall attend to the collection of its dues. Payments shall be made by him only on the order of the Board of Directors, duly certified by

the Auditing Committee. The Treasurer shall furnish a bond of one thousand dollars, from some reputable Surety Company, for the faithful performance of his duties.

II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twelve and not more than twenty-four members, as may be determined by the Board from time to time.

2. The Directors shall serve for one year or until their successors are chosen, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting. Vacancies occurring during the year, and any increase in the number of members made by the Board during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall hold meetings at such time and places as they shall determine, and until the Board directs otherwise, all the regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the month of October in one year to the month of June in the following year.

4. Special Meetings of the Board shall be called either whenever the President shall so direct or at the request of three members of the Board. A majority of all the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects of the Association by the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of Indian rights, through means of public meetings and publications.

6. The order of business at Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Reports of Secretaries.
4. Proposal and election of members.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Deferred business.
8. New business.

III.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. All standing Committees shall be appointed by the President at the first meeting of the Board of Directors following the Annual Meeting of the Corporation.

2. The Standing Committees shall be five (5) in number, viz.: The Committees on Finance, Public Information, Law Committee, Mem-

bership Committee, Auditing Committee, and such other Standing Committees as the Board of Directors shall from time to time establish.

3. Each of the foregoing Committees shall consist of five members, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members.

4. All Committees hereinafter created by the Board shall consist of such number of members as the Board shall determine.

5. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to provide as far as possible, the funds required for the purposes of the Association.

6. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Information to increase in all lawful ways the public interest in, and knowledge of, the condition of the Indians and the object of this Association and to arrange for the holding of such public meetings as the Board of Directors may think advisable.

7. It shall be the duty of the Law Committee to consider all matters of a legal nature affecting the work of the Association, which may be referred to it by the Board of Directors.

8. It shall be the duty of the Membership Committee to consider all applications for membership and recommend to the Board the election of such persons as they shall deem desirable.

9. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, verify all cash and cash balances in his hands from time to time, and examine all securities held for endowment, and report to the Board of Directors. They shall examine and pass upon all bills owing by the Association and certify such bills to the Board of Directors for final approval prior to their payment by the Treasurer. At the Annual Meeting a report shall be presented summarizing the duties they have performed during the year and certifying to the correctness of the accounts of the Treasurer.

IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, shall be eligible for membership. All applications for membership shall be passed upon by the Board of Directors after they have been reported upon by the Membership Committee, and the Board shall elect those whom it considers favorably, who, upon the payment of the sum of two dollars to the Treasurer, shall be members in good standing.

2. Any person under the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, shall be eligible for Junior Membership. Junior members shall be elected in like manner as the regular members, and shall pay the same admission fee and annual dues. Junior members shall not be entitled to vote or to hold office.

3. Any member desiring to become a life member may do so upon payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars into the Treasury of the Association.

V.

DUES.

1. The annual dues for members and Junior members shall be two dollars, or such greater sum as they may desire to contribute, payable on and after the first day of January in each and every year.

VI.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS.

1. The Annual Meeting of the corporation shall be held at such time as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors or by a Committee of said Board appointed for the purpose of arranging for said Annual Meeting. Ten shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the corporation.

2. Special meetings of the corporation may be held at any time upon the call of the Board of Directors, and the Board shall also call a special meeting whenever requested to do so in writing by twenty-five members of the corporation. Ten days notice of such special meeting shall be given by mail, and the purposes for which such special meetings are called and the nature of the business to be transacted shall also be stated in said notice.

VII.

AMENDMENTS.

1. Amendments to these By-Laws may be made at any regular or special meeting of the Association, provided that no amendments shall be made at any special meeting unless the notice of the meeting shall specify the amendment as one of the purposes of the said meeting, and provided further that printed copies of all proposed amendments shall be mailed to the members of the Association, to the addresses which appear of record on the books of the Association, ten days prior to the day of the meeting at which they are to be considered and voted upon.

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The Indian Rights Association is an incorporated, non-partisan, non-sectarian organization for promoting the civilization of the Indian and for securing his natural and political rights. To this end it aims to collect and collate facts, principally through the personal investigations of its officers and agents, regarding the Indian's relations with the Government and with our own race, concerning his progress in industry and education, his present and future needs. Upon the basis of facts, and of legitimate conclusions drawn from them, the Association appeals to the American people for the maintenance of such a just and wise policy upon the part of the Executive and Congress in dealing with these helpless wards of the Nation as may discourage fraud and violence, promote education, obedience to law, and honorable labor, and finally result in the complete absorption of the Indian into the common life of the Nation.

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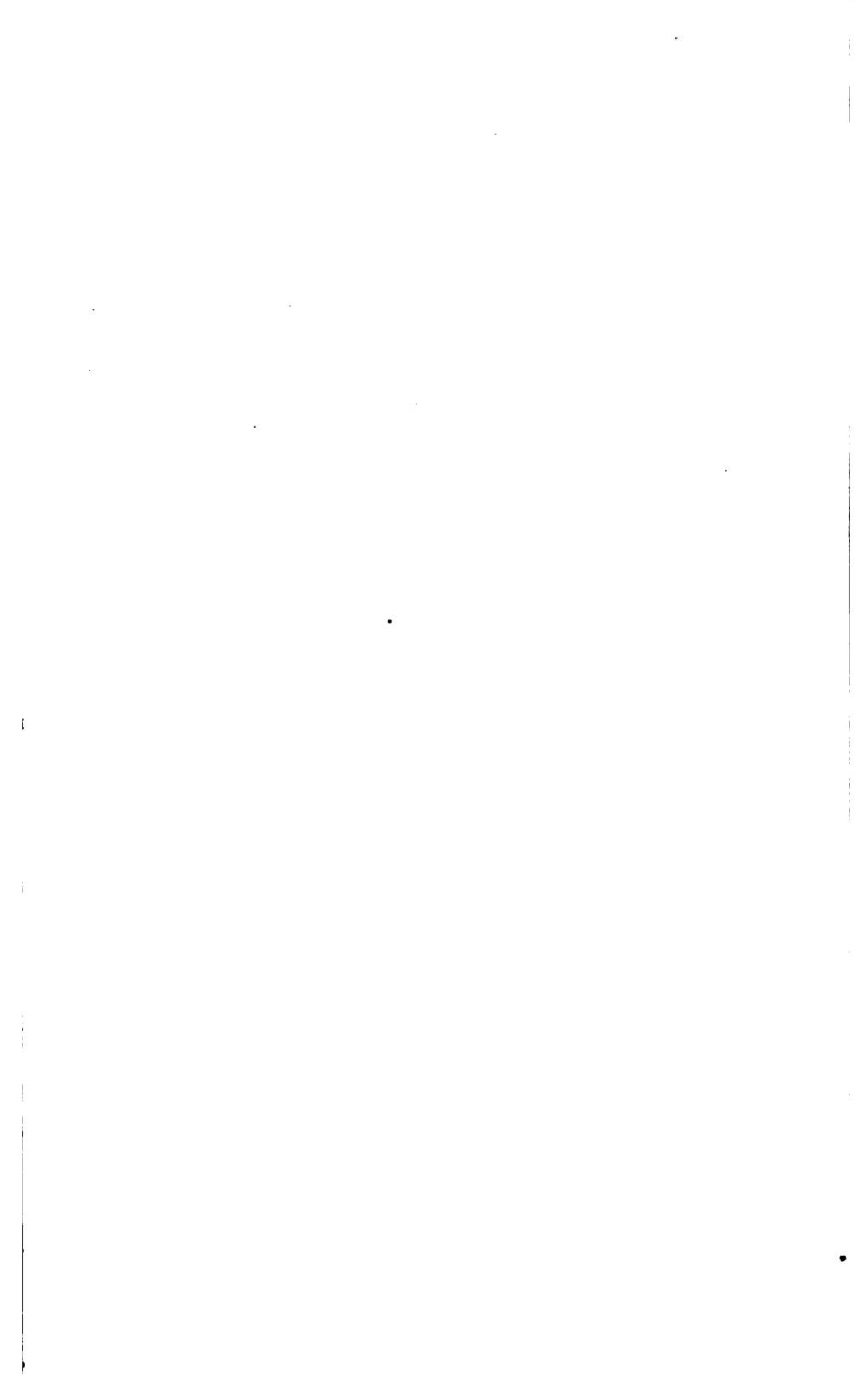
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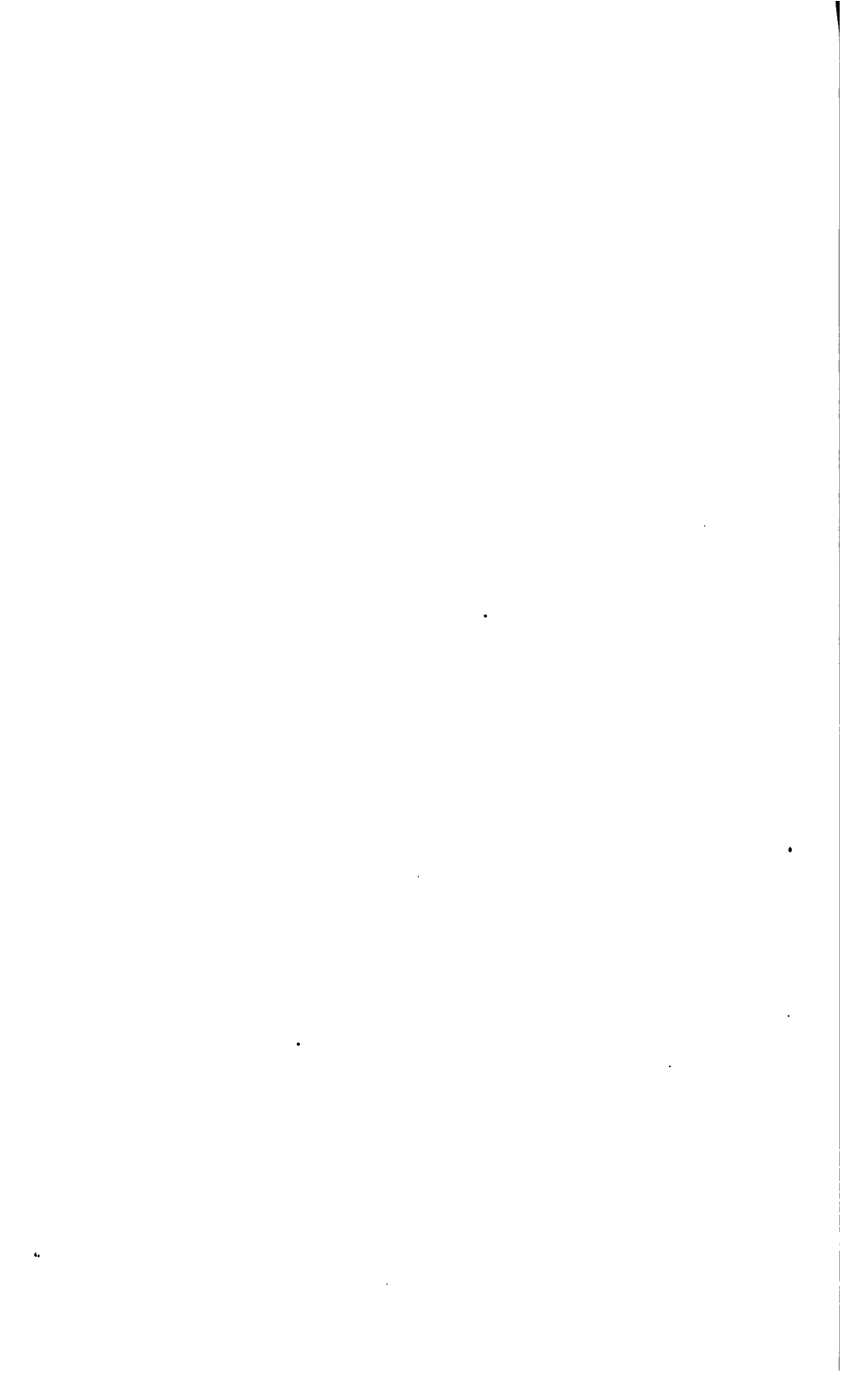
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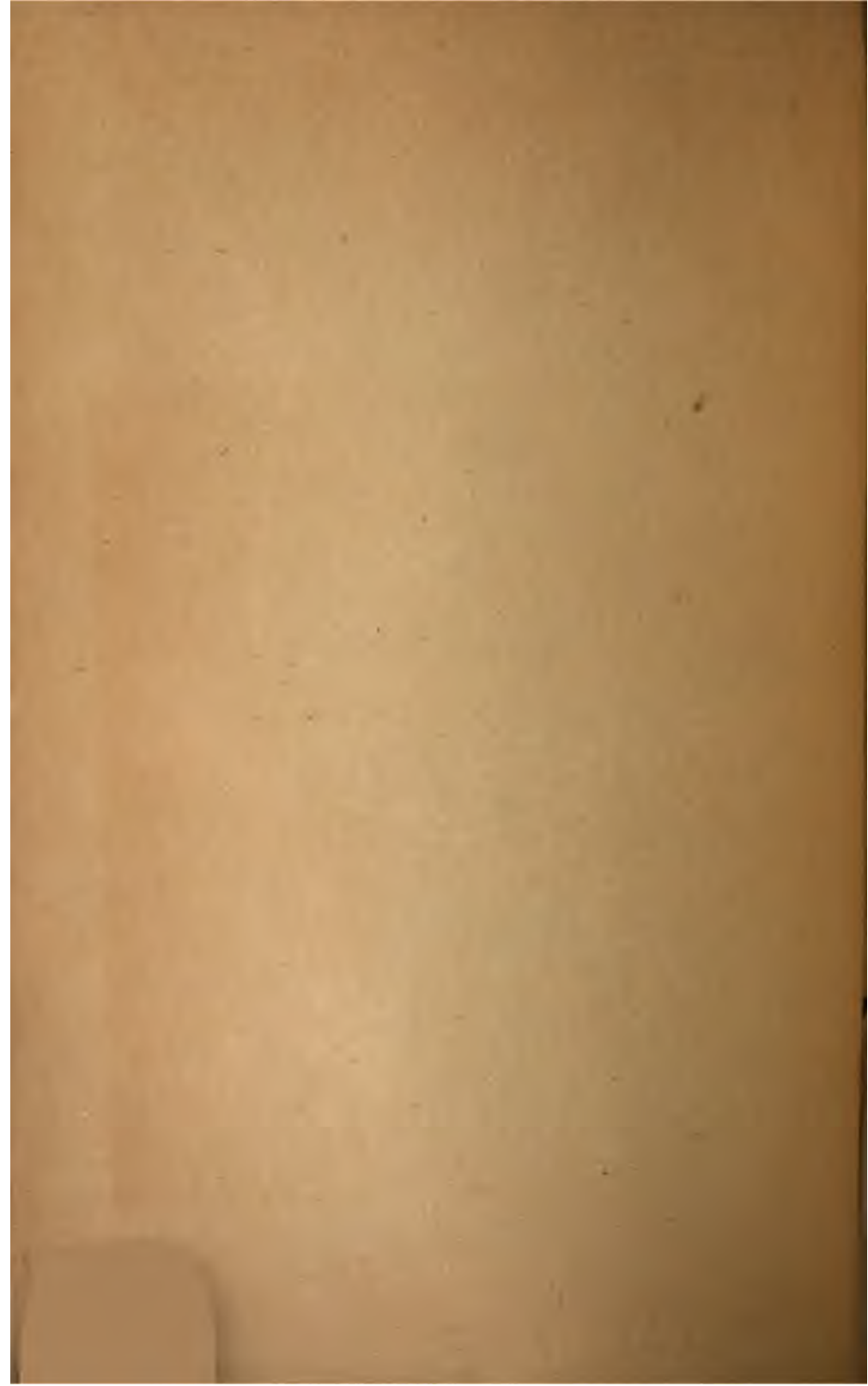
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